

THE ADVERTISER, LONDON, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1904.

REVEREND PRINCIPAL CAVEN DEAD AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Eminent Presbyterian Theologian and Head of Knox College Passes Away at Toronto.

SUCCUMBS TO ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA---IN 74TH YEAR

Toronto, Dec. 2.—Rev. William Caven, D.D., principal of Knox College and acknowledged head of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, died this evening at his residence, Spadina road, of a heart ailment, at the age of 70 years. His last public appearance was at Guelph a week ago tonight, where he spoke in the interests of the Lord's Day Alliance, of which he was president. He was a well-known and popular teacher in his college, and was

although feeling tired. On Saturday he was taken ill, and was forced to keep to his bed. He had been delirious a considerable time since, although he recognized his family this morning. He passed away at 8 o'clock this evening. He leaves a widow, three sons and three daughters. The sons are all medical practitioners in Toronto. They are John, W. P. and James G. The daughters are Margaret, wife of Rev. William Wilson, Presbyterian missionary at Indore, where she has been since 1884; Miss Mary and Miss Jean.

at home. The date of the funeral has not yet been arranged.

A Former Illness.

Dr. Caven suffered a critical illness during the spring of 1903, lasting thirteen weeks, during which he all but fell a victim to blood-poisoning. He recovered, however, and, since then, returned to his work as before.

a slight weakness in his voice was noticeable. His journey to England during the past summer, occupying six weeks, for a portion of which he presided at the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance meeting at Liverpool, was a revelation of his endurance and devotion

Rev. William Caven was born on Dec. 26, 1830, in the parish of Kirkcolum, Wigtonshire, Scotland, and his surroundings had a marked effect on his subsequent career. His father, John Caven, was a man of strong mental

endowed, and, being a school teacher, helped the son to a sound education. He was brought up under voluntary influence. Moderatism was dominant in the parish, but various forms of secession were represented, and the keenest interest was taken in connection with church affairs, especially the general assemblies. He was usually a leader in the assembly. No man's opinion was more influential, usually kept silent until other men had expressed themselves, and then at a critical moment he would inter-

theological controversy. Even the "Free Church," which was one of the chief characteristics of the Kirk, the Free Church, and the voluntary positions. He was born at Dumfries, near Glasgow, and settled in Dumfries, near Glasgow. His father taught school in Ayr, and afterwards in Glasgow, where he had several schools in the county. His mother was a woman of marked ability, and preserved her health until she died at the age of 82. The late principal himself taught school from his youth, and was called to the ministry as a profession, he entered on the study of theology at the United Presbyterian Church in London, Scotland, conducted by the late Rev. James Paton, who was a great preacher in his time. He began his ministry in St. Mary's, Glasgow.

His Work at Knox.

Dr. Caven's life work was, of course, as principal of Knox College, the great Presbyterian educational institution of which he was principal for the past 31 years, and with which he had been connected for 38 years. On leaving pastoral work in 1866 he was appointed by

In all, Principal Caven was certainly among the first half dozen of great Canadian preachers of his calibre of mind and character he had ever superior."

"Principal Caven was always an advocate of union in the Presbytery Church, and when it was accomplished in 1875, became moderator of the

Martin Quinn Must Stand Trial at the Next Assize

Alleged Impersonator Has His Preliminary Hearing.

Some Difficulty in Securing the Identification of Prisoner.

**Man Who Voted as Fred Palmer
Had Mustache, Whereas
Quinn Has None.**

The police court was crowded this morning with spectators, who had gathered to hear the evidence and argument in the Martin Quinn impersonation and forgery case. A large

Mr. McEvoy again pressed his contention that the case could not be pro-
ceeds, the information

ceded with, because the information against Quinn had not been laid until some time after election day, and even then, not by any of those who were actually in the booth, where the offense is alleged to have been committed, but by David Baskerville. The next morning, decided that the case

Mr. McKillop brought up a large array of witnesses for the prosecution. None of them knew Quinn very well. Only one had seen the man who per-

sonated Palmer take the oath, and this witness was unable to identify Quinn as being the man, although Quinn sat in the dock before him. The stories of the witnesses varied slightly in their details.	"Did you know Quinn before?"
	"No."
	"Do you know him now?"
	"We all know him now," said McEvoy.
Mr. Frederick Palmer, whose name	"Did you see him on that day?"

Quinn is alleged to have used was put in the box. He said he had lived at 896 Maitland street, from May to October, 1903. Mr. McKillop then produced the voters' lists and showed Palmer's name and the above address. "Did you vote at the last election?" "Yes; at about 7 minutes to 5 o'clock. He drove up in a rig with a man. They drove a little past the booth. James Malloch walked the rig and had a conversation with them."

Mr. McEvoy—I don't see that

riding. asked Mr. McKillop. important, unless there is a de
the af- "No, sir, I did not." "say things" about people.
"Did you go to the polling-place at Continued on page 4.

THE SPORTING NEWS OF A DAY.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN O. R. F. U.

Toronto, Dec. 1.—Time for receiving notices of motion to amend the playing rules, constitution and regulations and rules of competition of the O. R. F. U. expired on Saturday last. There are many amendments, which will be considered at the annual meeting of the Ontario Rugby Football Union, which will be held at the King Edward Hotel on Saturday, Dec. 10, at 2 p.m. A summary of the proposed changes is appended:

To adopt the Quebec Union rules.

To limit all delays from whatever cause to two minutes, instead of five minutes, as at present.

To strike out of the duties of the umpire, "illegal movements of players," and put it under the referee's duties.

To provide for the appointment of a head linesman, who is not a member of either team, to direct the assistant linesmen, and also report to the referee any play persistently loading off-side.

To insert a three-yard rule for off-side instead of the present rule governing "fair catch."

To allow a try when a player of the attacking side crosses the dead-ball line.

To amend the scoring rules so as to provide for a penalty touch. A penalty touch is when a player of the defending side commits any foul, including a forward pass, behind the goal line, it is to count two points.

To do away with scoring a point for a rouge or a touch-in-goal. The defending side to bring the ball out as for a kick.

To prevent the snapper-back making any motion as if to snap the ball without snapping it.

To more clearly define the rule regarding players of the side in possession being motionless when the ball is being put in play.

To prevent players interfering in any way by blocking or tackling an opponent following up the ball on a kick-off, kick-out, free kick by way of penalty, or free kick from a mark. The penalty will be a scrumage ten yards in advance.

To define more clearly the powers of the sub-committee.

To add the following to the constitution:

"The union reserves to itself the right of placing teams in whatever series it may deem best for the interest of the union."

To add the following to the regulations and rules of competition: The executive may suspend or expel any player for rough playing or for conduct unbecoming to a gentleman.

To change the residence rule from July 1 to Sept. 1.

To provide for each team playing in the proper costume and colors as registered with the secretary of the union. This is to prevent the variety of uniform and colors which are generally seen in a game.

To provide for an age limit in the junior series.

To substitute 20th of September instead of 25th as the last date for teams putting up their deposits.

To provide some punishment for defaulting clubs in addition to the loss of their deposits.

To add the following paragraph to the rules requiring referees to report the results of matches: The referee shall keep a list of the players ruled off during a match on a form to be supplied by the union to the secretary of each home club. The secretary of the home club shall furnish the referee with this form before the match.

The report made by the referee on this form shall include the names of the players ruled off, the number of times ruled off, the offense and the penalty imposed. This report must be forwarded by the referee to the secretary of the union within three days of the match.

To amend the first part of the rule governing the union's share of the gate, in senior games to read as follows: "In all championship matches, the home club is required to collect an admission fee. The gate receipts of all senior championship games, after deducting the union's share, shall belong to the home club. The union's share shall be \$25 from each senior game, unless there are six or more clubs playing in the senior series, in which case it shall be \$20."

To provide for the punishment of players and teams who have "knowingly" competed against professionals.

JAP GAME WOULD KILL WRESTLING

"Jiu jitsu is nothing but a cross between the old-fashioned collar-and-elbow wrestling and rough-and-tumble fighting." Such is the opinion of Tom Jenkins, formerly the world's champion wrestler, recently defeated in a great match by George Hackenschmidt, the "Russian Lion," in London, says the Cleveland Press.

"While I was in London this summer I was attracted by the claims of Jiu jitsu, a Japanese who was in London exploiting the Japanese system of self-defense, and took the opportunity of investigating the system, which was making a great hit in London. With me, Fushan went over the category of some 250 to 300 holds employed in the yellow man's system, and I was able to show him that there was really nothing new about it at all, but that every hold had been in use among English schoolboys for hundreds of years."

"The promoters of the system aver that by its use any man can overcome one twice his size, weight and strength, and that is true enough. Then the question arises: How can a man's bones be so strong? And there's the rub. The jiu jitsu holds have been known to English and American wrestlers for years and years, and they have been thought so little of that most of them have been barred."

"Here is a sample jiu jitsu hold. Place your hands crossed at the elbow on your opponent's shoulders. Take a firm grip of his coat and force back his head. You could break his neck if you bent it far enough, but do you suppose a man in his senses is going to stand still and let you cut that sort of caper with him? Surely not."

