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J. W. DRAPEL, W.M.
J. W. FLEWES, Sec'y

WELLINGTON LODGE, NO. 46, A. F. & A. M., G. R. C. meets on the first Monday of every month in the Masonic Hall, King Street East, at 7:30 p. m. Visiting brethren always welcome.
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STORY OF HARDSHIPS.

Alleged Ill-Treatment of Men in the Lumber Camps.

La Presse of Montreal in a recent issue devoted three pages to a thrilling story of hardships said to have been encountered in the lumber camps at Macdonald's chute, and Driftwood City, in New Ontario.

That lumbermen are half starved, robbed of their wages, ill-treated by their foremen and threatened with fire arms if they dare resist is hard to believe.

Still that is what a reporter of La Presse, who spent two weeks in the wilds, declares to be true. He interviewed a large number of shantymen. Before they reached the camp they had to travel 600 miles with dry bread and cheese as their only food. During their long trip on a slow train they were not even given water to drink.

Before arriving at camp after tramping through the woods for miles without food they were relieved of their baggage and subjected to altogether different treatment.

The men say that the company will not take cash to settle any indebtedness for board, railway fares or any other expenses, but demand that the men work till they have evened up accounts, and the company invents all kinds of charges to keep the men at work.

A party of workmen once tried to escape, but were run down by private detectives and marched back to camp under cover of guns.

Food of a bad quality is supplied, they say, and scores of cases of exorbitant charges for necessities of life are recorded. The price even of postage stamps is increased.

A gang of Italians newly arrived at Driftwood wanted to purchase rubber boots before they started to work in the swamps. The company refused to let them have any, however, before they had earned them in work.

The Italians insisted, and some of the clerks tried to disperse the crowd with revolvers. The Italians drew knives, and one of them had a knife thrown at the clerk's head.

Hon. J. J. Foy was asked if his attention had been called to the story of La Presse.

He said it had not, but some time ago similar representations were made to the Dominion Government regarding the treatment of a number of Austro-Hungarians employed by the contractors building the extension of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway, Col. Sherwood, chief of the Dominion office, referred the complaints to Attorney-General Foy, who sent a special commissioner to Macdonald's Chutes to investigate.

The report of this officer has been sent to Col. Sherwood.

WHY SCOTCHMEN SUCCEED.

Some of the Best Immigrants Canada Receives.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in a recent speech, gave a breezy description of the characteristics of Scotsmen and why they succeed in life—a description which was the more interesting in that it came from an Irishman, says P. T. O. The Scot, said Lord Charles, is one of the most hard-headed men in the world. He pays the greatest attention to detail. He has proverbial honesty of purpose. He absolutely sticks to his dealings. He has indomitable energy. The Scot is very business-like in his methods, and in many cases he possesses exceptional ability so far as mechanical skill goes. These characteristics of the Scot are the reasons that have brought the Empire to the place it occupies at the present time. Lord Charles Beresford adds that Englishmen and Irishmen have similar characteristics, but these distinctive qualities are essentially Scottish, and that is why Scotsmen stand over the world have advanced to the great positions in every sphere of activity.

It was under a Scotsman that Lord Charles served three years of his apprenticeship to the sea as a midshipman; namely, Sir Houston Stewart, who was one of the finest seamen who ever trod deck. Another great admiral whom he remembered in his early days was Sir Alexander Milne, familiarly known as "Sandy." Recently Lord Charles was over upon business in Canada. One day he saw two trains arriving with emigrants for this country, and he said to the mayor of Calgary, "What lucky people you Canadians are!" because in these trains were the finest specimens of Scotsmen and North of England Englishmen he had ever seen, full of energy and full of go.

