

## More Condemnation of School Board; Dr. MacLaren Calls Its Action a Crime

Says the Effect of This Unfairness Will Be Injurious to the School.

Dr. A. MacLaren, of Queen's avenue, is another public spirited citizen of London who condemns the high-handed action of the board of education.

Dr. MacLaren's two sons were educated in the London Collegiate, and he feels keenly the injustice placed upon Mr. R. A. Little, the latter's scholarship, his ideals, and sterling character have left a deep impression upon the pupils. Dr. MacLaren speaks of the action of the board in this matter as a crime.

### Tribute to Mr. Little.

"I consider Mr. Little one of the first educationists in Canada," declared Dr. MacLaren. "He is recognized as an authority, and one of the most successful teachers in the country. He has served the citizens of London for twenty-one years. He has been promoted to the position of vice-principal, a testimony to the fact that his work was what was expected of him. If he were not fitted for such a position, it would have been his duty when it allowed him to remain as vice-principal. But he has occupied the post for many years and the citizens have found that his work has been good. He is a teacher of ripe experience, a student of note and a good disciplinarian. My two sons were educated under him, and today they have the kindest recollections of Mr. Little."

### "A Crime," Says the Doctor.

"Mr. Little is a man in close touch with the school and the citizens," continued Dr. MacLaren. "For twenty-one years he has given his closest attention to the work of the school. He has been known pre-eminently as a faithful man, and his duty to the school has been his whole aim in life. Why then should not deserving merit receive its due reward? I look upon the action of the board as nothing short of a crime."

"It is one of the most cowardly and brutal acts I have ever known. So far as political partisanship is concerned, I would scorn to belong to a party that would even condone such an act. A political party guilty of such reprehensible conduct would go to pieces in six months. No party could live and sanction such a course of conduct."

### Bad Effect on School.

"The effect upon the school will be very bad. How can a teacher lecture on morality and fairness when this example of unfairness is in the minds of the children? The boys are quick to notice and will form their own conclusions."

"There is not one solitary redeeming feature in the whole miserable business," said Dr. MacLaren in concluding the interview. "It should not be tolerated by the citizens of London. In an especial manner we have a right to expect and see just treatment meted out by the board of education. They ought to act from a higher moral plane, so that their action as a body be entirely above suspicion even."

## No Spooning After 10 P.M. in Park

The new regulation put into force by the chief of police in regard to Victoria Park does not meet with the approval of all citizens of London.

Today a gentleman stated that he was insulted the other night by a policeman who peremptorily ordered a lady and himself out of the park at about 10 o'clock.

The police, it appears, have orders to see that no person is allowed to sit

in the park after ten o'clock at night. And the police are carrying out their orders to the letter.

The crowds of hoodlums who infested the park at nights are responsible for this action of the police, and the majority of citizens are behind the chief in the move.

The moral is if you don't want to be moved along, be out of the park by ten o'clock.

## Watermelons Dear Fruit This Year; Peach Scarce, Apples Plentiful

Interesting Talk With Fruit Men Regarding the Supplies This Year.

Those who postponed putting up their fruit, hoping that they would be able to buy to better advantage later, are, it appears, doomed to disappointment. The wholesale fruit dealers at least, give little hope that any line is going to be as cheap as in the past few years.

Watermelons are very high, though the reason, outside of the backward season, seems hard to find.

With the price for the luscious melon ranging from 40 cents to 60 cents, it is pretty evident that this form of fruit will only be found on the table at special occasions.

"There are some good peach orchards," say the fruitmen, "but these have largely been bought up by the canning factories, so peaches, too, will demand high prices."

### Apples All Right.

Plums are selling at a higher figure than formerly. In fact the only crop that does appear to be plentiful is apples. The dealers are expecting such a demand for these, however, that in all probability their price will be run up as high, if not higher, than it has been in former years.

It certainly is a bad lookout for London citizens, but according to one wholesale man, "it will do them good." "Londoners have had cheap fruit for years," he said, "and they haven't appreciated it. This year berries were dear and there was an awful howl. No one seemed to think at all of the eleven years in which they could get all they wanted at a very reasonable figure."

## London Come Home Tuesday

"K" Company, C. R. I., whose home is in Wolsey Barracks, will leave Petawawa Camp at 2:30 on Monday afternoon next, and it is expected that the men will arrive back in this city via the G. T. R. at 11:40 on Tuesday morning.

A letter received from Sergt. Cockburn, who is with "K" company states that the men met the members of the Sixth Field Battery last Sunday upon their arrival in camp and gave them a very hearty welcome.

All are well at the camp.

## PLACE LIGHTS ON YOUR LAUNCH

Careless Boat Owners in Grave Peril on the River At Nights.

"Some day," said a local boat owner this morning, "there will be a disastrous wreck along the river. There are about twelve or thirteen naphtha and electric launches in and about London at the present time, and not more than three of them carry lights in accordance with the navigation laws. Only a short time ago a naphtha launch containing fifteen people and not carrying lights was run down near Toledo, O., and but two of the party were saved."

"I don't know who is supposed to see that the law in this matter is enforced, but I do know that with the 12-foot channel, which has recently been dredged in the river, that it is mighty dangerous to run about in a boat without a light. Some of these naphtha launches can go like the wind, and a collision in the dark is bound to result disastrously."

"People not only owe it to themselves to protect their own lives and property, but they should consider the welfare of others who travel on the river."

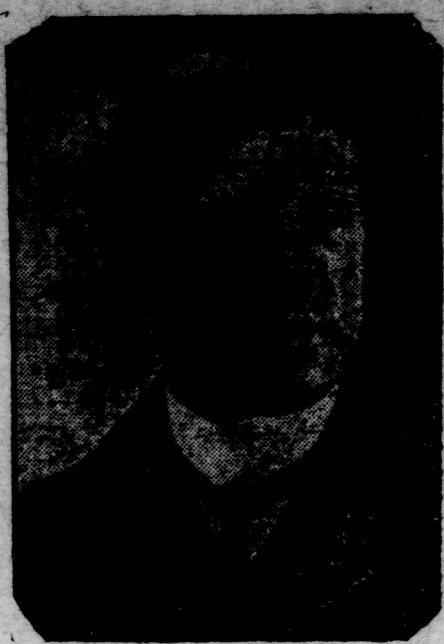
## TO REORGANIZE P. M. RAILROAD

The Much Badgered System To Be Placed in Stockholders' Control.

Detroit, Aug. 17. — Before the snow flies, the much abused and badgered Pere Marquette will once more be placed under control of its stockholders. The reorganization of the company, and incidentally the amalgamation of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, and the Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana, will be formally accomplished on Oct. 28 at special meetings of the stockholders.

