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BAYLEY'S

ENGLISH VIEW OF DUNDONALD CASE

He Should Have Kept Clear of Politics, Says Mr. Arthur W. Marchmont.

Toronto, Aug. 25.—Arthur W. Marchmont, proprietor and editor of the Bath Chronicle and other English newspapers and author of "By Right of Sword" and several equally successful novels, arrived at the Queen's Hotel this morning. Mr. Marchmont is visiting Canada prior to making a stay of some time in New York, where he will finish writing a couple of new plays for Ralph Stuart. This actor, who made quite a hit with the dramatic version of Mr. Marchmont's best-known work, will collaborate with the author, and will probably be seen in plays from the novelist's pen for at least a couple of seasons.

Like most of the recent visitors from Great Britain, Mr. Marchmont was not speaking to the reporter for two minutes before he had approached a discussion of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign for tariff reform and Imperial unity.

"The former Colonial Secretary is a great fighter and a very hard man to beat," he said, "but the general impression among well-informed Englishmen is, I think (to borrow one of your Americanisms), that in this case 'he has bitten off a little more than he can chew.' Of course, there is some sentiment in Great Britain in favor of protection; that has existed ever since free trade was adopted in Engind.

"Those who had always favored protection were prompt to see the advantage which they might gain by throwing themselves into the arms of the leader of the new movement. They did so, and so forced his hand. But I do not think that anything like a majority of the less extreme voters are in sympathy with the proposal to change the fiscal policy. That there is a feeling in favor of doing something to prevent undue competition from countries which injure England by unloading their surplus goods on her, I am quite willing to admit. But I feel sure that the majority does not deem it wise to desert the policy of free trade. Anglo-Saxons will find new markets if the old ones are shut to them.

"The bye-elections show the feeling fairly well, although it must be borne in mind that in Great Britain bye-elections generally go against the Government almost from the day a Government takes office. I am not among those who believe that the recent bye-elections have been lost by the Govenent on the anti-Chinese labor cry or on the educational or licensing questions. I think Mr. Chamberlain's proposals were the principal questions raised, and the ones which brought out the votes."

In discussing the Dundonald affair, Mr. Marchmont said:

"I do not know whether I am 'giving away' our side of this question when I say that I think the general opinion in England in regard to the matter was that while it was too bad that such a fine officer as Lord Dundonald should have got into trouble, he should have seen to it that he kept entirely clear of politics."

In reply to a question as to whether the reception which had been accorded to the ex-general officer commanding in Toronto had created the impression in England that Lord Dundonald had been ill-used, Mr. Marchmont said:

"Why, no. I think most intelligent people in England simply thought that you good folks here recognized the ability and the personal worth of Lord Dundonald, and merely desired to show your esteem for the man as distinct from the servant of the Government."

The Prussian State railway system contains 21,104 miles of track and its net earnings last year was $140,000,000, being 10 to 12 per cent on the investment.

WILL TOUR CANADA

Leading Figure in England's Religious World to Visit Dominion.

Rev. John H. Ritson, M. A., one of the secretaries of the British and Foreign Bible Society, who is about to make a tour through the Dominion at the invitation of the Canadian auxiliaries, is a prominent and interesting figure among the personnel of the religious world in England. Born in 1868, he is still a young man, with presumably his best years of service yet before him. Nevertheless, he has already accomplished work that would do no small credit to man's allotted span of threescore years and ten. From the very first his inclinations gravitated towards religious work. Even during his undergraduate days at Oxford he was a local preacher, and became a candidate for the Wesleyan ministry in 1890. The famous Dr. Jowett always encouraged Mr. Ritson in his desire to become a preacher, and his essay tutor, Canon Freemantle (now Dean of Ripon), was present at one of his trial sermons.

After several years of successful work in more than one English circuit, he was invited by the committee of the B. and F. B. S. to become one of their two general secretaries, and he entered upon his duties in 1900. Here his conspicuous abilities found widened scope in the vast and scholarly work, touching all denominations, in which the Bible Society is engaged. It is an open secret that the universal interest aroused in the recent Bible centenary, and the phenomenal success of this colossal celebration throughout the world, were largely due in the first place to the foresight and energy which Mr. Ritson and his colleague, Rev. A. Taylor, M. A., displayed in the organization of what has proved the most unique demonstration that history has ever known. In 1902, Mr. Ritson formed one of the deputation which presented to his Majesty King Edward VII. a handsome Bible, as a memento of the coronation. Mr. Ritson has traveled extensively in the old world, but this, it is said, is the first time he has visited North America.