Murder Through Ignorance.
In the case of the Indian chief and medicine man in the Kewatin district taken to Norway House for murdering a squaw of their tribe supposed to be possessed by an evil spirit, or Wendigo, it appears the prisoners were appointed by a meeting of the band to which they belonged to put an end to the unhappy victim of savage superstition. The woman was sick and afterwards became delirious, and the Indian belief is that when this happens the Wendigo has entered the afflicted person, and if the latter afterwards dies a natural death, the evil spirit escapes to the woods and the game takes fright and disappears and famine results. The report received by the Indian department states that the band assembled according to established usage, and "the high honor" of choking the squaw to death in order that the spirit might remain imprisoned in the corpse was accorded to the chief and medicine man. The two executioners, therefore, placed a piece of canvas around the squaw's neck, with a noosed rope, and tightening the rope, the ravings of the poor demented creature were stopped and the band was satisfied that the evil spirit remained safely imprisoned and that the game in the woods would not disappear. News of the affair coming to the knowledge of the police, the chief and his assistant were taken into custody, the band protesting that what had been done was the custom of their fathers, and they did not know it was wrong, and asking for leniency.

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MONEY SYSTEMS.

The World's Coinage Muddle and the Range of Units of Value.

Twenty-six different monetary units are used by the forty-eight principal countries of the world. Thus Great Britain uses the sovereign and pound sterling, France and six other countries of Europe use a unit equal to the franc, and Canada and the United States use the dollar.

In value these different units range from 4.4 to 494.33 cents of money of the United States. They are represented in their turn by coins the value of which are either multiples or fractional parts of the value of their own chief units, and there are no doubt at least 200 such sufficient coins not one of which seems to have a value equal to that of any commonly known unit of weight, as the gram, for example, or the ounce of gold, although forty-three of these forty-eight countries have accepted gold as their standard measure of value.

This lack of logical relation of coins to any widely used unit of weight of the precious metals may be due to the fact that money systems seem to have grown up haphazard, under diverse conditions of life, in different parts of the world.

Such diversity in money may have been of little moment when millions of people spent their lives knowing nothing of the existence of other millions and there was little traffic. But these differences in monetary units are of importance now that international commerce includes millions of tons of products of the soil of all lands and billions of dollars each year to settle their bills, for such differences put upon a trade a wholly unnecessary tax. No account is made here of the burden laid on domestic trade by like variation in the value of such units at home, as of the tale of China, which has sixteen different values within that empire.

WOMEN WHO WEAR WELL.
It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life will make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliancy, the bloom like the bloom from a peach which is rudely hidden. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change: ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant drains which are of consequence on marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness. As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in healthy action and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Half a million women and more have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label.

Does It Occur to You—
That late hours are a frequent cause of the appearance of premature wrinkles?

That if you took the trouble occasionally to "count our mercies" most of us would find that we have more to be thankful for than to grumble at?

That "absence of occupation is not rest"?

That you cannot expect admiration if you never take any trouble to deserve it?

That if you really care for a person you will not say unkind things to or of him or her?

That your wife's temper, whether good or bad, is often only a reflection of your own?

That personal remarks are seldom in good taste?

That when you meet a friend and say to her, "How poorly you are looking?" it is by no means paying her a compliment?

That your children will not love you a bit less for your firmness in saying "no" at the right moment?—Home Notes.

When an unpleasant condition is accepted without murmur the mind falls into normal balance.

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SITUATION GROWS ALARMING.

Thirty Thousand Moors Mobilizing Against French Troops.

Paris, Sept. 6.—While there has been no more fighting at Casablanca since the armistice of Tuesday, the seriousness of the general situation in Morocco and the possibility of its leading France into diplomatic difficulties with the other powers of Europe, notably Germany and Great Britain, to say nothing of the apparently growing necessity of increasing the size of the French force on the Moroccan coast, is occupying the attention of the French people.

The press is calling attention to the difficulty of keeping within the terms of the Algeiras convention and the call to convolve Parliament to discuss and decide what course the nation should pursue is becoming more insistent. There is a growing feeling that the important decisions in the matter of France's policy in Morocco should be made by the French people, and the situation is now referred to as a "war" and no longer as heretofore, as an "expedition of pacification."

The situation at Mazagan is reported to be growing threatening, and the exodus of French troops from Tangier continues. Premier Clemenceau, however, announced yesterday there was no reason to believe that neither Abdul Aziz, the reigning Sultan, nor Abdul Hafis, his brother, who has been proclaimed Sultan in the south, intended to move against France.