This action was rendered possible by the faith of the stockholders in the value of the property. Notwithstanding they have received no dividends for two or three years, as promised under the lease to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, namely, 4 per cent on the preferred stock and 5 per cent on the common, they placed their hands in their pockets and loaned to the road over \$5,000,000, in order that the receiver's certificates providing for the payment of \$1,200,000 back taxes to the State of Michigan, interest on bonds and for floating indebtedness, held up pending settlement of the road.

(Continued on Page Eight)



ALD. SAMUEL STEVELY  
Whose Intervention in the Barbers' Strike Proved Successful.

## PERE MARQUETTE MEN OFF ON ANNUAL OUTING

Today is the day of the Pere Marquette employees' annual picnic to Detroit. Approximately 2,000 people from all along the line will take in the trip and an excellent time is looked for.

No regular programme has been provided. The excursionists will probably form in parties when Detroit is reached and scatter to the various points of interest in and about that city.

The plumbers and gasfitters of London, along with the employees of the Spray Motor Company, left this morning for their annual outing at Port Stanley on the 9:45 train. About 300 employees took in the trip, although it took ten cars to handle all of the excursionists and the regular trade as well.

## G.T.P. WILL HELP BRING OUT CROPS

Winnipeg and Saskatoon To Be Connected by the Autumn.

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—The Grand Trunk Pacific will be made use of this autumn in handling the wheat crop. Chief Engineer Schreiber, of the railway department, who is watching the work in the interest of the Government, states that the contractors will have finished by this fall the 460 miles of road connecting Winnipeg with Saskatoon. It will be equipped with stations, and will be undoubtedly used for hauling out wheat. The road-bed is now practically completed, and 120 miles of rails have been laid from Portage la Prairie west. Sidings, stations, engine-sheds and other facilities are now being put in.

### FINE GIFT FOR KING

Transvaal To Bestow a \$1,000,000 Diamond on Edward.

Pretoria, Aug. 16.—Premier Botha today announced that he would introduce a resolution in Parliament providing for the purchase by the Government of the Transvaal of the \$1,000,000 Cullinan diamond, the largest in the world, as a present to King Edward, in token of the loyalty and appreciation of the people of the Transvaal of the bestowal of a constitution on the colony.

### A RIGID INVESTIGATION

Railway Commission Inspector to Probe Essex Explosion.

Windsor, Aug. 16.—E. C. Lalonde, of Ottawa, chief inspector of accidents for the Dominion Railway Commission, has arrived in Essex, where he will begin a thorough investigation into the causes leading up to the recent dynamite explosion in that town. Inspector Lalonde hopes not only to ferret out the real cause of the accident, but expects to make recommendations that may be of service to the commission in regard to the prevention of similar disasters.

### THE INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONDUCTED PRIVATELY AND IS TO BE ENTIRELY APART FROM THE INQUEST PROCEEDINGS.

The official stenographer of the commission, Mr. N. R. Butcher, accompanies Inspector Lalonde.

### WAS MOURNED AS DEAD

St. Catharines Man Was Supposed to Have Been Drowned.

St. Catharines, Aug. 16.—After being mourned for as dead for the past eight years Harry Shelters returned to the city yesterday. It was thought by his relatives that he went down with the ill-fated steamer Bannockburn when she sank in Lake Superior. He had shipped on the Bannockburn, but missed the steamer at Fort William, thus escaping a watery grave. He has since wandered all around the West and down into the Southern States. No word was received from him by his relatives during his wanderings. His homecoming was not as happy as could be wished, for his mother died but recently and her son knew nothing of the sad occurrence.

## GOING TO GRANDSON'S FUNERAL KILLED ON TRACK AT PARIS

Tragic Death of a Plattsville, Ontario Lady This Morning.

[Special to The Advertiser.] Woodstock, Aug. 17.—Mrs. James Harmer, of Plattsville, was run over and killed by a train at Paris this morning. She was on her way to Woodstock to attend the funeral this afternoon of Leslie Arthur Grant, her 7-months-old grandson, and while waiting to make connections, she got in front of a train.

Mrs. David Grant, her daughter, is nearly prostrated as the result of the double bereavement, first her son being taken and then her mother, so suddenly. Mrs. Harmer lived in Plattsville all her life, and was most favorably known. She is survived by a large family. She had been in poor health for some time. The body will be brought back to Plattsville for interment. She was about 50 years old.

Manager Bryant, of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of this city, was on the train and witnessed the affair. He says that just as the train pulled into the station, the woman ran in front of the engine, and was cut to pieces.

## Aldermen Declare Ald. Garratt Is Going Too Fast Re Inspector

Had Absolutely No Right to Advertise for a Man to Inspect Buildings.

Ald. Garratt is being criticised on all sides today because he has advertised for a building inspector. He was acting mayor yesterday and took the opportunity of making the occasion memorable. He did it off his own bat, without consulting No. 3 committee or the council.

"Ald. Garratt is hurrying a trifle," declared an alderman this morning. "He has positively no authority for doing such a thing. The matter of a building inspector was referred by the council to No. 3 committee. Since then that committee has not met, and the matter has been only incidentally discussed."

"Mayor Judd has had communication with several cities, and is quite conversant with the question. It was

left over until he came back. Then all the information he had acquired will be at the disposal of the council and committee, and they can act intelligently on the subject. At present the council does not know what it wants. It has absolutely no precedent to guide it. The chairman of No. 3 committee will not meet in the meantime. The action of Ald. Garratt seems untimely. He must have someone in mind for the position, and wants to stampede the council for his choice. No. 3 committee will not have the appointment. The council will settle that question."

Ald. Garratt, however, stated yesterday that he was for immediate action on the matter. The municipal year is nearing a close, and something definite should be done. He wants the question disposed of immediately.

It was stated today that Mr. J. L. Thomas, the local architect, is an applicant for the position of inspector.

## Goods Weighed on London Market Reach Value of \$600,000 Annually

Weigh Scales Clerk-Dean Gives Out Some Very Interesting Figures.

"Things are pretty busy around here today," remarked a reporter to the Scales Jas. Dean this morning.

"Yes," replied Mr. Dean, "but all the same this is our dulllest time. Winter is when we are kept on the move."

Mr. Dean then proceeded to give some statistics about the amount of business that is transacted at the weigh scales during the year.

There are between 19,000 and 20,000 loads weighed every year, including 8,000 loads of coal. These are weighed free, while all other loads are paid for at regular tariff rates.