"Some people have an idea that jiu jitsu is a sport. It isn't. I have received dozens of letters from people who would like to see me win, advising me to take up Japanese jiu jitsu and win back the world's championship. 'Why, jiu jitsu would kill wrestling if it were permitted on the American mat. There is no struggle, as all there is to it is each man taking a bone-breaking hold and then tugging until one or the other sacrifices a bone, when he taps the mat, and admits defeat. No referees are used, and it is a question of which man's bones are strongest and least likely to break.'"

BASEBALL.
HARDER NEXT YEAR.
Boston, Mass., Dec. 1.—Arrangement for the southern trip of the Boston Americans has been completed. After two weeks on preliminary work at Macon, Ga., the boys will play fifteen games before the opening of the season with the strong minor league clubs. They will also play four games with Cincinnati. The young pitchers will be worked out during the exhibition games. Collins says he realizes that Boston will have a much harder time to win the pennant next season than it has ever had before, but he will start out with the intention of making it three straight.

THE TURF.
THE HENDRIE CASE.
Not as sensational as it may appear at first glance is the conviction of Mr. William Hendrie, reported in Toronto dispatches, for "keeping a gaming house at Woodbine racetrack." In other words sanctioning the making of a book during the races of the Ontario Jockey Club, says today's Detroit Free Press. Mr. Hendrie is merely figuring in a test case, that once and for all, will determine the status of the book-maker on Ontario courses. The case is one of importance, of course, to Woodbine, Hamilton and Fort Erie, but, with the past in mind, and with the spirit of the law, the case will be decided in but one thing—dismissal of the case, and continuance of book-making at legitimate meetings, both running the trotting. The one case that has been cited as one in which a conviction was secured, at Windsor, did not deal with the booking on a legitimate meeting, but with the conducting of a foreign book, which amounts, in the end, to the same as conducting a poolroom.

YESTERDAY'S WINNERS.
At Benning's—Arsenal, 8 to 1; Winchester, 15 to 1; Gascara, 8 to 1; Delphie, 6 to 1; Hippocrates, 2½ to 1; Charter, 20 to 1.



Opening of Toys Saturday.

During the last few years we have gained the reputation of carrying the largest and most ingenious assortment of Toys in London. Saturday we will spread before our customers the very latest from Toyland. We have aimed to eclipse all previous records, and when you examine our stock you will say we have succeeded. Nearer Christmas we will itemize the different articles, but don't wait till then to buy.

Colored Silk Velvets 39c Yard.

A very special line of Silk Velvet, in good staple shades of brown, navy, red, green and castor. We draw your attention to this line as splendid value. The price is low, the quantity is limited, so don't wait. Per yard only..... **39c**

Don't forget sale of Damask Tray Cloths Saturday. Size 18x27. Very special price. Each only..... **33c**

Evening Needs--Fans, Opera Glasses, Etc.

At Notion Counter we show everything necessary and desirable for the opera, evening entertainments, etc. Prices marked low on the choicest goods.

- A large assortment of Dainty Fans for evening use, in white, pale blue, black and white, with ivory sticks, painted designs, lace and sequin trimmings. Each, from 75c to **\$1.00**
- Celebrated Le Maire's Opera Glasses, in white, opalescent and smoked pearl. Each, \$3.00 to **\$11.00**
- Also Black Morocco Leather Opera Glasses, from each \$4.00 to **\$5.00**
- Handsome Lace Berthas, in white and ecru, suitable for evening wear, from each, \$2.75 to **\$10.00**
- Lace Pichus, in white and ecru, from each, \$3.00 to **\$5.25**
- Lace Collars, in cream and ecru, from each, 75c to **\$4.50**
- Beautiful Scarfs for evening and street wear, in Spanish Lace and Embroidered Brussels Net, in white, ecru and black, from each 35c to **\$4.00**
- Crope de Chine Scarfs, in white, cream, sky and pink, at each, 75c and **\$1.00**

Handsome Fur Garments for Gifts.

What is more acceptable for Christmas Gifts than Furs? Now is the time to look after them—before the stock is picked over. We have increased our stock specially for the Christmas trade. It is well to remember that no better quality of Furs are to be had, and you get them at drygoods prices.

- See our Mink Sets; beautiful dark mink ruffs, fur both sides, 70 inches long, with fourteen tails, and nice size round muff. The set **\$52.00**
- The choicest styles in Isabella Fox; ruffs with head and tail, double ruffs with two tails; long stoles, satin lined, with two tails, muff to match, in either round, with head and tail, or Empire style
- The finest quality only in all our Sable Ruffs, Stoles and Muffs. A special line in Sable Muffs, Empire style, for **\$12.00**
- Children's and Misses' Gray Lamb Collars best quality lamb, from \$5.50 to \$12.50, and muffs to match at \$4.00 and **\$5.00**

SMALLMAN & INGRAM 149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street.

Meeting of Library Board Was Not a Love Feast

Chairman Jeffrey and Mr. Egan Cross Swords Over Item of Expenditure.

BOTH LONDON CLUBS ARE IN

Thistles and London Curlers Entered in Tankard and Cup Contests.

The draws for the Tankard and District Cup competitions of the Ontario Curling Association were made at Toronto. The competitions give promise of being very keen, as 78 clubs are entered for the tankard and 68 for the district cup. The London Club and the Thistles are in both. The western groups are:

TANKARD SERIES.
Group No. 3.—Preliminary Round—A—St. Thomas vs. Avy.
Second Round—Winner of A vs. Ingersoll, Woodstock vs. Embury, Galt vs. Granville vs. London, Galt vs. London Thistles. Play at London. Umpire, T. O. Robson.
Group No. 6.—Preliminary Round—A—Glencoe vs. Detroit.
First Round—Winner of A vs. Chatham, Grand Rapids vs. St. Marys, Windsor vs. Petrolia, Thamesville vs. Toledo. Play at Sarnia. Umpire, W. K. Cameron.
Group No. 7.—Preliminary Round—A—Berlin vs. Preston.
First Round—Winner of A vs. St. Marys, Clinton vs. Guelph Royal City, Guelph Union vs. Bright Seaforth vs. Stratford. Play at Stratford. Umpire, R. Thompson.
Group No. 8.—Preliminary Round—A—Fergus vs. Palmerston.
First Round—Winner of A vs. Southampton, Owen Sound vs. Lucknow, Walkerton vs. Harrison, Wingham vs. Elora. Play at Harrison. Umpire, A. Conington.

DISTRICT CUP—DRAW 1.
District No. 4.—Preliminary Round—A—Owen Sound vs. Guelph Royal City, B—Southampton vs. Palmerston, C—Mount Forest vs. Seaforth, D—Guelph Union vs. Stratford, E—Fergus vs. Georgetown.
First Round—Winner of A vs. B, C vs. D, E vs. Harrison, Wingham vs. Elora. Play at Guelph. Umpire, W. Hogg.
District No. 6.—Preliminary Round—A—London Thistles vs. Theford, B—Toledo vs. Sarnia, C—Petrolia vs. Windsor, D—Parkhill vs. Detroit, E—St. Thomas vs. Forest.
First Round—Winner of A vs. B, C vs. D, E vs. Chatham, Grand Rapids vs. St. Marys. Play at London. Umpire, T. H. Brunton.

The Public Library Board met last evening in the librarian's room, with Dr. Jeffrey in the chair, and although the meeting was brief it was the very reverse of "slow." Indeed it is seldom that an institution, so eminently sedate and so far removed from the arena of the city hall, raises the temperature to such a height. The discussion turned upon the fact that a couple of the trustees who are also members of the Historical Society were so anxious for the intellectual welfare of the citizens at large that they wanted the board to give financial support to the project of establishing a museum in the Historical Society's room upstairs. They said that if the board purchased the "shovels" the society and other lovers of the arts and sciences would supply the fossils, the ancient crockery, the curious stones, etc., with which to fill them. Another member of the board hinted that not enough of these interesting articles to "fill a bushel basket" could be got together without paying out considerable cash, and doubted whether the citizens would appreciate the spending of the public money on such a step. Chairman Jeffrey put his foot down upon the project most decidedly.

The beginning of the special committee which had been appointed to meet a committee of the Historical Society to determine the conditions of the tenure of the room at present used by the latter. This matter was dealt with in clause 2 and caused no comment, but the insertion of clause No. 1 was what made the chairman take up arms. The report was as follows:

"That the committee recommend to the board of management that the sum of \$150 be granted for the purpose of purchasing cases, etc., for the museum, and that the request for the use of the room by the City Teachers' Association, the Art Culture Club, and Mr. John Deane, and others, be granted, provided they do not conflict with any arrangement of the Historical Society. And it must be distinctly understood that no charge be made for admission to such meetings."

Dr. Jeffrey declared that clause No. 1 was not reasonable at all, and he was going to oppose it with all his strength. Mr. Egan and Mr. Macklin spoke strongly in its favor, but some of the other trustees who were members of the Historical Society were far from being convinced.

Dr. Jeffrey evidently thought the expenditure would be practically a grant to the society. He thought the citizens should first understand what a big expense such a museum would be, and should express their opinion as to whether they wanted it or not, before such a step was taken.