Native advisers received at Tangier declare that 20,000 hostile Moors have concentrated not far from Casablanca, and that 10,000 Kabyle tribesmen have mobilized near Alcazar.

Spain is preparing to send reinforcements of men and ships to Morocco. One Spanish battleship, the Emperor Carlos V., arrived at Tangier yesterday.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

Foreign Minister Places Seal on British Relations with King.

Martinsborough, Sept. 6.—The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Isvolsky, who recently signed the Anglo-Russian agreement in behalf of Russia, was received in audience by King Edward here yesterday.

The Minister, who was presented to His Majesty by Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg, remained to take luncheon with the King.

Satisfaction in London.
London, Sept. 6.—The conference at Martinsborough between M. Isvolsky and King Edward was arranged to discuss the proposed Anglo-Russian agreement. The meeting gave the greatest satisfaction here, placing the final seal on better relations between Great Britain and Russia.

It is understood that Great Britain, while she has secured all that she desired in the Anglo-Russian agreement, has made concessions there in order to obtain advantages in Afghanistan which were considered essential to safeguard India.

Among the concessions thus made is one enlarging the fact, that while Russia is to have the right to define the spheres in Persia, in which each country will not interfere with the commercial interests of the other, the door is left wide open for the merchants of other powers.

MODUS VIVENDI RENEWED.
Prohibition of Sunday Fishing Most Important Change in Agreement.

London, Sept. 6.—The negotiations for a renewal of the Newfoundland fisheries modus vivendi have practically been concluded, and a new agreement, covering the present season, probably will be signed within a few days.

The delay was caused by repeated proposals of the Newfoundland Premier, Sir Robert Bond, of a substitute for the modus vivendi, to which the American and British officials have given every consideration. The matter, the Associated Press is informed, has now been disposed of, and an agreement has been reached to renew the modus vivendi, with some modification.

The most important change relates to Sunday fishing, a prohibition of which, it is understood, the United States has agreed to.

Engineer's Spine Fractured.
Brookville, Sept. 6.—A young locomotive engineer named J. McMahon lies in a local hospital badly cut up from injuries received in a railway wreck.

While running a train about ten miles out of Depot Harbor the engine jumped the track, and falling down an embankment carried McMahon and his fireman with it. McMahon was caught between the tender and the engine, sustaining a fracture of the spine.

Australia Buying Canadian Salmon.
Ottawa, Sept. 6.—Canada's trade agent in Australia reports that Canadian brands of canned salmon have secured the bulk of orders.

The Commonwealth Government has provided that patent medicine imported into Australia shall show on the label the various drugs and materials of which the medicine is composed.

New Zealand's Tariff.
Ottawa, Sept. 6.—The New Zealand tariff maintains the preference to all Canadian goods except paper hangings, but the new tariff on cheap boots and shoes will almost be prohibitive, amounting to about 6 per cent.

Murdered in Chicago.
Chicago, Sept. 6.—The body of a man, supposed to be A. A. Anderson of Toughwood Hills, Canada, was found floating yesterday in the lagoon in Garfield Park. He evidently had been murdered.

Three Years for Bank Clerk.
Halifax, N. S., Sept. 6.—John S. Cather, who absconded with \$6,500, belonging to the Bank of British North America, and was caught in London, Eng., was yesterday sentenced to three years.

LONDON'S GREAT SCHEME.

Ultimate Cost Will Probably Be \$115,000,000 to Supply Electricity—Covers 461 Square Miles.

A great anti-trust move is proposed by the London County Council, which, if it can obtain the consent of Parliament, is going to spend \$20,250,000 on a huge scheme for supplying London and the surrounding country with electricity. This would kill the threatened formation of a trust which is looming ahead with its inevitable accompaniment of increased rates.

It is proposed to cover an area of 461 square miles, comprising the County of London and parts of Middlesex, Essex, Kent and Surrey with the Council's system. A great central generating station will be built on the banks of the Thames below the city at a cost of \$7,000,000, and the other \$13,250,000 will be spent on the transmission and distribution of the power.

The majority of the London County Council is Progressive (Municipal Socialist), and the scheme is opposed by the Moderates (Conservatives) on the Council, who favor another scheme for leasing the right to supply the whole London district with electricity to a corporation. In other words, the Moderates are backing the trust proposition.