GORED BY BOAR

Dock Laborer Entered Pen to Quiet Maddened Animal.

London, Aug. 26.—A shocking fatality occurred recently at Glasgow on board a Canadian boat, the Donaldson liner Athenia, running to Montreal.

The Athenia was all ready for sailing, and among its cargo were a number of pigs. One of these was a huge boar, which was being shipped to a dealer in Malton, near Toronto, for breeding purposes. Suddenly the animal became infuriated, and made frantic charges against the barrier which divided its pen from that of a number of young pigs.

Some dock laborers were standing near, and they realized that the pigs in the other pens stood in serious danger from the maddened brute. One of them, Archibald Stewart, went forward to the boar's pen in spite of the warnings and advice of his comrades.

No sooner had Stewart entered to quiet him than the boar put his head down and charged. With a fierce upward jerk of his terrible tusks the animal ripped the man's thigh in a frightful manner. Another laborer who was near ran into the pen and dragged Stewart out for the board was preparing to renew the attack on the prostrate man.

The wound was so terrible that before a doctor could be secured Stewart bled to death.

"I'm done for," he said, when his comrade dragged him out of the boar's reach, and he never spoke again.

Eastern society leaders have their fads and superstitions. Mrs. George Gould defies the old saying that pearls typify tears and wears a collection that outdoes royalty. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish's luck omen is a small gold locket with her initials in monogram. Mrs. Reggie Vanderbilt is never without a certain bracelet of Turkish manufacture. Mrs. Tommy Hitchcock wears horseshoe diamond brooches. Mrs. Payne Whitney's amulet is a necklace composed of every translucent precious stone known to lapidary art.

RUSSIANS HOLD BUT THREE FORTS

All That Stands Between the Japs and Port Arthur.

HOW DESTROYERS WERE SUNK

Russia Says a Repetition of the Cutting Out Incident Means War With China.

Che Foo, Aug. 26 — 9 a.m. — Golden Hill, White Marble Mountain and Liao Ti Mountain, according to Chinese advices, dated the night of Aug. 22, are now the only main forts securely held by the Russians at Port Arthur. Others occupied by them are subjected to an artillery fire which renders their tenure uncertain.

Were Clearing Mines.

Tokio, Friday, Aug. 26. — 10:30 p.m. —Five steamers and three torpedo boat destroyers emerged from Port Arthur yesterday and began clearing away floating mines. At 6:30 p.m. a two-funneled torpedo boat struck a mine two miles off Liao Ti promontory and sunk immediately. Five minutes later a second destroyer with four funnels ran against a second mine, which also exploded. This sunken vessel was at once surrounded by other ships and towed into Port Arthur, the entire flotilla accompanying her. The Japanese cruiser Hashidate witnessed the explosions. The action of the Russians in attempting to clear the channel of mines indicates that the fleet will sail from Port Arthur.

Will Besiegers Quit?

St. Petersburg, Friday, Aug. 26. — 3 a.m.—The latest information from the front is summed up in today's dispatches from Che Foo, showing that the Japanese, in the assaults on Port Arthur, Aug. 21 and 22, were again repulsed with heavy losses. Despite the assertion made in Tokio that the attacks so far on the fortress have been merely preliminary to a grand infantry assault, the feeling grows here that the ferocity of the repeated attacks and defeats must be gradually dissipating the energy of the besiegers, and that the Japanese may find after all that they have broken their teeth on the stones of Port Arthur. Nothing can be ascertained here regarding the reports from Tokio, the sinking of two Russisan torpedo boat destroyers at Port Arthur. The fact that the Port Arthur squadron is already so crippled and scattered has greatly reduced its importance as a tactical factor in the eyes of the authorities here.