The stuff handled during the year amounts to about \$600,000 in value. It is easily seen how this sum is arrived at, when it is known that yesterday Mr. Dean weighed a load of brass valued at \$500, while just the day be-

fore two loads were weighed whose aggregate value was \$15,000.

Hogs also are weighed in large quantities, about \$75,000 worth of these animals having gone on the scales last year.

July and August are the dull months here, as almost everywhere else, but after the fair things begin to rush as then the farmers start bringing their grain and hay in.

What makes Mr. Dean work particularly hard, is the way all the work comes in a few hours. On a busy day 100 loads pass over the scales in a few hours. This happens as the farmers leave their farms about the same time forming a regular procession near the scales.

Contrary to what might be expected, Saturday is not the busiest day. The bylaw forbids any hay to be brought on the market on that day, except such as has been ordered, so any week day will see more work for the weighing clerk than Saturday. There are enough questions to answer on that day, however, to keep Mr. Dean from having any chance to get lonely.

## Contractors Object to Regulations

The contractors have a quarrel with City Engineer Graydon and Chief Williams. Their claim that the city officials are altogether too severe in the matter of putting building material on the roadway.

Mr. Graydon insists that the stuff be either placed on the boulevards or in the back yards, and the chief of police sees to it that this is done.

The builders complain that it is impossible to live up to the letter of this law, and that a little latitude would help them materially.

Most owners object to having building material put on their boulevards, in fact the majority of them will rather let their work stand over until fall rather than allow it. The contractors are complaining and want Mr. Graydon to

give them some latitude. This he refuses absolutely to do, as he claims that it is dangerous to allow the material to stand on the street.

### CRUSHED UNDER LOCOMOTIVE

Young Man's Body Was Mutilated Beyond Description.

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 17.—Edward King, a young man residing at Wexford, was crushed to death by a locomotive at Prescott while attempting to board a freight train for Montreal.

In coming to a grade the train backed twice to get speed, and when King tried to make the jump he was thrown to one side and caught by a light engine going in the opposite direction. King was accompanied by five friends, but the boys did not go back to see what had happened to him, and on reaching town did not tell anyone of the accident. The body, therefore, lay there all night, the trains passing over it until the morning. When found by John Tyner, it was mutilated almost beyond description.

### MR. BLAKE AT MONTREAL

Still Unable to Walk, His Left Side Being Paralyzed.

Montreal, Aug. 16. — Hon. Edward Blake arrived here tonight, traveling from Quebec in the private car Alberta. He left for Toronto tonight, where he will reside in future.

Mr. Blake stood the journey across the ocean splendidly, but the train journey from Quebec was tiring.

He is still unable to walk, as his left side is useless from the late paralytic stroke.

He stated that he had come home to Canada to rest.

## Employers Grant Increase to Men; Ald. Stevely Ends Barbers' Strike

Unionists Are All at Work—Were Out Three Weeks—Everybody Satisfied.

Owing to the untiring efforts of Ald. S. Stevely, the barbers' strike has at last been settled, and the men all went back to work this morning with their old employers. Neither side claim a victory, the settlement being in the nature of a compromise and entirely satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Several days ago Ald. Stevely met the men, and asked if they were prepared to settle the matter, and if they would meet the boss barbers, provided he could arrange a meeting.

The men were ready to discuss any reasonable settlement, and the boss barbers also declared themselves perfectly willing to meet the men and arrange a basis of agreement. Both sides appointed committees, and last night they met in Stevely's store on Richmond street, with Ald. Stevely presiding.

The men were represented by Mr. John Trotham, John Secker, secretary of the union, Mr. Harold Smith, Mr. Dan Frenzell, and Mr. Chas. Lewis. The bosses were represented by Mr. Chas. Brennan, president, Mr. G. Burrows, Mr. Chas. White, Mr. Thos. Taylor and Mr. Harry Crellind.

Agreement Reached.

The first meeting was held at 8

o'clock, and a settlement was discussed until 10:30 o'clock. No agreement could be reached and the meeting adjourned for half an hour. Both sides to the controversy held separate meetings and talked the matter over. In half an hour they met again in joint meeting, and inside an hour a basis of agreement was reached. The new scale calls for a guarantee of \$11 a week, with 50 per cent over \$17. The men had a meeting this morning, and they agreed to the new scale. The bosses signed it, and today all the downtown barber shops are working full force.

### A Three Weeks' Strike.

The strike last just three weeks. On Saturday, July 27, the men walked out, and they have been out ever since. Thirty-six men went out. Only eleven were not earning money when the settlement was reached last night. The rest were placed in the shops that union men bought out, and others were employed on extra chairs placed in union shops.

All parties speak very highly of the efforts of Ald. Stevely to end the trouble, and frankly say that if it had not been for him the strike might have gone on indefinitely, and caused much unnecessary inconvenience to the public.

"Ald. Stevely is a prince," declared one of the strikers.

When the men went on strike they were receiving \$10 a week and half of all they took in over \$18 per week.

## Big Crowd Took in the Detroit Trip

About 1,000 Londoners left for Detroit this morning on the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific.

Of these the Grand Trunk carried exactly 748.

The latter railway had the Chosen Friends' excursion, the fare being only \$1.60, good for three days. The C. P. R. met this rate.

This has been an exceptional summer for picnics to outside points and Detroit has had the call over all other places.

During the season there have been about a dozen excursions to the City of the Straits, its many amusements and beautiful Belle Isle Park appealing to Londoners.

"It's something enormous the amount of money spent by Londoners in Detroit," said a gentleman to The Advertiser today. "Estimating that 10,000 people from this city visited Detroit this summer, and that they spent only \$5 each, it is seen that Londoners spent in the American town about \$50,000."

## MOORS DEMAND FRENCH SURRENDER

Say They Will Exterminate the Army and Destroy Casablanca.

Casablanca, Aug. 16.—The hostile Moors surrounding Casablanca sent a message to General Druce, the French commander, yesterday evening notifying him that unless he surrendered immediately, his troops would be exterminated, and the town destroyed. The general ignored the message.

Last night passed quietly, but the Moors are expected to attack the French camp tonight or tomorrow.

The condition of the British colony at Casablanca, which is the most important of the foreign contingents, is pitiable. Shells have destroyed the house, and the Arabs have looted them. A deputation of British subjects has started for Tangier to confer with the British minister there, after which the delegates will go to London and ask the foreign office to arrange that compensation be granted to these who have sustained losses.

The French have been compelled to give up much of the loot which they secured here.