Mr. Egan said that everything upstairs was the property of the library, and the museum would be for the benefit of the citizens at large and not only for the society. The expenditure would be for educational purposes and could easily be made up by omitting the purchase of books for a month, or else an extra share of the annual

taxes might be asked from the city rather.

"You were always against having a museum," he told the chairman.

The discussion became rather warm, but the chairman finally ruled the first clause of the report out of order, because its recommendation was not covered by the estimates.

"Read the Library Act," said Mr. Egan.

"That is also out of order," said the chairman. "I have made my ruling."

The chairman said that if it was necessary for him to instruct the members in the rules of order, he would tell them to move a discussion of his ruling, if they disputed it. This was done by Mr. Macklin, and seconded by Mr. Egan. The motion was lost.

"This thing will come before the public," protested Mr. Egan.

"All right," said the chairman, "but I don't think a senior member of the board should talk like that in the face of the chairman."

Mr. Egan then read from the act, which said that it was within the power of the board to start a museum, "I don't doubt that," said the chairman, "but it could not rightly be done."

Another member expressed it as his opinion that the chairman was obstructing the proceedings on technicalities. Still another would have liked to see an art museum started, but did not relish the paying out of \$150.

A motion to reconsider clause 1 of the report was finally carried. The chairman claiming, however, that such action was out of order.

The question of putting boards on the library steps was referred to the finance committee with power.

Accounts were passed to the amount of \$286.01.

The library committee stated that they had ordered the purchase of 85 new volumes of books at a cost of \$302.

Following is Librarian Blackwell's report for the month of November: Circulation: Fiction, 3,144; juveniles, 899; miscellaneous, 1,787; magazines, 622; total, 6,366. Average circulation of books per day, 249; magazines, 27; total, 276. The receipts amounted to \$34.42; average fines per day, 76 cents; cards issued, 107; making 11,550 in date.

REVISION OF FRENCH CODE
The First Since Napoleon's Promulgation of 1804.

Paris, Dec. 1. — Minister of Justice Valle has appointed a commission of the most prominent jurists, senators and deputies to revise the civil code. This will be the first comprehensive revision of the code since Napoleon promulgated it in 1804. The Napoleonic system is to remain the substantial basis, but the commission is directed to revise into the important elements of legal systems of other countries for the purpose of incorporating them in the French code.

A Temperance Organizer.
Toronto, Dec. 1.—The Dominion Alliance has added to its number of field workers and organizers, Rev. G. M. Brown, of Benlough.

PAINS, LIKE THE POOR, ARE ALWAYS WITH US.—That portion of man's life which is not made up of pleasure is largely composed of pain, and to be free from pain is a pleasure. Simple remedy is always the best in treating bodily pain, and a safe, sure and simple remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. You cannot do wrong in giving it a trial when

A New Way to Sell Drygoods.

BEGINNING tomorrow, Saturday, at 2 p.m., we will sell Drygoods, Millinery, Ladies' Furnishings and Notions, allowing the public to name their own prices. And we will continue to do so until there is nothing left but the building. This we believe is a new thing in Drygoods selling and should be appreciated by the buying public

THIS IS A SALE TO THE FINISH

And the privilege is yours to name the price you want to give. There is on hand fully \$10,000 worth AT COST, made up of:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Children's Cloth Coats, | Plushes, Velvets, |
| Ribbons, Laces, | Velveteens, |
| Veilings, Combs, | Children's Underwear, |
| Hosiery, Gloves, | Ladies' Underwear, |
| Corsets, Wools, | Shaker Flannel, |
| Embroideries, | Muslin for Curtains, |
| Lace Curtains, | Moleskin, Toweling, |
| Notions, Chiffons, | Bed Spreads, |
| Feathers, Flowers, | Table Linen, |
| Ready-to-Wear Hats, | Table Oilcloth, Silk Spools, |
| Silks, Satins, | Frillings, etc. |

The Address is 134 Dundas Street.

C. B. KEENLEYSIDE.

PETER, A HORSE, PINNED THE THIEF

Owner Drove After a Fleeing Robber, Who Doubled and Redoubled in His Course.

New York, Dec. 1.—Dr. Peter Hughes' bay horse, Peter H., 2:17½, nobly did his part in catching Charles Curtis, 22 years old, a fleeing burglar, in Williamsburg, yesterday. Dr. Hughes, surgeon-in-chief of St. Catherine's Hospital, did the rest. After a long chase, in which Curtis doubled and redoubled in his tracks, Peter H. pinned Curtis against a fence and Dr. Peter Hughes captured him.

Mrs. Mortimer D. Metcalf returned to her home on the third floor of the big apartment house, No. 574 Bedford avenue, at 3:30 p.m. On the second floor she met Curtis coming from Dr. A. C. Vossler's apartment. Mrs. Metcalf knew Mrs. Vossler was not at home, and she asked Curtis what he was doing there. For answer he knocked her down and ran.

Mrs. Metcalf ran upstairs to her apartment, threw open a front window and shouted. Police. The doctor, Dr. Hughes, who lives at No. 467 Bedford avenue, was driving Peter H. to the Parkway Driving Club, on the Ocean Boulevard. He and a colored servant were in a runabout.

Dr. Hughes heard Mrs. Metcalf's shouts, saw Curtis run from the apartment house and clucking to Peter H. went after him. Curtis turned into Rodney street, so did Peter H. and Dr. Peter H. Seeing that he was pursued, Curtis in the middle of the long block to Wythe avenue, threw off his overcoat and coat. At Wythe avenue, he cunningly turned and ran towards Bedford avenue. That forced Dr. Hughes to pull up Peter H., to turn him around and set after Curtis again.

Dr. Hughes became so engrossed in the chase that he did not ask anyone to stop Curtis, and persons who saw the pursuit must have thought the men were playing some sort of athletic game, for no one raised a finger to stop Curtis, who ran back to Wythe avenue, then along the avenue three blocks to Heves street, and into a saloon on that corner.

Dr. Hughes pulled up and sent his servant into the saloon. Curtis, well winded, ran out a rear door and up Hewes street, with the relentless Peter H. and his driver after him. Curtis scattered pieces of jewelry and silver forks and knives as he ran. Finally on Bedford avenue, between Penn and Rutledge streets, he turned again. Dr. Hughes lightly touched Peter H. with the whip, drove him up on the sidewalk and made as if to drive right over Curtis, who, exhausted, was staggering. Instead, the doctor, a fine whip, so guided Peter H. that the horse crushed Curtis against an iron fence. When the breath was about squeezed out of Curtis, the doctor turned Peter H. out, grabbed Curtis' collar and drove into the street, yanking Curtis with him.

"Get in here," Dr. Hughes ordered. Curtis obeyed. Soon he drew two diamond rings and a gold watch from his pocket.

"Take these and let me go," he panted. "Get up," said the doctor to Peter H. He drove to No. 574 Bedford avenue.

"That's the man who knocked me down," said Mrs. Metcalf. "Besides, he robbed my apartment."

Dr. Hughes turned Curtis over to a policeman. At the Clymer street police station the young burglar said he lived at No. 101 Bergen street, Brooklyn. He will be in the Lee avenue police court this morning. He stole \$700 worth of jewelry and silverware from Mrs. Metcalf and \$400 from Dr. Vossler. Some of the valuables are on the Williamsburg streets yet.

THREE FIREMEN KILLED

Fatal and Costly Collision on the Delaware and Hudson Road.

Oneonta, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Three men were killed, several others had remarkably narrow escapes from death, and property valued at fully \$40,000 was destroyed in a collision between two freight trains on the Susquehanna division of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad near here today.

The dead men were all firemen. They were: F. A. Martin, Copperstown; Frank Pratt, Oneonta; George Williams, Worcester.

The collision occurred one mile west of Worcester. The fast freight train known as No. 77 westbound was running at the rate of 40 miles an hour when it crashed into an extra freight, which was being shunted off to a side track. The engine of the fast freight was smashed. Cars were crumpled up and thrown from the tracks and three firemen caught in the crash were literally ground to pieces. The engineers and the other trainmen saved themselves by jumping just before the crash.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.



Who was it who said that the man who looked down the barrel of a loaded gun, and he who fails to keep his bin filled with good, clean, hot coal during these pneumonia-breeding days, are first cousins?

The more "WALLA-WALLA" the coal bins of London hold, the less the doctors' bills will be this winter. "WALLA-WALLA"—the coal for the cold, and the cook-means comfort, because it makes more warmth with less work—and it means better health, a better disposition, and a better home for the same reason.

And you get it for no more than you'll pay for other coals.

Bowman & Co.
295 Clarence St., London.

THE CAREER OF MME. JANAUSCHEK

Famous Tragedienne for Thirty Years Was Reigning Favorite of Playgoers.

New York, Dec. 1.—Mme. Janauschké, the famous actress, died in the Brunswick Home at Amityville, L. I., on Monday night, where she had been failing rapidly for several months. Janauschké was one of the great women of the stage. For more than thirty years she held a position unrivaled by any other woman excepting, perhaps, Charlotte Cushman. In her place in the affections of the public long after disease had affected her mind and body.

To enumerate the list of characters she had played would be to give almost two-thirds of the leading female parts in Shakespeare.