Their corporation would simply be the controlling centre, which would combine all the existing electricity corporations in London, eliminate competition, regulate wages, and fix the rates to consumers at its own figure.

London hopes to be saved from the clutches of an electricity trust by the bold scheme of the County Council. The proposal, although it came late, was made a prominent issue in the London municipal elections, and gained the Progressives, who were threatened with a landslide, many votes.

If the Council does not take up the control of the electricity supply, it will fall into the hands of the trust, which, after running it for some years, will sell it back to the Council at a huge profit.

The Parliamentary Committee which considered the question of London's electricity supply last session decided that it was desirable that the Council should have control of the power, and the big Liberal majority in the Commons, which is opposed to the trust interest, is certain to carry the scheme through.

The only thing the bill will have to fear then is the House of Lords, which has already attempted to wreck some of the Council's improvement schemes.

In 1910, if the scheme goes through, the first two sections of the generating station will be working, and a great impetus will be given to the industries of London by a cheap and plentiful supply of power.

The Council is confident that the revenue derived from the undertaking will be more than sufficient to cover the expenditure, including the charges for sinking fund and interest on capital, so that the Council's successful street car and other undertakings are likely to be followed by another great object lesson in municipal ownership.

A Distinguished Trio.
The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain is fond of relating an incident that occurred when he and Lord Rosebery were returning from the theatre one night. While crossing the street they were accosted by a ragged boy who, after sweeping the mud from their path, asked for alms.

Lord Rosebery was about to give the boy a coin when an idea struck him. "My boy," said Rosebery, "I will give you ten shillings." Promptly to the word, the boy crept in back of the officer, and raising his broom stuck him in the back, then turned and ran, but to the dismay of Rosebery, the officer caught the boy after a chase of a few yards.

Not wanting to leave the boy in a fix Rosebery tried to fix things up with the officer, but the worthy gentleman would not listen, and took them all three up to the station.

They were then taken before the judge of the station, and after surveying them through his glasses, he took down a book and, turning to Chamberlain, asked his name. "Hon. Joseph Chamberlain," was the reply, and the judge smiled.

Rosebery responded also with his full title, "Lord Rosebery."

The boy was next, and stepping to the front he drew himself up to his full height, and waited for the usual question, "Your name?"

"My name," said the boy, "Well, judge, I'm not the kind as what goes back on me pals. I'm the 'Duke of Wellington.'"

Faithful to Her Love.
Few people are aware of the reasons which bind Queen Alexandra and the beautiful Duchess of Argyll in such close friendship. The Duchess, who has been visiting the Queen, is a sister of the Queen of Portugal, and a daughter of the late Comte de Paris.

As the beautiful Orleans Princess she was a playmate and companion in England of the late Prince "Eddie," the King's eldest son, and when she grew up the affection between the two ripened into love.

Queen Alexandra would have much liked to have seen the two united, but at that time the marriage between the heir to the British throne and a Catholic princess was deemed to be out of the question. Whenever Queen Alexandra deposits on the day of her eldest son's death a wreath on his tomb at Windsor, there can always be found another from the Duchess of Argyll.

The other day the Duchess made a special trip to Windsor with another wreath to lay on the Prince's tomb, although it was not the anniversary of his death.

Irish Wit.
An Englishman traveling in Ireland complained that he could find none of the famous Irish wits of whom he had heard. He was advised to speak to the next farmer or teamster he met.

A little later he encountered a peasant leading a horse with a load of turf. The horse had a blazed face, and the man said, "That's a fine horse, my man," said the Englishman, by way of an opening.

"Sure," replied the Irishman, "your own will be as white when it has been as long in the halter."

Teething Babies.

are saved suffering—and mothers given rest—when one uses

Nurses and Mothers' Treasure

Quickly relieves—regulates the bowels—prevents convulsions. Used 50 years. Absolutely safe. At drug-stores, 50c. 6 bottles, \$1.25. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Sole Proprietors, Montreal.

THE TRAIN BELL ROPE.

How It and the Conductor's Supremacy Came to Be Established.