### MINERS FALL 400 FEET TO BOTTOM OF SHAFT

Pittsburg, Aug. 17.—By the overturning of an elevator cage at the Sonman Shaft Coal Company, near Johnstown, Pa., today, five miners are dead and three injured.

The men killed fell 400 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

## GREAT DETECTIVE CALLED BY DEATH

Robert A. Pinkerton Dies on S.S. Bremen, Enroute to Europe.

New York, Aug. 17.—Robert A. Pinkerton, head of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, died on board the steamer Bremen, on his way to Europe, on Aug. 12.

Mr. Pinkerton was on his way to Germany for his health, and was accompanied by Florence Sullivan, the Tammany politician.

### LONDON LADIES' AT OLD ORCHARD BEACH

Wire Home That They Did Not Suffer Through the Big Fire.

Miss Frances Scretion, daughter of Mr. S. Scretion, chairman of the hospital trust, and Miss Treblecock, of this city, are spending their summer at Old Orchard Beach, where the disastrous fire took place the other day. They are stopping at the Abbott House, and escaped the fire zone.

Mr. Scretion received a telegram from them last night saying that they were all right. The town is divided into two parts by a ravine, and only one side was effected by the fire.

### GOING TO JAMESTOWN.

Hamilton, Bermuda, Aug. 17.—The Swedish cruiser Fylgia, with Prince William on board, has arrived here. The cruiser is bound for the Jamestown Exposition. After the ceremonies there, Prince William is to visit several other eastern cities, including New York and Newport.

## The Operators Ignore General Strike Order

Union Officials Are Now Ready and Willing to Arbitrate.

Chicago, Aug. 17.—The officials of the Telegraphers' Union late today changed front on the proposition to arbitrate, and announced that they would accept the offices of the general board of arbitrators of the American Federation of Labor in settling the differences. This board consists of John Mitchell, of the Mine Workers, Daniel J. Keon of the Longshoremen, and Samuel Gompers. It was Mr. Gompers who made the above announcement.

### General Strike Order Fails.

Despite the issuance of the general strike order by President Small, the situation here has not been materially changed. All of the men who were disposed to strike, and who might have been affected by the general order, were already out. It was believed by the union officials that the order would paralyze a number of brokerage and commission houses, but no additional strikes in this direction have been reported.

Both the Postal and Western Union Companies increased their forces on the board of trade late yesterday and again today. They both reported the situation as steadily improving, with occasional applications from strikers for their old positions. It was said at the offices of the companies that they were every day handling matter with more dispatch.



London, Ont.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 17

## THE NORTH BRANCH.

The assertion that there is not enough water in the north branch of the river at this season to "float a canoe," to say nothing of the carcass of a cow, appears to be the case, if one may judge at a glance, except after a copious rainfall. It is scarcely compatible, however, with the argument that in the north branch is to be found the permanent solution of the water problem. In some recent litigation over the Saunby claims the statement was made by Engineer Bell, of St. Thomas, that the volume of water in the north branch of the Thames had steadily diminished, and would continue to do so. Admitting this to be the fact, there can still be no doubt that for many years to come there would be sufficient water in the river for all purposes, if the city should have recourse to it, but the advocates of filtered river water have no right to speak of finality as being the special virtue of their own scheme.

Nor need the question of finality weigh with the citizens of London to-day. If by a reasonable expenditure they can settle the question for a life-time they are doing their full duty. There are no two opinions as to the superiority of spring water, such as this city enjoys, over filtered river water. There is little, if any, financial advantage in the filtration scheme as compared with either the independent or the Komoka scheme, the main argument advanced in its behalf being permanency, though there is no guarantee of that. If the ratepayers today were required to permanently solve the problem, they would, with very few exceptions, prefer Lake Huron to the river as a source of supply, even at much greater expense; but there is no need of looking centuries ahead. We believe the citizens will vote overwhelmingly in favor of retaining spring water for drinking purposes as long as possible. When the spring water resources of the district are exhausted London will be a much larger and wealthier city than at present and in a better position to stand the expense of the lake scheme. The probabilities are that it will solve the problem in that way, instead of resorting to the Thames, which may be then an even less inviting stream than it is today.

## PROTECTION OF WORKINGMEN.

The death toll claimed every year by the world's industries is enormous. There always has been, and it is to be feared always will be, accident and death associated with most of the industrial pursuits. A coroner of Pittsburg, Pa., makes the statement that in that city alone last year 919 out of 2,600 coroners' cases, were those whose death was directly due to accident in mine, mill or railroad. Comparing the first five months of the present year with the similar period of 1906, the number of case is 1,095 and 1,015 death from causes mentioned above, being 344 and 340 respectively. These figures serve to show that there is nothing particularly epidemic about this death penalty annually claimed by industry; it is a penalty that goes on at about the same rate year after year. The record is a startling one, truly.

A peculiarly sad feature of these accidental deaths among work-people is the misery that almost invariably follows the sudden removal of bread-winners, and it is to meet this side of the question that President Roosevelt, in a recent speech, urged legislation, and that a measure has been introduced in the House of Commons, to which reference has been previously made, to amend the employers' liability law.

In this connection there has been an investigation into Germany's compulsory system of insurance against accidents to workmen, which has been held up as a model for other countries. Germany annually distributes among the veterans of her industrial system, the enormous sum of \$100,000,000, which is not given them as paupers, but as legitimate pensioners. In that country employers alone pay the indemnities, and as a result powerful employers' associations are formed which compel the individual employers to do their utmost to introduce every possible method to decrease accidents. This systematic warfare against accidents is further maintained by the "Workmen's Welfare Exhibition," in Ber-

lin, the only one of its kind in the world. There all the most dangerous machines and manufacturing processes are exhibited. Experts are employed to show how accidents can be avoided, while inventors are continually working in the hall to devise new methods for doing away with death-dealing machinery and disease breeding, and for better equipment of inadequate precautionary arrangements in mines, etc. As a result, such accidents as almost hourly horrify United States cities and are by no means unknown in Canada, are conspicuously rare in Germany, and are growing rarer.

An important sociological institution is the "Municipal Forest School" near Berlin, which is becoming recognized as one of the most far-reaching social experiments ever made. The school is maintained for the benefit of weak, anaemic children or those suspected of having incipient tuberculosis, who are selected on periodical visits by medical inspection. All children are sent to the forest school, who might suffer from the confinement and discipline of the school room, to be trained in the open air. Twenty-five minutes of study alternate regularly with twenty-five minutes of play, followed by two hours' sleep in the open air. Indian meal, a most nutritious food, is supplied daily. The German idea is not merely to protect the working-man, but his children also, and it is believed by the gradual extension of this system all delicate German children will be taken in hand to make them well developed men and women, thus making the German working-class the strongest and most capable in the world.

## SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The election of an out-and-out Socialist in a Yorkshire riding is responsible for some panicky utterances, but there are influential voices to reassure the conservative element. Lord Milner, a representative Tory, declares that he is unable to join in the hue and cry against Socialism. He adds: "That there is an odious form of Socialism I admit—a Socialism which attacks wealth simply because it is wealth, and lives on the cultivation of class-hatred. But that is not the whole story, most assuredly not. There is a nobler Socialism which . . . is born of genuine sympathy and a lofty and wise conception of what is meant by national life."

This is the view held by the Nation, the great Liberal weekly. The Socialist movement, it says, bears the same relation to Liberal politics as the Salvation Army bears to the regular churches. "It is a missionary movement," says the Nation, "and is not a sign of the death of older forms of faith, but of the persistence of the spirit from which they sprang in the youth, and of which they feel the need for their renewal. 'It is a kind of secular religion in the modern state. Under the stimulus of its ideas a juster and more merciful view of the duty of the state to its poorer members is coming into view.'"

Dr. Macnamara, one of the foremost Liberals, declares that Socialism is no match for Social Reform. He says:

"I am as perverted a believer in Liberalism as the instrument of progress as my friend Mr. Grayson is in Socialism. Moreover, I am profoundly convinced that I can carry the great mass of the working classes with me if I can only get the same band of men and women to preach Liberalism day by day at the street corner just as he and his friends preach Socialism. Fighting with the same enthusiasm the Social Reformer will carry the working classes with him hand over fist as against the Socialist. But if he allows judgment to go by default, don't let him whine when the Socialist comes out on top."

"For see, Mr. Grayson says he wants to abolish all private ownership of wealth and the means of production. He wants 'state maintenance' of children. The English working classes want nothing of the kind. Thousands even of Mr. Grayson's kind would rather have nothing of the kind. They want to get along faster with social reform, and they believe that the Graysons, the Currans, the Will Thornes, and the Kell Hardies, can help them here. But the moment the genuine Socialist looks like reconstituting our social and economic system according to the principles of his creed, that moment sees him left high and dry."

It is claimed that in Germany not one-fifth of those who vote for Socialist candidates are out-and-out Socialists, but they regard the Socialist party as a stimulus to progressive legislation. Similarly in Great Britain there are many who support the Socialist-Labor element, because they believe that it quickens the pace of the historic parties.

Brantford is going in for the meter system and has begun by metering all factories.

As to Mr. Judd's course at Port William, it is with great effort that we refrain from saying, "We told you so."

Many of the advocates of filtered river water, if they lived where it was the general supply, would buy spring water for their own use.

General Botha proposes that the Transvaal present King Edward with a million-dollar diamond as a token

of gratitude for the grant of self-government. This is an omen that the Transvaal itself will some day be one of the brightest jewels in the British crown.

Our local contemporary raps Mayor Judd over the knuckles for his defense of the privilege of light and power corporations to charge what they please. There is some doubt as to whether these strictures are prompted by pure public spirit or by a desire to "get even."

## RIGHT AGAIN.

[Tri-Bita.]

In a written examination on astronomy one of the questions was: "What happens when there is an eclipse of the moon?" A student with rather a good knack of getting out of a difficult wrote: "A great many people come out to look at it."

## BETTER STILL.

[Witblatt.]

Professor (coming from his club, holding up triumphantly his umbrella, to his wife)—You see, my dear Alma, how stupid are all the anecdotes about our absent-mindedness. You see, I haven't forgotten my umbrella.

Mrs. Professor—But, my dear, you didn't take your umbrella with you; you left it at home.

## NOCTURNAL.

[Catholic Standard and Times.]  
The man who talks of "seeing life" must have peculiar sight.  
For life is only visible,  
He seems to think, at night.

## LIPPY.

[Philadelphia Bulletin.]  
When you go to some barber shop it is necessary to keep a stiff upper lip.

## AN IMPERTINENT COMMENT.

[Windsor Record.]  
With two big breweries working full time, London seems to be making an awful pother about its water supply.

## A LAND OF PLENTY.

[Ottawa Free Press.]  
The British journalists who have been touring Ontario under the cicerone of the Grand Trunk had twelve banquets in nine days. It will be no wonder, therefore, if they describe Canada as a land of plenty.

## A RELAPSE.

[Punch.]  
Gentleman Lodger.—I say, Mrs. Napper, I don't care for your bacon this morning. It doesn't seem fresh.  
Mrs. Napper.—Very strange, sir. The houseman said it was only cured last week.  
Gentleman Lodger.—Well, it must have had a relapse.

## OUR FUNNY LANGUAGE.

[Chicago Tribune.]  
You take a swim.  
You say you've swum;  
Your nalls you trim,  
But they're not trim;  
And milk you skim,  
Is never skum.

When the words you speak,  
Those words are spoken.  
If a nose you tweak,  
It's never twoken;  
Nor can you seek  
And say you've soken.

If a top you spin,  
The top is spun;  
A hare you skin,  
Yet 'tis not skun.  
Nor can a grin  
Be ever grin.

If we forget,  
Then we're forgotten;  
Yes, if we let,  
We haven't gotten,  
No house we let,  
Is ever gotten.  
What we upset,  
Is not upset.  
Now, don't you think  
Our language rotten?

## EASILY EXPLAINED.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]  
Professor Jenks, of Cornell, is now in Canada investigating the causes of the American emigration to that country. He will probably find that good land and liberal land laws are at the bottom of it. And this he could have learned without crossing the border.

## LUCK.

[Chicago Record-Herald.]  
"There goes one of the luckiest fellows I ever knew."  
"Did he find a gold mine, or was some rich man kind enough to leave him a lot of money?"  
"It was better than that. He started one day to write a love poem, but it turned out to be the words of a popular song."

## NOT INTERESTED.

[Judge.]  
The Maid—I hear that you received an offer of marriage the other day?  
Cleo—Yes; from a man who wrote that "his love outlasts his income."  
The Maid—How poetic! What was his name?  
Cleo—I didn't think to look at the signature.

## THE EXCEPTION TO THE RULE.

[Puck.]  
"Slowly he was slaving away at that desk for twenty years or so. Wonder why he's never been promoted."  
"Why, he's always taken a pride in doing more than he's paid for, and his employers have been afraid they couldn't find a man to fill his place."

## A GOOD DEED.

[Yonkers Statesman.]  
Baum—Are you doing anything to relieve the sufferings of your neighbors?  
Ebert—Yes; I have just sold my phonograph.