Among the many plays other than Shakespeare's in which she took a leading part were: "What Dreams May Come," "The Song of Xibulgen," "Adrienne," "Don Carlos," and "Edmont." In "Bleak House" she achieved great fame. As Lady Dedlock she appeared in every city in the English-speaking world.

When poverty drove her to promiscuous engagements she brought her great genius to bear in unimportant roles, and the last she ever played was that of an adventuress in a melodrama "The Great Diamond Robbery." The work of Mme. Janauschké was its redeeming feature.

In 1899 she was stricken with paralysis while living in Brooklyn and incapacitated from caring for herself. The last time she went out alone was on July 18, 1900. On returning from shopping that day she was again stricken.

At the time of her affliction Janauschké was the tenant of a grocer, Jas. P. Tossini, in Brooklyn. She was without money, but had many treasures, including gowns given her by kings and celebrated people; gowns celebrated for their association with her famous parts and articles of virtue.

Mr. Tossini refused to permit her to part with these, sent her to a hospital, and later to Saratoga. But she suffered another stroke. She rallied sufficiently to be sent back to Brooklyn and to the Brunswick Home.

At her command her collection of treasures was sold a year ago to pay her debts and provide for her care. Mme. Janauschké was 75 years old. Her full name was Francesca Magdalena Janauschké. She was born at Prague, Bohemia. Her parents were humble working people. It was while studying voice culture that her wonderful powers of expression attracted attention.

For a time she was in the theatrical company maintained by the Duke of Meiningen. She first commanded recognition by her portrayal of the title part in Sophocles' "Antigone." She soon became one of the leading actresses in Europe.

In 1854 she married the Baron Frederick P. Pillot, who first brought her to the United States. She appeared only in German roles, but her success was instantaneous. Her husband afterward deserted and left her penniless, and died in obscurity.

The brave woman then started the battle anew. She learned English and repeated her earlier successes. She made many fortunes, but through mismanagement and bad investments lost all.

TO EUROPE IN 30 HOURS

Naval Officer Promises Sensation in His New Airship.

Philadelphia, Dec. 1.—D. Gold, a retired naval officer, living at 5407 Girard avenue, says that next spring the world's mode of travel will be revolutionized by the appearance of the Gold new explosive airship, with a speed of 100 miles an hour and its propellers turning 2,000 revolutions a minute. Europe in 30 hours, Chicago in ten, says Mr. Gold.

He has had a model built, but will wait till winter is over to go up in it. All he needs to spring the airship on the world is the confidence of a few millionaires.

"I have served seventeen years in the navy and have studied the wind," said Gold today. "The wind shakes the airship must be stiff and rigid. The ship will be 100 feet long and 30 feet in breadth. It will provide accommodation for a motorman, a sky pilot and six passengers, with refreshments."

HOW COXEY GOT CREDIT

Connection With a Paying Company Enabled Him to Speculate.

Columbus, Dec. 1.—Jacob Schuler Coxey, who led the commonwealth army to Washington in 1895, and in 1895 received 52,000 votes as the Populist candidate for Governor of Ohio, professes to be a bankrupt, with debts aggregating \$28,741.99, and has filed a petition in the federal court here asking discharge from these obligations.

Those who knew of "General" Coxey only as a political dreamer and dramatic sensationalist will wonder how he obtained credit for so large a sum, but the fact is that he has always been a fairly good enterprise pusher, and even when leading the army of hoboes ten years ago had business schemes at work that turned out well—stone quarries at Massillon and sand, steel and silica works at Mount Vernon.

These properties were eventually turned over to the Coxey Steel and Silica Sand Company, of Mount Vernon. The petition affects him only as an individual. His connection as organizer and supposedly large owner of the company probably gave him credit, which he used in other ventures that were not successful. He procured \$50,000 from the Union National Bank, of Massillon; \$30,000 from the Hussey National Bank, of Painesville; \$100,000 from the Dime Savings Bank of Mount Vernon, and \$12,500 from the Israel estate, of Mount Vernon.

Of the total debts \$197,410 are said to be secured, probably with stock of the Coxey Steel and Silica Sand Company. The balance is said to be good property and worth \$400,000.

A COUGH is often the forerunner of serious pulmonary afflictions, yet there is a simple cure within the reach of all. Bickel's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, an old-time and widely recognized remedy, which, if resorted to at the inception of a cold, will invariably give relief, and by overcoming the trouble guard the system from any serious consequences. Price 25 cents, at all dealers.

Fifty-Two Years
Serving
You.

GRAFTON & CO.

We have six retail stores and our own factory. That is why we undersell all.

Now for Xmas Clothes!

THIS WEEK and the two weeks following is the time proclaimed by the stylish dresser when to prepare for Christmas. It is a great time with us, the great buying center of Stylish Clothing and Furnishings. It will pay you well to join the merry throng that fills our store on these occasions. Not only should our past reputation of selling reliable goods at lowest prices bring you to our store, but the many attractive and most remarkable bargains that we are now offering. You should not miss an opportunity that means to you better "clothes at less cost." That's the opportunity that we present in this advertisement if you will carefully read the many specials named below. Advantages that our thorough and well-organized institution offers to the buying public.

Men's Overcoats.

A special line just received from our own factory. They are made in the latest styles from warm and durable fabrics that we bought at a big reduction from an eastern mill.

On Sale at **\$6.95**

Men's Overcoats.

Very swagger garments made in the popular "Great Coat" styles; with and without belts. The kind of garments that are worn in New York and London.

On Sale at **\$12.00**

Men's Overcoats,

Worth \$20.00, for \$15.00.

These are made from plain and fancy Overcoatings, some with belts and others the plain swagger. Each garment strictly "High-Grade," with shoulders hand-padded, hand-filled collars and hand-worked button holes.

Special **\$15.00**

The Handsome

Paddock Overcoat

The close-fitting Frock Overcoat worn by so many well-dressed men, and the thing in both New York and London. These are made from black and Oxford overcoatings.

\$25.00 to \$30.00

Boys' Great Russian Overcoats

15 only in sizes to fit ages 4 to 8 years. Made of strictly all-wool goods with velvet collar and belt.

Regular \$4, Saturday **\$2.95**

Youths' Swagger Overcoats.

Sizes 12 to 18 years, made of all-wool material, in black and Oxford overcoatings.

Regular \$9, Saturday **\$6.95**

Men's House Coats and Dressing Gowns for Xmas Gifts, \$3.95 to \$12.00

DOMINION'S MEN IN FAR NORTH

Some of the Hardships Encountered by the Mounted Police.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—Some idea of the extraordinary hardships which the gallant members of the Mounted Police have to encounter in making their patrols and carrying on police supervision in the country bordering the Arctic Sea can be gleaned from a report recently received at the mounted police department from Sgt. Fitzgerald. That officer is in charge of the police patrol at Herschel Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Up to the date of his report, which was Aug. 20 last, ten whalers had called at the island on their way to the eastward, and these paid duty on such supplies as they had to trade. On the evening of July 29 Sgt. Fitzgerald and Constables Sutherland and Kenneth Stewart, accompanied by two Indian boys in a canoe, left Fort McPherson near the junction of the Peel and Mackenzie Rivers for the purpose of making a patrol to Herschel Island.

By the evening of the 31st, in the teeth of rough weather, they had accomplished 23 miles, but were then obliged to cache the small canoe and take the Indian boys into their boat.

On Aug. 1 and 2 the party had to lay out, owing to rain and head winds, and on Aug. 3 only made twelve miles. On Aug. 4, 5 and 6 the journey was resumed and a distance of 30 miles paddled. On Aug. 7 and 8 they had to again lay out, owing to heavy rains.

On the morning of Aug. 9 they sailed several hours and in the afternoon arrived at the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Sergeant Fitzgerald's narrative continues: "The wind having done down a little, we left the mouth of the Mackenzie at 2:30, thinking we could sail close to the shore along the coast. After we got started I found that it was getting very shoal, and I could not turn back or make for the shore, and had to run the canoe out to sea for over three miles. We fought the windward waves until 7 p.m. before we could make a landing—which we did at Big River Sound at that time, about 20 miles from the river. It took

one man being all the time, and four of us with paddles and the aid of the sail to keep the canoe from swamping or going to pieces. If the canoe once struck she would go to pieces in a few minutes. I would not have ventured it with the canoe if I had known we had to go so far from shore. At Big River Sound there were about 20 Eskimos encamped, and they had three whaleboats with them. I hired one of the natives to take the party to Herschel Island."

Sgt. Fitzgerald and party had to sail for the remainder of the journey through the ice, but succeeded in reaching Herschel Island on the afternoon of the 12th, the patrol having occupied a fortnight. Sgt. Fitzgerald intends to winter at Herschel Island, keeping Constable Sutherland with him. He has rented a small hut and storehouse, and if possible will get another hut to use as a guardroom.

INDIANS TORTURE MINERS

Remove Victims' Soles and Walk Them Across Cacti.

Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico, Dec. 2.—Reports from reliable sources reached here tonight of the killing several days ago of two American miners on one of the roads leading to the mines north of Hermosillo.