Although there does not seem to be anything in common between pugilism and railroad rules, yet the adoption of the familiar bell rope that stretches through every car of the modern train was the result of a fistic encounter.

At the same time and by the issue of the same combat the supremacy of the conductor in railroad travel was ordained. It was Philadelphia which gave both to the world.

One of the oldest railroads in the country, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, now known as the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, which was opened in 1837. The terminus in Philadelphia was at Broad and Prime streets—Prime street now being known as Washington avenue—and after crossing the Schuylkill river at Gray's Ferry the route ran along the Delaware river on what is now the Chester line of the Reading railway.

The first schedule contained one passenger train, which went to Baltimore one day and came back the next, which was considered a remarkable feat in rapid travel. When a train a day each way was placed in service the people of the two cities served concluded that the time of convenience in transportation had been reached.

Next to the president of the railroad the most important functionaries were the engineer and conductor. It was a question whether or not the head of the line was not considered a subsidiary officer in popular estimation to the men who ran the train, but Robert Fogg, who pulled the throttle, and John Wolf, who collected fares, won the deference of the public because of their high and responsible duties.

Fogg, an Englishman, had all the tenacity of opinion of his race. Wolf, an American, had the ingenuity of the Yankee and, seeing the need of some method by which he could communicate with the engineer, devised the scheme of running a cord through the cars to the locomotive. As the engine was a wood burner, Wolf fastened one end of the cord to a log, which was placed on the engineer's seat and was pulled to the floor when the conductor desired to signal for a stop.

Fogg resented what he considered an interference with his rights on the platform of the locomotive and on the first run out from Broad and Prime streets with the new device paid no heed to the displacement of the log from the seat when the conductor desired to take on a passenger from a farm near Gray's Ferry, but sped on over the bridge and did not deign to bring his engine to a stop until Blue Bell station, on the south side of the Schuylkill, had been reached. Then he demanded to know of Wolf why he had been jerking that log all about the locomotive.

Wolf hotly declared that he had signaled to stop, but Fogg retorted that he would stop when and where he pleased and that, too, without any reference to orders from the conductor, whom he did not regard as his superior in the management of the train. The altercation grew very heated, and Wolf invited the engineer from the cab to settle the matter, and the challenge was quickly accepted.

Passengers and a group of men who had gathered at the station to see the train come in formed a ring about the combatants, but the fight did not last long, as Wolf proved by far the superior artist with his fists and with a few blows made it almost impossible for the engineer to see sufficiently to complete his run, but Fogg admitted that he had been fairly beaten, and the supremacy of the conductor on a train was settled for all time.

As the log signal was crude and ineffective, Wolf devised the use of a bell on the locomotive, and this method was soon adopted by all of the American railroads. Then a code of signals was adopted, and these remain practically to this day. The only change in the bell code is that by use of the air from the brake system a whistle has superseded the bell in the locomotive cab.

St. Isidore, P. Q., Aug. 18, '04.
Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.
Gentlemen,—I have frequently used MINARD'S LINIMENT and also prescribe it for my patients always with the most gratifying results, and I consider it the best all-round Liniment extant.

Yours truly,
DR. JOS. AUG. SIROIS.

Buying Everything.
"Wealth won't buy everything," said the philosopher.

"That's what I tell mother and the girls," answered Mr. Cumrox, "but it looks as if they were going to keep on trying as long as the checkbook holds out."

Still Green.
Teddy brought a green caterpillar in from the garden one day, and, showing it to his mother, he exclaimed, "I've got a big worm, mamma, but he ain't ripe yet."—St. Louis Republic.

MORE THAN A SINGER.

The Beautiful Character and Singing of Jenny Lind.

Jenny Lind the woman was greater than Jenny Lind the singer. "I would rather hear Jenny talk than sing, wonderful as it is," wrote Mrs. Stanley, the wife of the Bishop of Norwich, in whose palace the great singer was a guest while in that city. The bishop's son, subsequently Dean Stanley, who had no "ear for music," and on whom, therefore, her singing was wholly lost, wrote that she had "the manners of a princess with the simplicity of a child and the goodness of an angel." Her character showed itself, he added, "through a thousand traits of humility,