## USE FOR THE BASS.

[Fliegende Blätter.]  
She—If I am not mistaken, I have the honor of speaking to the renowned bass, have I not?  
He—And what can I do for you, madam?  
She—If you would be so kind as to call out "Johann!" at the top of your voice, I can't find my carriage.

## A WOMAN'S LEISURE.

[Chicago News.]  
Little Edna—What is "leisure" mamma?  
Mamma—It's the spare time a woman has in which she can do some other kind of work, my dear.

## MAY COME HIMSELF.

[Ottawa Journal.]  
President Roosevelt has a man out learning why so many Americans are rushing into Canada. When he gets his report Mr. Roosevelt, being a man of great discernment, will probably come here himself to live.

## Hosiery, 15c, 25c, 35c.

Ladies' Silk and Cotton Hosiery, regular 40c, tonight . . . 25c  
Ladies' White Egyptian Cotton Stockings, lace boots; tonight . . . 35c  
Boys' Ribbed Cotton Stockings, double heels and toes; regular 25c, tonight . . . 15c

## Neckwear, Etc.

Four dozen travelers' sample Collars and Turnovers, tonight, about half regular price.  
Lace Pin Books, containing Gilt Pins, 10c . . . 3 for 25c  
Patent Leather Belts, white, green, brown, red and black tonight . . . 20c

## Dupont's Hairbrushes at 20 Per Cent Off

Hairbrushes (Dupont's) made in France; a large variety in all sizes; solid ebony back; guaranteed pure bristles; 25c to \$2.50; at 20 per cent tonight.  
Hair Brushes were, 25c . . . 19c

## Dressing Sacks

Dept. Upstairs.

Six dozen Printed Japanese Dressing Sacks, kimono styles, flowing sleeves. Choice patterns and colorings. To clear at

48c

PHONE

First Floor, 791  
Second Floor, 2174

## Handkerchiefs

Japanese Drawn-Work Linen Handkerchiefs, at 15c, 20c and 25c  
Colored Border Handkerchiefs, regular 12½c, tonight . . . 3 for 25c  
Mourning Handkerchiefs, 18-inch, black stripe, . . . 2 for 25c

## Toilet Requisites.

Cheney's Listerized Tooth Powder, 35c, tonight . . . 20c  
Olive Oil Castile Soap, twin-bar, tonight . . . 5c  
Talcum Powder, violet, 25c tin, tonight . . . 15c  
Larebe bar Pure Castile Soap, . . . 22c

## Men's Suits

UPSTAIRS.  
To clear, Men's Blue and Black Suits:  
\$7.50 Suits . . . \$5.95  
\$10.00 Suits . . . \$7.95  
\$12.00 Suits . . . \$9.95  
\$15.00 Suits . . . \$12.95

## DETROIT LOSES BATTING EYES

(Continued from page seven.)

land and four with Chicago, and with the exception of that with the Browns, their home series are far from snags on the inter-club records so far established. Jennings' team must get an even break or better at home with the Athletics, and capture a large majority of their other Eastern games at Bennett Park to secure the 1917 pennant.

If only the Tigers would wallopp New York and Boston, what a howl of joy would break forth in the Tiger burg! The striped ones play three with the Highlanders, and four with the Bean Masticators, beginning the 19th of this month. All seven games will be played at Detroit.

Toronto looks good at present, and with fair luck should take the tag hands down. Those Leafs have shown us that, with proper leadership, they can cover ground in real championship fashion.

Stone, for St. Louis, had seven hits in eight times at bat in two games at New York. One of his bingles was a homer.

In attendance figures up to date, Detroit has been beaten only by Chicago and Boston. While Philadelphia draws more people, 25-cent baseball makes it necessary to get twice as many people.—Detroit Tribune.

Does it pay to treat baseball players with the utmost consideration for their personal comfort? Does kindness pay better dividends than severity? To these two questions there will be many answers, but who shall say if the present policy of the Cleveland Club is right or wrong? Manager Lajoie is himself responsible for most of the luxuries that his players now enjoy. Do his men appreciate his kindness? It is at Larry's suggestion that the Naps ride to and from the games in luxurious carriages instead of the villainous 'buses. Does the playing of the Naps indicate that they appreciate this innovation? At the hotels where the Naps stay on their trips around the circuit, Manager Larry is a confirmed and insistent stickler for the welfare and comfort of his men. Has the playing of the Naps been of a kind to suggest that Larry's thoughtfulness has been appreciated? In brief, and with no waste of words, what is the best thing to do? Treat the Naps as Larry and the Cleveland club-owners have treated them—with the utmost laxity as to discipline and the far reaches of kindness as to their comfort—with only in Larry's thoughtfulness has been a rigid system of discipline that shall exact a dollar's worth of work and of ambition and of loyalty for every dollar that is paid out in salary? There are a few players—just a very few—on the Cleveland team who appreciate the luxury that Secretary Barnard gives them in their trips around the circuit. There are a few—just a very few—who appreciate the fact that Larry does not cry on their movements, but trusts to their own common sense and good judgment to keep in condition. But does Larry's kindness pay? Does the extra money the Cleveland Club expends for its players' comfort bring back any dividends? Or would it be wise to demand a pound of service for a pound of gold?—Cleveland Press.

In the heat of victory, there are two men who are not to be forgotten, along with Jones, Crawford, Cobb, Rossman, O'Leary, Coughlin, Schmidt and the pitchers and the little leader. They are Jerry Downs and Freddie Payne. Downs is easily one of the few finds of the year in the American League. While he is not one of the sensational batters, he is seemingly always on hand when needed. And when he does meet the ball it usually goes straight over the infielders' heads for two or more bases. As hitting will be needed in all the coming series, it will not be surprising if good old Schiefke is kept to help Jennings on the coaching lines, where he is at his best, Jerry place the men.

"The four of us are working right, and we can do the business," said Eddie Slevier. "They need not worry about the pitchers. We'll be there with the rest of them. It isn't the pitching every third day that kills the twirler, it's the way he takes care of himself after his games. Most of them don't adjust their mode of living to meet the extra work. Plenty of sleep and rest in eating will keep any good pitcher in such shape that he could go through a whole season pitching every third day."—Detroit Tribune.