It seems that the Americans, father and son, named Soudakin and Soudakin, of Grand Junction, Colo., with loaded teams of camp supplies, had reached their camp, when they were attacked by Yaqui Indians.

The men evidently put up a stiff fight, for when found the soles of their feet had been removed and they had been forced to walk on a bed of prickly cactus and then murdered. When found their bodies were in a terrible state of mutilation, and their supplies and stock had been driven away.

This report is verified by the Jendomaris fiscal, and also by J. Herring, a soldier who had complained to the authorities that the Yaquis had robbed him, as it is impossible to have supplies hauled in by Mexicans, who fear being killed by the Yaquis, while the friendly Indians fear to work, as the soldiers will capture them and cause their deportation.

At Torres Station, Herring says, the Yaquis disemboweled a friendly Pima, and had to run the canoe out to sea for over three miles. We fought the windward waves until 7 p.m. before we could make a landing—which we did at Big River Sound at that time, about 20 miles from the river. It took

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The Government, however, followed the precedent of 1872, when Netchayeff, the "Father of Russian Terrorism," was also sentenced to death or Siberia, but was confined instead in the "travelling of Alexis"—the most secret part of the fortress of Peter Paul—in the hope that Nihilist secrets might be wrested from him.

Vera Figner, now a bent, white-haired old woman; Ivanoff is little better than an imbecile, and Col. Aschenbrener is dumb.

CZAR RELEASES FAMOUS NIHILISTS

Freed From Prison, But Will Be Banished to Arctic Russia.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 1.—In addition to Vera Figner, two famous Nihilists, leaders of the terrorist movement from 1878 to 1884, were released from the fortress of Peter Paul, after 20 years' solitary confinement.

They are Col. Aschenbrener and Brasil Ivanoff. All three have become mental and physical wrecks under the soul-killing effects of the "silent" system of incarceration. For fifteen years they have not been permitted to speak.

Though released, they will never regain complete liberty.

The clemency of the czar has opened the prison doors only to banish the unhappy trio to a remote village in the extreme north of Russia, within the Arctic Circle.

Vera Figner, or Vera Filipova, as she was then called, was a beautiful woman of 27 when she was sent to the fortress. For six years she had been the mainspring of every Nihilist movement, and her loveliness and wealth made her one of the greatest of revolutionary powers.

She converted half the troops of the Caucasus to the Nihilist side, and Col. Aschenbrener, then commanding a South Russian regiment, was one of the most powerful of her disciples.

Together with five other officers Col. Aschenbrener, inspired by Vera Figner, had plotted a revolution to which the whole of the troops were committed. At the very moment of fruition the plot was betrayed by a renegade Nihilist named Degaleff.

Degaleff, high in the council of the terrorists, had been arrested, and, put under torture, turned informer, and became the head man in Col. Soudakin's secret police.

Then the Nihilists seized him, tried him, and sentenced him to death. The price of his life was the assassination of Col. Soudakin, and Degaleff paid it. In the meantime, Aschenbrener, Vera Figner, Ivanoff and eleven others had been betrayed. Vera and six officers were sentenced to death, and until today it was believed that penalty had been carried out.

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the "Father of Russian Terrorism," was also sentenced to death or Siberia, but was confined instead in the "travelling of Alexis"—the most secret part of the fortress of Peter Paul—in the hope that Nihilist secrets might be wrested from him.

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30,000 GUARD STATUE Carried to Manila on Gorgeous Barge With a Remarkable Escort.

Manila, Dec. 1.—The statue of the Virgin of Antipolo began its voyage to Manila today. Thirty thousand natives from many villages accompanied the gorgeous barge on which the statue was carried, marching along the river banks while hundreds followed in launches and boats and acted as an escort as far as the Pasig church, where the statue will remain for the night. All the inhabitants of the town will remain awake all night guarding the statue and singing and praying.

It is probable that 50,000 people will participate in the procession tomorrow when the virgin is enshrined in the Cathedral here. The statue will remain there for ten days during the progress of a mission which is to be conducted by Jesuit fathers.

A Spanish Captain-General brought the statue of the virgin from Acapulco in 1626, and she was adopted as the patroness of mariners.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

To Mark Boundary. St. John, N. B., Nov. 30. An order for 50 brass posts to be used in marking the Alaska boundary between the United States and Canada, as determined by the recent arbitration, is being filed by a local firm, under direction of the Canadian Government. Other firms in various parts of Canada have also instructions to manufacture a certain number.

The Bank of France has paid as dividends for the first six months of the year 67 francs 70 centimes gross, and 65 francs net, the same as distributed in the first half of 1903.

For the table, for cooking, for butter-making. It is pure and will not cake.

Mindor Salt

MEN AND WOMEN. Use Big Q for "natural" discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of various membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists. Beware of cheap imitations. By express, prepaid, for \$1.00, or 10 for \$10.00. Circular sent on request.

TINWARE

ALL BEST GRADE.

Bread Boxes, Boilers, Roasting Pans, Flour Sifters, Coal Hods, Galvanized Tubs, Ash Sifters.

Also a full line of Moffatt Stoves.

A. WESTMAN,
121 DUNDAS ST.
9 Market Square.

COWAN'S Chocolate Cream

Bars, Chocolate Wafers, Milk Chocolate, etc.,

are the most delicious confections. Sold by Grocers and Confectioners.

THE COWAN CO., Limited
TORONTO.

Two novelties in the way of passenger train equipment have been introduced by the Pere Marquette Railroad between Chicago and Grand Rapids. In each end of every coach and also in the baggage cars is placed a large electric fan, run by power furnished from the axles. Power for electric lamps throughout each train is also obtained from the same source.

SWEET CAPORAL



CIGARETTES STANDARD OF THE WORLD

GEN. KUROKI'S CAT IS TO BE SOLD

Taken From Commander's Camp
It Will Be Disposed Of
in New York.

New York, Dec. 1.—Ki-Ki, a docile little cat, once the property of Gen. Kuroki, the famous Japanese commander, is in this city, and is to be disposed of at a fair to be held at Waldorf-Astoria, on Dec. 10, for the benefit of the Little Mothers' Association, of which Mrs. Clarence Burns is president.

Mrs. Burns cannot give a clear title to Ki-Ki. Through one of her co-workers, who has friends living in the west, the feline was brought to this city from Denver.

Ki-Ki is a fat little cat, and belongs to a valuable and very rare tribe of the cat family. Fat little cats are regarded in Japan as almost priceless. Gen. Kuroki had the cat with him when he went into the field against the Russians. An attendant smuggled Ki-Ki aboard ship at one of the Korean ports, bound for the United States. Its mate, Ka-Li, was abducted at the same time, but taken to another part of the country.

Ki-Ki for the two months that it has been separated from its mate has been morose and melancholy, eating little that has been offered to it. Mrs. Burns thinks it is dying of grief. The cat, she thinks, will be a great feature at the fair.

New Subway in New York on Map.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad has just issued a map of New York city, which shows all street car and elevated railroad lines, including the new subway, and gives complete information as to routes to locations of hotels, theaters, European steamship docks, etc. A copy of the map will be mailed free upon request to Robert S. Lewis, Canadian passenger agent, 10 King street east, Toronto, Ont.

WORLD'S FAIR ENDS

Closing Ceremonies of Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1.—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition came to an official end today. President David R. Francis was the guest of honor. Ceremonies were conducted commemorating the services he had rendered in making the exposition a success, and at the same time bidding farewell to the World's Fair, the magnificence and greatness of which have been heralded and acknowledged throughout the entire world. The attendance today at the fair grounds is expected to equal that of any previous day, but the figures will not be known until the exposition has closed.

The official announcement last Sunday night showed that 13,317,457 admissions have been recorded since the exposition opened on April 30. The banner month was September, when the total attendance was 2,651,873. Today was declared a holiday by Mayor Wells.

Governor Dockery likewise had proclaimed throughout the state that today was especially set apart for paying full homage to the exposition and the crowds.

CHOLERA MORBUS, cramps and kindred complaints annually make their appearance at the same time as the hot weather, green fruit, cucumbers, etc., and many persons are debilitated from these tempting things, but they need not abstain if they have Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Bile Beans and take a few drops in water. It cures the cramps and cholera in a reasonable manner, and is sure to check every disturbance of the bowels.

Upward of two million tons of waste sugar cane are available in the Hawaiian Islands annually, suitable for the manufacture of paper.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

W. D. Carter

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

THE CZAR FAVORS FREEDOM OF PRESS

Decides for People's Vote and
Immovable Judges.

HIS IDEA BEHIND ZEMSTOV

Imperial Council Directed to Work
Out the Project With as Little
Delay as Possible.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 2.—Extraordinary precautions are taken to prevent leakage of information as regards the progress made by the members of the Zemstvo, drawing up proposals of new measures of reform, which, if they do not exactly make a new constitution, are as near to that as the condition of the Russian people admits of.

Reports are carefully and intentionally spread to tell of the dismissal of the commission, or of having no official character and others of a similar nature. Do not believe a word of them. The commission has sat and has drawn up a document containing eleven main points exactly on the lines indicated a few days ago.

The report was in the course handed to the Minister of the Interior to be handed by him to the Emperor.

His Imperial Majesty received the resolutions with every sign of satisfaction.