Russia's Side of Story.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25, 6:58 p.m. — The Russian authorities decline to formally reply to the statement presenting the Japanese side of the Ryeshitelni affair given to the press, August 21. Nevertheless, the Russian view of the Japanese statement was reflected by an official of the foreign office today. He declared that the statement was an attempt by general assertion to cloud and distract attention from the issue raised by the Russian protest, namely, that Japan had directly violated the neutrality of China by entering the harbor of Che Foo, and, in contempt of every principle of international law, committing a hostile act against a Russian vessel which had been disarmed by the power exercising sovereignty there, and the protection of whose sovereignty she was enjoying. That, in a nutshell, the official declared, was the issue which Japan could not escape by unsupported counter charges that Russia was first responsible for the violation of Chinese neutrality. The Japanese assertion that a Russian wireless station had been erected on the territory of the Russian consulate at Che Foo was not admitted, but assuming it to be true, the foreign office official contended that the establishment of such communication in neutral territory was no more a violation of China's neutrality than Japanese cable communication with Shanghai. In the case of General Armstrong in the harbor of Fayal, cited by Japanese in palliation, she had not been disarmed by the Portuguese authorities, so in opening fire upon the English boat instead of appealing to the Portuguese for protection, the United States itself disregard Portuguese neutrality and freed Portuguese sovereignty from any obligation to protect the ship. In the case of the Ryeshitelni, on the contrary, the Russian ship was disarmed, and the protection of the Chinese was asked when the Japanese approached. It was only then, China having failed in her duty to protect, and the Japanese having violently boarded the Ryeshitelni, that her captain and sailors, being without arms, tried to repel them as best they could with their fists. The Japanese, instead of applying to China for any redress, it is claimed, had simply disregarded Chinese sovereignty and had taken the law into their own hands.

The Baltic Fleet.

London, Aug. 25. — It is not definitely known whether the Baltic fleet or any part thereof has sailed for the Far East, but Spencer Wilkinson and other experts doubt whether it will cut much of a figure in the war in any event.

According to the Russian programme the fleet was to consist of eight battleships, five of which were to be of a powerful modern type, five cruisers, two transports and thirty torpedo boats. This array of warships is considered ill-asorted and the modern vessels would simply be hampered by the others. Moreover, all coaling must be done at sea, as Russia has declared coal contraband of war.

When Admiral Rosehdestvensky reaches the Far East, if he ever does, he will find an active and vigilant enemy animated by victory and having excellent bases, By that time Port Arthur will also have fallen and Vladivostock will be closely invested. What Rosehdesvensky will do under the circumstances is problematic.

DEFINES CONTRABAND

Balfour Tells Deputation Shipping Will Be Looked After.

London, Aug. 25. — Replying to a deputation today regarding contraband of war, Premier Balfour said it was difficult to define clearly what was contraband of war, but the principle which his majesty's Government had laid down was that warlike stores carried to a belligerent, coal shipped for the purpose of aiding in warlike operations, and foodstuffs intended for an army in the field or for purposes of aiding troops, were all contraband of war; but his majesty's Government had not accepted the doctrine laid down with some Russian notifications, to the effect that coal, foodstuffs, cotton and many other things were absolutely contraband, and that the fact that they were found on board a ship justified the seizure of the goods, and in certain cases the confiscation of the vessel. The case had been put most clearly by Lord Lansdowne to the Russian Government, and from the position taken there was no possibility of his majesty's Government receding.

In conclusion, Mr. Balfour said the shipping industry might rely on the Government doing everything right and just to protect the shipping interests, which were not merely the interests of the shipping industries, but the interests of the whole great mercantile community.

SIR MORTIMER AT THE BAT

Ambassador Captains a Cricket Team at Lenox and Wins.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 26.—On the Furness Field Sir Mortimer Durand, the British ambassador, captained a cricket team, which defeated a picked team from the estate of William D. Sloane, of New York, captained by Mr. Sloane's son-in-law, William B. Field. It was the first appearance of the British ambassador in his favorite sport in America, and the game attracted much attention.

The gallery was composed of members of the leading families now in Lenox and members of the British and German embassies. Sir Mortimer went first to bat and received a cordial greeting from the spectators. He made seven runs before being bowled out. Mr. Field also received applause as he went on the field.

The ambassador's team won by 12 runs and 1 inning.

Results from common soaps: eczema, coarse hands, ragged clothes, shrunken flannels.

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100 yards light and dark navy Venetian Cloth, all wool, wide width and extra special at only, per yard **50c**

200 yards Zibeline Dress Goods, red, green, brown and black, for skirts and suits. Special at, per yard **75c**

250 yards Fancy Basket Cloths, for skirts and suits, good assortment of colors, and all wool, wide width, worch $1.00 yard. Saturday special at **50c**

NEW WRAPPERETTES, SPECIAL AT ..... 8½c, 10c and 12½c yard

DAINTY RIBBONS

200 yards dainty Neck Ribbons, polka dots, navy and white, black and white, navy and green, brown and white, also green and white spots. Extra special at, per yard **35c**

LACES

100 yards Nottingham Lace, 6 inches wide, white, and special on sale at, per yard **5c**

New York Neckwear and Belts an sale Saturday and night ..... **25c, 50c, 75c** and **$1.00**

These are dainty and new styles; splendid assortment of colors.