It is a mystery to laymen why club-owners do not forbid their players to use spikes so long they are dangerous to themselves as well as their opponents. Shortstop Tannehill, of the White Sox, was cut down in the half, second championship game, has been

## Gloves, 25c to \$2.50

Sample Life Gloves tonight 25c to . . . 75c  
Long Silk Gloves, black, white and colors; tonight . . . \$1.00  
Ladies' Driving Gauntlet Gloves, in mocha and kid \$1.50, \$2.25, \$2.50

## RIBBONS

New Velvet Ribbons, all widths, in sky, old rose, mauve, cardinal, golden brown, myrtle, navy, white and black at per yard . . . 30c to 30c  
Fancy Ribbons for sashes; tonight per yard . . . 15c and 19c

## Veilings, Etc.

Black Chiffon Veiling, with polka dot; regular 65c yard; tonight . . . 32½c  
Non-Collapsible Hair Pads; great-est thing that you can wear; 30c and 35c; reduced tonight . . . 15c  
Cover-All Hair Nets, made of human hair . . . 25c

**HEADQUARTERS**  
For your week's end shopping.  
Tonight 7 to 10 o'clock, 3 hours of busy selling at our SPECIAL Saturday Prices.

**CHAPMAN'S**  
126, 128, 128½ DUNDAS STREET

## Handkerchiefs

Japanese Drawn-Work Linen Handkerchiefs, at 15c, 20c and 25c  
Colored Border Handkerchiefs, regular 12½c, tonight . . . 3 for 25c  
Mourning Handkerchiefs, 18-inch, black stripe, . . . 2 for 25c

## Toilet Requisites.

Cheney's Listerized Tooth Powder, 35c, tonight . . . 20c  
Olive Oil Castile Soap, twin-bar, tonight . . . 5c  
Talcum Powder, violet, 25c tin, tonight . . . 15c  
Larebe bar Pure Castile Soap, . . . 22c

## Men's Suits

UPSTAIRS.  
To clear, Men's Blue and Black Suits:  
\$7.50 Suits . . . \$5.95  
\$10.00 Suits . . . \$7.95  
\$12.00 Suits . . . \$9.95  
\$15.00 Suits . . . \$12.95

## Lace Curtains

7 patterns in Nottingham Lace Curtains, very desirable designs, 3½ yards long, 300 pairs, to sell at per pair tonight . . . \$1.00 and \$1.25

## Taffeta Silk

27-inch Jap Taffeta Silks, at per yard . . . 50c  
In cream, white and all colors.  
Better grades of Italian-dyed Jap Silks, in cream and black, at per yard . . . 65c, 75c and 85c

## Black Parasols

3 dozen Ladies' Black Parasols, guaranteed fast black, durable covering, steel rod, choice of Dresden, bone, wood and crook handles. Worth \$1.00, tonight . . . 85c  
Fancy Parasols reduced.

## Undermuslins

Cambric Petticoats, worth \$2.00, tonight . . . \$1.40  
Slightly Soiled Corset Covers, elaborately trimmed, were \$1.65, at . . . \$1.00  
Crompton's "Phonac" Corsets, (hose supporters) . . . \$1.00

## Wash Fabrics

12½c and 18c Muslins, tonight at . . . 7½c  
Remnant lengths of Wash Goods worth up to 75c, at . . . 39c  
Remnant lengths of Wash Goods, worth \$1.50, at . . . 69c

## Men's Shirts

White and Colored Men's Shirts, soft and hard fronts, of good washing fabrics, in neat patterns; some slightly soiled; sizes 14 to 18½; worth 60c and 75c; tonight . . . 35c

## Waists at Half

Finely tucked White Lawn Waists, \$1.00, for . . . 50c  
Embroidery Trimmed White Lawn Waists, were \$1.50, tonight . . . 75c  
Waists, buttoned in back; fancy yokes; \$2.00, for . . . \$1.00

## Boys' Wash Blouses

Upstairs.  
Boys' White and Colored Wash Shirts and Blouses; tonight 25c Blouses . . . 12½c  
35c Blouses . . . 18c  
50c Blouses . . . 25c  
75c Blouses . . . 38c  
\$1.50 Blouses . . . 75c

## Room Rugs

English All-Wool Tapestry Room Rugs:  
3x4, were \$8.00, at . . . \$6.85  
3x3½, were \$9.50, at . . . \$7.85  
3½x4, were \$10.50, at . . . \$9.35  
4x4, were \$13.00, at . . . \$11.80  
4x4, were \$15.00, at . . . \$13.00

## Petticoats

Dept. Upstairs.

3 doz. Percale Petticoats, navy and white spots and blue and white checks, deep flounce and double flounce. All sizes. Worth 75c to \$1.00. Tonight

49c

NEW IDEA  
PATTERNS, 10c  
EACH

## Wrappers at 95c

12 dozen Print Wrappers in light and dark colors, blue and white, black and white, gray and white, very deep flounce, full sleeves, regular \$1.25 to \$1.75, at . . . 95c

## Ladies' Suits

4 dozen only, Shirts and Suits, in printed, percale and ivory lusters, pleated skirts, full sleeves, all perfectly made, \$3.00 to \$4.50. Tonight to clear . . . \$1.50

## Men's \$1.00 Overalls, 85c

A special purchase of Men's Cottonade Overall Trousers in all sizes, regular price \$1.00; tonight . . . 85c  
West Side, Rear Counter.

## THE SPAN OF LIFE

is uncertain. It may be long, or it may be short. You are strong and prosperous now, and NOW is the time to make sure that no change in the days to come can rob you of a competence; or if you die, can fling your family upon the cold charity of the world.

Moderate savings now will secure for you one of the new Reserve Dividend Policies, in THE

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GEO. McBROOM  
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Thirty-three years' experience as a teacher, reporter and businessman enables us to give our pupils a practical training that fits them for the world's work. We have enough confidence in our system and methods of teaching to guarantee to place every graduate in a situation. We have no failures. We make a specialty of each pupil and give individual instruction in all branches. We have a staff of six teachers, each one a specialist.

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TELEGRAPHY  
COMMERCE

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HALIFAX HONORS  
DR. FALCONERSplendid Demonstration by All  
Creeds Upon His Departure  
for Toronto.

Halifax, Aug. 15.—No greater tribute could be paid to a public man than that accorded to Dr. R. A. Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, tonight on the eve of his departure to assume his new duties, when a public farewell presentation was made to President and Mrs. Falconer by the citizens of Halifax. It was a great popular demonstration in honor of the man who, by common consent, is acclaimed as leader, and to whose worth men of all sects and classes were proud to bear testimony. Lieut.-Governor Fraser presided at the meeting, which was held in the school for the blind, and attended by leading citizens of Halifax.