Indeed, the whole idea was initiated by him, and has been his dream ever since he came to the throne.

True, there has been an intense antagonism to it on the part of certain august persons, and also to the Holy Synod, which looks upon any liberal measures as destructive of the power and prestige of the Orthodox Church.

These influences the Emperor has overcome, firmly believing that something can and must be done in the way of altering the present system of government throughout Russia.

At the present moment this all-important history-making document has been handed over by the Emperor to members of the Imperial Council, and may be altered according to suggestions made by that august body, but there are points which the Emperor has already decided on.

These are as follows:—
First, that there shall in future be perfect freedom of the press.

Second, that perfect freedom of conscience shall be allowed. This means a great deal, especially to the Hebrews, as it permits them to hold property in districts hitherto restricted.

Third, that people shall have a right to vote in the Legislature of the country (which means representative Houses).

Fourth, that for the impartial rendering of justice judges shall be immovable, as in England. (Hitherto on the slightest pretext they have been removed by the chief of the Zemstvos).

Upon one point, however, the Emperor does not agree with the resolutions of the commission. His Majesty will not, under any circumstances, sanction the control of the budget by the people.

The Imperial Council has been directed to work out the project with as little delay as possible.

It might come to the highly interesting question will arise as to when the Imperial ukase will be issued making law of the newly given resolutions.

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Both possibilities are already talked of by those who are behind the scenes of politics in this country.

GOLD FIELDS IN RHODESIA

Precious Metal Found in Large
Quantities, But Is Hard
to Mine.

London, Dec. 1.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Times says with reference to the discovery of alluvial gold at Fern Spruit, Rhodesia: "I understand the Chartered Company's engineers will arrive at Cape Town next week and proceed at once to inspect the locality. So far only a small area has been tested by the discoverer, who in six washings spread over six weeks won fourteen ounces of gold, the largest weight being nine pennyweights. Similar alluvial soil four feet deep extends, however, over a wide area and is supposed to average throughout two pennyweights a cubic foot. The great obstacle is the scarcity of water, which is feared may prevent the area proving profitable to the venture of the individual digger. Some water was found a few feet below the surface, while an inexhaustible supply could be procured by the natural flow of the river twelve miles off, but that implies the introduction of capital and penalizes the individual digger, whom the Government are anxious to encourage. If the investigations of the company engineer with a view to arranging for an adequate water supply are successful, the discoverer's results of discovery should prove valuable. Another sand area shows distinct traces of ancient workings, a fact which would detract from the potentialities of today.

RAIL AT SPY SYSTEM

Foes of French Ministry Resent
Government's Plans.

Paris, Dec. 2.—Following the ministerial and parliamentary crisis, which led to the resignation of M. Berthelet as minister of war, the president of the council of ministers addressed to the prefects a circular relating to information.

He asks them to group together these informations and transmit them to the ministers concerned. He tells them they should seek for them from officials of every class and also from persons whose past record and devotion to the republic render them worthy to be chosen as correspondents.

This circular could not fail to pass unnoticed. The progressist opposition on the one hand and two members of the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, MM. Leygues and Millerand, on the other, at once demanded to interpellate the president of the council. The latter even asserted in their demand for an interpellation that the circular reveals an official organization for information.

This is evidently an exaggeration. All governments have imitated more or less the celebrated Society of

JACOBI, which had correspondents in all the communes during the revolution. All sought information from their friends, and not merely from their officials, who were generally badly informed. To wish to deprive them of these correspondents is to wish to hinder them from governing.

Besides it would seem that the evil does not exist in collecting and arranging papers containing information, but in trusting blindly to informations furnished by informers. The duty of a government is not to ignore, but to exercise control and to accept only the evidence given with the intelligence of specification. This work of purging and digesting, so to speak, goes on perpetually among representatives of business and industry. The government has only to imitate them.

It has not been forgotten that in the present cabinet the minister of marine, M. Camille Pelletan, represents more particularly the Socialists, and his contents in favor of the workmen and against the admirals are a matter of record. The admirals have formed a sort of league against M. Pelletan on the pretext that he has denationalized the navy-yard by classing the naval workmen with other workmen, and notably by allowing them to form unions.

Now, these workmen so favored by the minister have just attempted a general strike. It has been only partially successful, but it has not the less been bitterly complained of, the saying that as long as the workmen saw in the ministry of marine an enemy determined to crush them without pity, they kept quiet, but now that they have a friend in the ministry they are raising all sorts of difficulty for him.

These complaints are in accordance with history and with the history of nations which assert their rights by force, nevertheless, the French proletariat has not yet arrived at the same degree of education as foreign workmen. In any case it may be expected that the enemies of the Government will explain in opposition to the ministry this strange strike.

The approaching separation of church and state makes the debate on the budget of public worship interesting, and the Nationalists have tried to play a trick on the Cabinet by proposing the abolition of the present system of government throughout Russia.

M. Combes has baffled them by declaring himself ready to accept this abolition if they are willing to detach some clauses from the budget and to vote them right away. The proposition of the Nationalists was rejected by a majority of 100.

London, Dec. 1.—"How Canada became Part of the United States" will be a good sub-title for a recent work of fiction, which should be widely read by those of us who have fondness for humor. The drollery of the work is all the more irresistible in that it is unobtrusive. The author has no intention of provoking laughter and smiles on every page, but he has bullied them into submission by his novel, which makes a strong appeal to one's sense of the ridiculous. The story is of that class so thoroughly exploited by Louis Tracy and by other novelists, from a literary point of view is hardly more than inane rubbish. It is not handicapped by a bad style; in fact, it has no style at all. Other negative virtues it possesses, but for Canadians its utter absurdity forms its chief attraction.

The story is a novel in the sense that it is a tale of the life of a Canadian, a Canadian of immense physical strength, colossal wealth, and a degree of education as foreign workmen. In any case it may be expected that the enemies of the Government will explain in opposition to the ministry this strange strike.

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MRS. G. H. GILBERT SAYS FAREWELL

Series of Achievements Unparalleled in the Matter of
Length and Merit.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Wearied by a long railroad trip and the strain of the theatrical tour, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, the venerable actress who will say farewell to Chicago audiences in "Granny" during the next two weeks, took a brief respite from her duties in the Sherman House yesterday until it came time for her to go to Powers' Theater for her performance. She was accompanied by a close friend, and the privilege of calling on the "grandmother of the American stage."

This is Mrs. Gilbert's 84th year and the 60th in her profession. She is speaking the epilogue to a series of dramatic achievements unparalleled in the matter of length and artistic merit. Though Joseph Jefferson can claim the title of "grandfather" of the stage.

To the young actors and actresses who have achieved the same position of stars—a title which Mrs. Gilbert never has claimed until this, her final tour, she tells how much harder the work was in the old days.

"When I was young," she will say, "making a hit did not mean what it seems to mean now. It was not as easy, and it did not mean so much."

"There was no devoting yourself to one part or one line of parts in those days," she continued, "just because you happened to be in it. It was because the audience happened to like it. A hit meant only that you had put a certain added value into your performance, and the managers and producers would watch for you and remember you."

"So, although I made a success at the first as the star in a burlesque part, I went on doing old woman and even heavy parts long after that. Why, it was the year 1850 when I was 'Granny Schoolmarm' (in which Mrs. Gilbert caused sideaches as a semi-civilized squaw, who wore spectacles and did not know how to read). I was supported by Edwin Booth as Lady Macbeth."

"That was in Louisville. I had seen Edwin Booth when he was in Chicago on his return from California, where he had been playing with his father. He was always a great actor and a great man, but I think he was so simple then. I can remember his doing Macbeth in a cheap purple crown and very queer robes. But he was a great actor, and a charming man. He was splendid in every part he undertook."

Mrs. Gilbert is very proud of her eighty-third birthday present from a number of her professional associates—a splendid silver tea service. The presentation marked the close of Miss Annie Russell's season in the Lyceum Theatre, New York, and the first of her speeches in the green room, and there the dazzling array of silver met her eyes.

STANDS FOR AFFECTION.—
"It stands," she says, "for the personal affection of many dear friends old and new, and I value it beyond words. One good friend says if she had such a beautiful silver she would give up acting and simply stay at home and have tea all the time. That sounds attractive, but if I did that I would have serious doubt as to the supply of tea to say nothing of the necessities of life."

Mrs. Gilbert's friends recall with interest that she made her New York debut in 1844. Her first husband, who died in 1864, was a member of the Council of Ministers addressed to the prefects a circular relating to information.

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Our best thinking is done in the back of our brain, say scientists, as the result of recent experiments.

Don't have a falling out with your hair

It might leave you! Then what? Better please it by using
Ayer's Hair Vigor. The hair stops coming out, becomes soft
and smooth, and all the deep, rich color of youth comes back
to gray hair. An elegant dressing. Sold for 63 years. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THIS AUTHOR HAD NIGHTMARE

Tells How a Millionaire Cap-
tured the Dominion

AND HANDED IT TO THE U. S.

Couped Up 300,000 Men in Quebec
Under Lord Pritchard and Did
Wonderful War Stunts.