HOSIERY

10 dozen Children's Black Cashmere Hose, silk embroidered, sizes 4½ to 8. Special Saturday and night, per pair ..... **30c** to **40c**

15 dozen Ladies' Black Cashmere Hose, silk embroidered, good assortment colors, sizes 8½, 9 and 9½. On sale at, per pair **50c**

SPECIAL VALUES IN LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND CORSETS.

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WAGING A WAR ON HEADGEAR

PHYSICAL CULTURE SOCIETY OF LEEDS BEGINS A SOMEWHAT NOVEL CAMPAIGN

Members Appear Both In the Open Air and Indoors Without Head Covering of Any Kind.

With a view of emphasizing and giving effect generally to the decision arrived at by the physical culturists of Leeds, says the London Mail, a public meeting is to be held next week. The resolution, unanimously adopted, reads as follows:

That all members of the Leeds Physical Cultural Society, male and female, adopt, as far as possible, the plan of appearing both in the open air and indoors—which is to apply to the office, the library, the theater, or the house—without covering of any kind on the head.

Mr. Harry Kremnitz, the honorable secretary of the society, stated yesterday that the no-hat crusade has created sufficient work, for the present, in the way of dress reform. It is no secret, however, that the garter, being the cause of varicose veins, is to come under the society's condemnation. Stockings, too, are to be discarded, however fascinating in color and design, and nothing but sandals are to cover the feet.

In the meantime, hatless and ardent, the physical culturists are zealously distributing from house to house health literature, showing the virtues the Japanese have acquired through the adoption of the principles embodied in the rules of physical culture.

Among the letters received by the society is one from a Warwickshire clergyman, who writes: "The Maltese nearly all go barefooted. I remember reading an account of a London actress who, on her holiday, went to the seaside, choosing a quiet place where she could go about bareheaded and barefooted, to the astonishment of the fisher folk. She did the former to improve her hair and the latter to improve her walk on the stage, having observed how much better was the carriage of women in Italy who wore no shoes.'

NOT A NEW QUESTION.

The revolt against hats is by no means new. From time to time reformers have boldly defied convention and walked the streets hatless, their uncut, luxurious locks floating on the breeze.

From a propagandist point of view, however, it has been unfortunate that these enthusiasts have generally been men addicted to other eccentricities in the matter of dress, the consequence being that those who might have been attracted by the fine hirsute adornment of the reformer have been repelled by an uncouth, loose overall and bare, dusty feet.

Now that society with a local habitation and a name has determined to give the hatless life a fair trial, unhampered by other eccentricities, the fashion may spread, with the result that hair restorers may be at a discount.

That the English as a race are becoming more and more subject to premature baldness is but too evident. Is the wearing of hats and bonnets really responsible?

It is a well-known fact that the peoples which have the most luxurious, thickest heads of hair wear no other covering. The bald-headed negro is very rarely met with. The Kaffir finds his woolly locks sufficient to keep him warm in the chilly nights, while they protect him from the fierce rays of the sun in the day time. The Australian aborigines, with thick hair hanging over the neck, have always been guiltless of hats.

A West End physician who was seen last evening declined to dogmatise on the subject. It might well be that the habitual wearing of hats weakened the roots, he thought, and by keeping the air from the hair rendered it more liable to disease.

It was curious, and perhaps significant, that a man first went bald on that part of the head which was covered by the hat. The sides and back of the head, where the air could get, were the last to be affected.

"I am not at all sure that any general conclusion can be drawn from the case of the Blue Coat schoolboys," said the physician; "all boys have thick hair during their school age. It would be interesting to have exhaustive statistics later in their lives."

FROM THE WOMAN'S STANDPOINT

To a woman the hat question is one of great importance. Is her crowning glory to be endangered by the hat, or does the head covering serve to protect and prolong its beauty?

Fair tresses may redeem the plainest features and classic loveliness crowned by a too obvious transformation lose more than half their charm. The demand for advice on the care of the hair has led to the supply in London of hair specialists, who, by years of study and experience, are qualified to speak authoritatively.

When put to some of them the question of "hat or no hat" called forth a diversity of opinion. Hanover Square, personified by a lady whose own coiffure testified to her qualifications to judge, was decisively in favor of the hat.