London, Dec. 1.—"How Canada became Part of the United States" will be a good sub-title for a recent work of fiction, which should be widely read by those of us who have fondness for humor. The drollery of the work is all the more irresistible in that it is unobtrusive. The author has no intention of provoking laughter and smiles on every page, but he has bullied them into submission by his novel, which makes a strong appeal to one's sense of the ridiculous. The story is of that class so thoroughly exploited by Louis Tracy and by other novelists, from a literary point of view is hardly more than inane rubbish. It is not handicapped by a bad style; in fact, it has no style at all. Other negative virtues it possesses, but for Canadians its utter absurdity forms its chief attraction.

The story is a novel in the sense that it is a tale of the life of a Canadian, a Canadian of immense physical strength, colossal wealth, and a degree of education as foreign workmen. In any case it may be expected that the enemies of the Government will explain in opposition to the ministry this strange strike.

The approaching separation of church and state makes the debate on the budget of public worship interesting, and the Nationalists have tried to play a trick on the Cabinet by proposing the abolition of the present system of government throughout Russia.

M. Combes has baffled them by declaring himself ready to accept this abolition if they are willing to detach some clauses from the budget and to vote them right away. The proposition of the Nationalists was rejected by a majority of 100.

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WONDERS BY MESMERIST

Philippe Credited With Marvelous
Cures at Lyons.

Paris, Dec. 1.—Philippe, the mesmerist, who a few years ago had an extraordinary influence over the Czar, is now at Lyons, working wonders with a fellow-wizard. The newspapers state that Philippe often stays with the Czar at Versailles.

When the Czar was last in France he summoned Philippe to Compiègne and had an interview with him which lasted several hours, much to the astonishment of the French officials. It is asserted that Philippe then foretold the birth of the Czar's son.

According to the papers Philippe can heal all diseases by thought. No passes, no incantations or massage are needed. A look through his eyes suffices. But cures are only possible when the patient's relations or friends desire it by their mental conduct.

The papers tell a story of how by his presence Philippe cured a child who was at death's door with tubercular meningitis. Fifty persons were present at the time. Philippe merely asked all present to place their hands on the child's head for forty-eight hours. Everyone protested that this was too long, and Philippe accordingly compromised by two hours, at the end of which time the child was saved.

The papers say that after this and other such miracles should the people disbelieve in his power, he can only say they are sorry for them.

Seventh Term for Diaz.
City of Mexico, Mexico, Dec. 1.—The inauguration of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, as president of the Republic of Mexico for the seventh time, and of Senor Ramon Corral, as vice-president, took place today in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies under most auspicious circumstances.

Loose Earth
HER COVERING

Daring Experiment to Overcome
Tuberculosis That Brought
Health and Strength.

Granada, Col., Dec. 2.—Colorado news unknown in the state outside of one home has come back from Indiana, where it was first revealed in a letter written to Indianapolis. In a word, a consumptive girl, whose name is given as Charlotte Dunington, and residence as Waterford, Ind., has been, since the beginning of last June, and continuing until recently, when cold weather set in, sleeping nude in the woods on the branch of a tree near her home, covered only with earth.

The story is as it has come from Indiana is as follows:
The physician advised that she go to Colorado, where she had an uncle living, and take the new cure for consumption—the "nature cure"—the idea of which is to get right down to old Mother Earth and let the everlasting hills absorb into their strength all of the germs which cause the disease.

Miss Dunington acted on the advice and, accompanied by her faithful St. Bernard dog, Nero, came on to Granada, within a few miles of which her uncle lives. She began at once sleeping in a small grove near her uncle's house without a vestige of clothes, like a modern Diana, covered only with loose soil, which she gently raked over and over, and which she kept right under her blanket of soft, warm earth.

During all the summer months just past the girl had slept thus, while her faithful dog constantly watched beside the sleeping form of his mistress. Nero and the stars twinkling in the clear heavens thus kept vigil during the long hours of the night.

Each morning as Miss Dunington arose, she would get up, brush her hair, and then roll in a dewy clover bank in what she calls the bath of the gods.

After she had taken her roll in the morning dew she would then run through the woods to a secluded lake nearby.

Then she would take her early morning plunge into the cold clear water. Her swim over, she would emerge into the open air, and shake the water from her hair, which would serve for all the drying purposes of a towel.

Then, draped in a thin white cloth which she got from Greece, Miss Dunington would spend the day with her dog out in the air among the Colorado hills, just growing young and taking up for herself all the eternal youth which complete outdoor life alone can bring. This tonic has been the only clothing she has allowed herself to wear during the entire summer.

In her letter she told her friend all about her summer's experience. "My cough has entirely gone," she wrote; "My flesh is hardened like an athlete's and I have gained wonderfully in weight and strength as a result of my five months in the open air. I am convinced that the strength of earth, the light of the sun and the renewing grace of pure, wholesome air, to be wooed best by breaking down the barriers of clothes and living in the open air, just as I have done all summer."



"Seal Brand" Coffee may cost a little more, per pound, than the "cheap" kinds, but its extra strength and peerless quality make it cheapest in the end, not mentioning the greater satisfaction.

In 1 and 2 pound tins, sealed.

"Seal Brand" Coffee
Chase & Sanborn, - Montreal

SWEET AS A ROSE.

"I'll go and get you a shawl, dear," says May eagerly, and she runs off, notwithstanding Paula's remonstrances. "May's a good girl," says Sir Herrick, sententiously. "A sensible girl. You don't want a shawl, and she knows it, but I do want you for a few minutes all to myself, and that she knows."

"I'll go in at once," says Paula. "Poor May! Do you know she is so low-spirited about Bob? Last night she had a dream in which she saw him floating on a barrel on the sea—now don't laugh!"

"I'm not laughing," says Sir Herrick. "Fancy Bob on a barrel! It would have to be a tolerable big barrel. But on my word, I'm sorry for May. I have been saying a few words with Papa Palmer on the subject, and he is as hard as nails."

"Let us go in," says Paula, unselfishly. "Listen, she is playing the piano." "Only a few minutes," he pleads, "come with me to the end of the walk," and he puts his arm around her, entirely indifferent to the fact that there may be prying eyes at the windows. They pace along the walk slowly, until they come to the seat on which they sat that moonlight when first they met. Sir Herrick stops short and looks round him and then down into the eyes upturned to him, and he sees in their liquid depths that she is sharing the same thought with him.

"It only wants the moonlight," he murmurs, pressing her hand. "Here is where you stood when I first saw you; you were a slim little girl then, with a graceful, slim little figure."

"Have I grown fat?" she softly, hesitatingly.

"A mere slip of a girl; and as I watched I could almost have persuaded myself that it was some fairy that had left the fairy ring and flown to dance nearer the music."

"You took me for a servant, Mr. Impertinence," she whispers.

"Ay, little thinking that I should one day take you for a wife," he reports, lovingly, and he draws her head to his breast and kisses her.

As he does so, Paula hears a step on the gravel path, and springs from him, as a tall gentleman with a bronzed face and a luxuriant beard, bears down upon them.

Sir Herrick looks over his shoulder, and knows the man, his cigar in his self-possessed way, then starts and utters an ejaculation as the bearded stranger coolly takes Paula in his arms and gives her a hearty kiss.

"Oh, Bob! It is really you!" she asks, half frightfully.

"I think so," says Bob, disengaging a hand and holding it out to Sir Herrick. "How do you do, Sir Herrick? Let me look at you, Paula, Jove!"

And he whistles with proud admiration.

"Oh, Bob, I don't know what to do; I feel as if I must shriek out. How dare you come so suddenly? Why didn't you write? How changed you are! What makes you wear that beard? It is very handsome, though, and you've grown! And, oh, Bob, how did you know we were here?"

"Which will you have answered first?" says Bob with the old short laugh—the last? Well, a little bird told me where to find you—a bird by the name of Major Vermin. I met him driving down to Lord Hurstley's. He said he had been to the cottage. Hello! What's the matter?"

"Nothing, nothing. I'll tell you another time," says Paula. "And, oh, I don't know what to ask first. But May, Bob! She will be glad! But you mustn't frighten her."

"I shan't frighten her," says Bob, just in his old bluff fashion. "May's got more sense than to give her credit for, bless her heart! How is she, where is she?"

"Listen!" says Paula, holding up her finger.

Bob stands with his bronzed face turned to the open window, through which the strains of music are floating.

"My darling," he murmurs, "I must

ARE YOU RUN DOWN?



Social and business conditions among the American people are such as to constantly enlarge the general debility class of sufferers, which includes those who invariably suffer from the effects of overwork, and those who are run down.

To meet the needs of this growing army of invalids

MUNYON'S General Debility Cure

was prepared from prescriptions furnished by the most eminent physicians in the world. It may be used by the most delicate and feeble, and to build up and give strength and well-being to the most robust. Try it yourself if you are in need, or if not, it would be a humane act to recommend it to some sufferer that you may know.

Frequently the liver is responsible for the debility, and a feeble feeling which comes under the head of general debility. So that you can make assurance of cure doubly sure by taking

MUNYON'S LIVER CURE

in alternation with the General Debility Cure. A few days—even one day's trial of these remedies will convince you of their great worth in the cure of the ailments named. Munyon's Remedies—a separate cure for each disease, for sale everywhere.

Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap and other Toilet Preparations the finest made.



THE SLOLUM MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Amateur Violinist—What's the next piece in the programme? Neighbor—Soushi's orchestral fantasia, "Night Among the Pyramids." A. V. (much taken aback)—Why, sir, I've just played that—Punch.

CROSSED OCEAN IN A BIG EGG

5,000-Mile Test of a Life-Saving Craft.

IS SUPERIOR TO LIFEBOATS

Started From Norway and Was Blown Nearly to Iceland Before Making St. Johns, Newfoundland.

St. Johns, Nfld., Dec. 1.—The Urdrad, the most extraordinary craft perhaps that ever crossed the ocean, put into this harbor last week. She came from Aalesund, Norway, and was bound to New York, the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi River. But as the world's first will have closed before she can reach St. Louis it is probable that her voyage will end at New York.

The Urdrad is the egg-shaped lifeboat invented by Capt. Olaf Bruide, a Norwegian, who is now in St. Johns. The boat is a large egg-shaped structure, floating on its side and encircled by a horizontal belt, which serves both to fend her hull off from waves and to diminish her oscillations in a heavy sea. She is built of steel an eighth of an inch thick, and being extremely long, is 18 feet and her vertical diameter amidships 8 feet, but she has a double bottom, the inner one serving as a level floor and reducing the interior diameter to 6 feet, so that a tall man is just able to stand upright. The space below the floor is divided into four compartments filled with fresh water and kerosene oil, which help to ballast her. An extra aid to stability is a centerboard, which, when lowered, increases her mean draught of 3½ feet to 8½ feet and greatly aids her sailing powers.

She is propelled by a large lateen sail, attached to a mast 26 feet high, fixed in a tube, the lower part of the upper half of the shell. The summit of the conical raft is fitted with a low railing, and the vessel, being swept by means of which the crew could row her, is a hole two feet in diameter, and closed with a hatch with a watertight cover.

Her interior is a large apartment, embracing the entire hull, and capable of accommodating twenty persons comfortably, and forty if crowded. On both sides, from end to end, run benches or seats that also form lockers for the storage of food, clothes and supplies. She can carry stores and water for twenty persons for a month, and has a pump to replenish her water supply by a hand-operated receiver like an inverted umbrella, which is set up on deck in rainy weather and from which a hose leads to her tanks. Fishing lines and nets are carried, kerosene is used for cooking and heating.

She is the conception of Capt. Bruide. He is only 25. Between the ages of 7 and 10 he lived with his parents in New York. Then he returned to Norway for five years, and since that time has been serving in ships of British and American registers, and has been in the United States transport McPherson during the Cuban war. He has been two years working out his idea.

He sailed from Aalesund on Aug. 7. At the start he expected to cross in six weeks and went north to catch the northeast breeze, but this season was marked by an absence of such winds, and the delay proved fatal to his plans, though he believes it has proved the utility of his craft more completely than he expected.

What he claims for this boat is that she is absolutely unsinkable, that she can sail as well as the ordinary lifeboat, that her occupants are sheltered and comfortable in all weathers, that her voyage can be indefinitely prolonged without risk to those on board. She can hang from a steamer's davits like an ordinary lifeboat, if drawn down into the vortex of a sinking ship she must come to the surface again because of her buoyancy. Then she costs less than two lifeboats and can carry four times as many people.

Leaving Aalesund on Aug. 7 with three seamen—Thorsen, Johansen and Madsen—

THIS PAIR LIKE SIAMESE TWINS

Two Russian Girls Who Are Physically One.

MAKE FIRST VISIT TO LONDON

Use Four Arms to Left Heavy Articles and Wear Favorite Dresses Turn About.

London, Dec. 2.—There have just arrived in London from Liege the Misses Rosa and Josefa Blazek, who are, no doubt, the most extraordinary examples of human abnormality in existence. Probable, or, at least, the possibility of equal interest has been seen in this country since Eng and Chang, the Siamese Twins, visited London in 1869 because of their connection with the state of America, where they married two sisters, who reared healthy, normal families.

The physical condition of the Misses Blazek differs little from that of the late Siamese Twins. The bodies of the two girls are joined near the chest. In the case of these young women the adhesion occurs for some distance up the side, terminating slightly above the waist. Their heads are not quite on a level. Josefa being somewhat the taller of the two. Although the girls necessarily spend their lives side by side, they cannot look into each other's face. The most that is possible is a side-glance that Rosa is enabled to take of her sister.

Physically their actions are interdependent, but mentally the girls have a separate existence. Nor do their tastes, inclinations, or temperaments coincide. Consequently they live in a state of constant compromise. The couple—if the plural be permissible—appear very happy and contented, or, as Josefa yesterday explained: "We are very much attached to each other in every respect."

The sisters enjoy the usual complement of limbs. They walk with a sprightly, nimble movement, but, of course, four feet are seen in operation. When the necessity arises for them to lift a heavy article four arms and hands are extended for the purpose.

Born in Prague, the capital of Bohemia, the twins are 26 years of age. They speak no language save their native Czech. Their father, a farmer, is a successful farmer. His eldest daughter, who is quite normal, married some years ago, and has now four children. Mr. Blazek has also a son 17 years of age.

Through B. Sherck, who acted as interpreter, the remarkable twins explained that this is their first visit to London.

"It is all very wonderful," said Rosa, "and the children in which both sisters had seated themselves, and ran towards the window to take another peep at the ceaseless stream of vehicles. Josefa, who is much the stouter of the two, betrayed by her looks a reluctance to share the restless animosity of the most enthusiastic twin; but Rosa's is the dominating character, the stronger mind, and the sister had performed, if unwillingly, to participate in her views.

"I am always the victim," said Josefa smiling. "Some time ago Rosa had influenza, and I, although perfectly well, had to lie in bed for a whole week. And I received none of the champagne and other luxuries that were given to Rosa! Right away I had to lie there, expecting every moment to catch Rosa's influenza, but, like the other things, she kept it to herself."

"You have no cause to complain," rejoined Rosa, laughing heartily in turn. "We used to eat exactly the same amount of food before I had influenza. Now I eat only half the quantity, but you take your usual share and half mine as well."

This discussion apparently reminded Josefa that she had left a box of chocolates in her music-case, and the four legs began to trip along towards the receptacle into which four hands tried playfully to delve simultaneously. Rosa, however, secured the prize, and shared the dainties equally.

"We have only one taste in common," said Josefa, "and that is for sweets. In dress, for instance, we quite disagree, though, of course, we have to wear the same gown. Three days out of the seven we wear my favorite dress, and on the other four days we don those which Rosa prefers. She has the extra day, because she is cleverer than I."

Then Rosa told a story of how on a recent visit to Paris they took only one ticket for a railway journey.

"We did not know whether the officials would regard us as one passenger or two passengers. So to test the matter I took one ticket. But the company evidently decided that we were two persons, and they sued 'my better half' as I call Josefa, because she is the bigger of the two—for her face. And the judge decided against her—oh, how she wept!"

"In this hotel also we rank as two persons, for the reason, I suppose, that although we are only one body we have two mouths."

The movements of this human freak were strange to watch. Instinctively one brain seemed to appreciate the line

SENATE BARS RECIPROCITY

Canada Also Takes Hostile Attitude on the Question.

Chicago, Dec. 1.—Walter Welman, in a special from Washington to the Record-Herald, says:

Not much hope is entertained in Washington of anything practical resulting from the agitation now going on in favor of reciprocity with Canada, or at least not at the present time. Both President Roosevelt and Secretary Hay are sincerely in favor of closer commercial relations with the United States, but both know the difficulties that stand in the way, and neither is sanguine. Those difficulties are the senate on one side and Canada on the other.

In a quiet and unofficial way the administration has been testing both the senate and the Canadian Government to ascertain if there is any ground of agreement. The Canadian Government has been willing to meet with the administration the slightest prospect of results.

In view of the abortive ending of the last attempt to establish better and more intimate commercial relations between this country and Great Britain's largest colony, neither the Washington Government nor the Ottawa cabinet shows any marked inclination to waste time over a conference if it is foredoomed to failure. Unless there is a marked change of heart on both sides of the border, failure seems inevitable, so far as the immediate future is concerned.

The attitude of Canada is no more unreasonable than that of the senate, which is saying all that is necessary to say. The time has gone by when Canada can be coerced, wheedled or "done" by any sharp trading.

Alex Nelson Dead.

Windsor, Ont., Dec. 1.—Alexander Nelson, one of Windsor's best-known social and business men, died last night of paralysis. Mr. Nelson was born in Amherstburg 53 years ago and came to Windsor when a young man, entering into partnership with his brother in the hardware business. The brother died six years ago.

PERMANENT RELIEF.

Many preparations act as a stimulant, do not cure and often develop serious after-effects. Angier's Emulsion has enjoyed the confidence of the physicians for over 25 years because it always gives permanent relief and cures. There is nothing equal to it for throat, lung and wasting diseases.

There's More Wear in a

than any other rain coat you can buy. It's the hand-somest of top coats on bright days. It affords perfect protection on rainy days. All styles—tailors—

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