"Think of the city's dust and dirt," she said. "Think what a puff of wind would blow up into the hair." One thought and shuddered. "I have sometimes advised my clients to go hatless in the country, but in these days of motors the country road is a perpetual dust-bath, and the protection afforded by a hat is needed as much as in town. That air and light are the hair's best medicine is certain, but the air must be pure and light subdued. Strong sunshine spells destruction to the delicate hair cells. With an umbrella one might wander along shady, dustless paths and give the hair an air-cure during one's country holiday, but in town—"

HEAVY HEADGEAR THE ENEMY.

"I have always waged war against hats," declared a Bond street lady expert. "Not against light chapeaux of tulle or straw, but against heavy headgear, which is the worst possible enemy to abundant locks

"To go hatless would not be sufficient. To give the hair its best chance the pads, often so strenuously puffed, must be tabooed, heavy hairpins are as bad, and, above all, the mode of dressing the hair is often more injurious to its growth than any hat could be. Looseness and lightness are essential."

Another little lady, artist to the finger-tips, whose cunningly-arranged coiffures have lent an additional cachet to the toilet of many a pretty debutante, clapped her hands enthusiastically at the idea of a reign of bareheadedness.

"What is ze good," she cried, "to make ze coiffure, a twist 'ere, 'ere a puff and coil ze ends round so. Ze effect is superbe, and zen on goes ze 'at and all is 'idden. It is to make one weep. Away wiz 'ze 'ats, and I will make ye zé 'air so beautiful. A Spanish comb, a mantilla, perhaps a red rose be'ind ze ear. Ah, I shall zen 'ave a chance."

So much for the experts. The question for the average woman will be: "Do I look best in a hat? Then a hat I will wear, and take the risks which my mother and grandmother took before me.

"Am I more attractive tete nue? Then by all means let me join the hatless enthusiasts."

Notable Wagers.

Reginald Vanderbilt's reputed loss of $300,000 or more at Richard Canfield's is probably the most notorious piece of gambling of the century. There have been many celebrated cases of gambling and betting in the past and a sportsman pointed out a few of them recently.

"A famous bet," he said, "was one that Walter Raleigh won from Queen Elizabeth. He bet that he could compute how much smoke there was in a pound of tobacco. To make the computation he smoked a pound of tobacco, saving the ashes, which he weighed at the end, and the difference in weight between the ashes and the original pound of tobacco—eight or nine ounces it was—represented, Raleigh said, the smoke. Elizabeth agreed with him and paid the bet.

"The noted English family of the Holtes has for its badge a bloody hand, and this sinister badge commemorates a wager that ended in a crime. Sir Thomas Holte, one day in 1612, was hunting. He invited his comrades home with him to dinner, and as he rode along he made a heavy bet on his cook's punctuality. But the cook failed him for once, when he got home dinner was not read. The jeers of his companions at this failure, together with his huge loss in the matter of the wager, enraged him so that he ran into the kitchen, seized a cleaver and split the cook's head open with it. Afterward his family, to keep this crime alive, adopted for its crest the bloody hand of the cook killer.

"Sir John Pakington, a courtier of Queen Elizabeth, was a reckless layer of wagers. He once bet £3,000 that he would swim the Thames from the bridge at Westminster to the bridge at Greenwich faster than three relays of young noblemen. Sir John won this bet. The relays of noblemen, though they swam hard, were badly beaten. The Queen was present at the race, and to the losers she gave, by way of a consolation prize, a butt of sack."—Chicago Chronicle.

It is said of King Edward that he can keep constantly on the move morning till night and is never in a hurry to sit down and rest. He gets through a great amount of routine work, too, and seems to like it.

Sir John Edward Gray Hill and his talented wife possess a mansion on the famed Mount of Olives, where they reside for several months of each year. It commands a superb view of the mountains of Moab and the Dead Sea.

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Has Cured More Women Than Any Other Medicine in the World.

Its annual sales are greater than those of any other medicine exclusively for women.

It holds the record for the greatest number of actual cures of woman's ills. This fact is attested by hundreds of thousands of letters from grateful women which are on file in the Pinkham laboratory, and which are constantly being published.

Merit alone can produce such results. Good advertising serves to call attention for a time, but merit alone can stand the test of time.

The ablest specialists now agree that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most universally successful remedy for woman's ills known to medicine.

All sick women should note these facts, and placing all possible prejudices aside, should realize the truthfulness of these statements, and that a cure for their troubles actually exists.

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If there is anything about your illness you do not understand, Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., will be glad to receive a letter from you telling her all the details. She will send you promptly a reply which may save you years of suffering and pain. She has helped thousands of women. For all this she will not charge you a cent; besides, she will keep your letter strictly confidential. Write her to-day; don't wait.