His Honor paid a glowing tribute to President Falconer, and then called upon Archbishop McCarthy to make the first presentation, which was a magnificent silver tray with a service of five pieces, and a cabinet containing 16 pieces, all of German style. The Catholic prelate made an eloquent reference to Dr. Falconer's outstanding ability and strong personality, and his uplifting influence in the life of Halifax and Nova Scotia.

Premier Murray, on behalf of the Province, joined with the Archbishop in making the presentation, and, in eulogizing Dr. Falconer, designating him as one of the best all-round men that Nova Scotia ever produced.

Then came the presentation of a gold watch and chain to Dr. Falconer, made by Bishop Worrell, of the Church of England, and Acting Mayor Johnson. Judge Snider, of Hamilton, spoke on behalf of the University of Toronto, and addresses were made by the following:

Dr. Kelstead, representing Acadia and McMaster Universities; Rev. W. H. Bullock, representing King's College; Rev. Dr. Huestis, representing Mount Dalhousie; Rev. Dr. Pollock, representing Pine Hill; Dr. Fraser, the School for the Blind.

Dr. Falconer was overwhelmed with the many flattering words spoken, and made a feeling reply, expressing his thanks, and above all his gratification that the farewell was so general, representing churches, colleges, and leaders in public life, which he accepted as proof that we can respect one another even when we differ in opinion, and that while men may have strong convictions, they can have sympathy for those who differ from them. He spoke of his pleasure in his previous work of training men for the ministry, and impressed upon his audience the enormous value of a well-equipped ministry. He was sensible of the great, almost overpowering, responsibility he was assuming, but modestly said that he would try to do his duty. Speaking to the representatives of the colleges, he said there should be a fellowship of those whose primary interest is the elevation of our country, through inculcating in our students worthy ideals of life, both as men and citizens. He hoped that in Canada there may soon arise a type of educated manhood and womanhood that will have its own distinction among national types. He looked to the day when Canada will have great universities equipped for research and professional study, and that the University of Toronto will have post-graduate students from the Maritime Provinces. "In the meantime," he said, "let us try that all our efforts be thorough and honest, avoiding show and aiming at reality."

ENGLISH SPRAIN LINIMENT  
moves all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweency, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by Callard & McLachlan, London.

BELFAST HARD HIT  
BY THE STRIKESMany Great Industries Have  
Been Seriously Crippled.

## ALL BUSINESSES ARE INJURED

Long Struggle Finally Ended By Concessions From Both Sides.

Belfast, Aug. 16.—A prominent manufacturer told me today that it will take years for Belfast to recover the trade lost since the strike began. All branches of business have been affected, and some of the most important industries of the Ulster capital well-nigh crippled.

The milling industry has been at a standstill since the July holidays, and the price of flour must inevitably increase. Most of the grain comes from America, Canada, and Australia, a small proportion from Liverpool and the bulk of it is dealt with for supply in Ireland.

But supplies are being exhausted. Three large ships, with full cargoes of grain, are lying in the harbor, unable to discharge. In consequence of this blockade the Liverpool stores are congested, and further orders for Belfast flour cannot be received. American and Scotch millers are already profiting by the helplessness of their Ulster competitors, and shipping flour to the north of Ireland.

Even now there is a shortage of good flour in Belfast, and the bakers are, I am told, forced to resort to inferior quality for bread. Moreover, freights have risen on shipments via Dublin, so that local congestion cannot be relieved in that way. Various food-stuffs are affected; for example, the price of linseed cake has risen £2 a ton.

No one believes that there will actually be a bread famine in Belfast, but the millers have undoubtedly suffered heavy loss through the complete paralysis of the dockers' and carters' services. Extraordinary efforts have been made to secure supplies, but, as I write, they have been unable to reach any arrangement for unloading the grain ships accumulating in the port.

Exports as well as imports are held up. The great linen houses have difficulty in filling orders, and in this connection America suffers especially. One of the largest firms, driven to desperation by their inability to ship goods, finally dispatched sixty-one cases to New York by carting them through the streets in the middle of the night. The head of the firm, and the motor-lorry himself, and the strike pickets being asleep, the goods were smuggled away safely.

Merchant Carters.  
Another firm tried the same method, and succeeded in making one shipment; but a second vanload was accidentally delayed until daylight, when the pickets came on duty. But for the prompt retreat of the lorry it would have been overturned, and the contents destroyed.

The linen trade is also suffering from the lack of raw materials and accessories usually imported from Lancashire. Thousands of pounds' worth of supplies have been damaged on the quays, where incoming shipments are piled high in hopeless confusion. Police-escorted clerks, temporarily transformed into carters, tumble the packing cases about, intent on securing what belongs to their firm, and caring nothing for the rest.

Most of the cartage to and from the linen houses has been in the hands of contractors, whose men went on strike. The unfortunate clerks who supplanted them have been subjected to continual groans and abuse as they drive through the busy streets in semi-state, with their uniformed escorts. It is most pathetic to see a mild, middle-aged accountant, bespectacled and quite harmless, sitting on a van in an obviously apologetic attitude, and gazing with mute appeal at several hundred callous and rather grimy strikers, who bombard him with quayside epithets.

It is not a pleasant manner in which to spend one's holiday, but from indications it is about all the holiday the majority of the Belfast clerks will get this summer. Employers are in no mood to discuss pleasure jaunts.

Ginger Beer Famine.  
Belfast is the great center of the aerated water industry, the peculiar quality of the water-making it especially suitable for this purpose. Like other industries, this is suffering from congestion of supplies. There is plenty of "raw material" here, but extreme difficulty is experienced in making shipments promptly, and even greater difficulty in securing returned "empties" from England.

Thirsty Blackpool is in a terrible state because of the threatened interference with its supply of holiday refreshment. Tens of thousands of empty bottles are accumulating on that side of the channel because the striking carters will not allow them to be delivered here. Frantic and somewhat abusive appeals for assistance are received here daily from frate Blackpool landladies, who wish to know whether the stock of ginger beer is going to hold out, and, if not, will they please say so, and be done with it.

This is also the headquarters for the rope-making industry. Most of the cord used in the self-binding machinery for harvesting comes from Belfast. The harvest season is at hand, and orders for rope remain unfilled. One manufacturer who had 100 tons accumulated for harvest orders hired the conventional motor lorry, and took it to the docks himself at the risk of having both lorry and rope destroyed by pickets.

"It might as well be burned in the street as rot in the warehouse," he said to a more cautious merchant who criticized his daring.

KEEP MINDARD'S LINIMENT IN THE HOUSE.

BERLIN'S RIPPER  
IS STILL AT LARGEDespite Vigilance of Police,  
Crimes Are Untraced.

## TWO MEN AT THE VILE WORK

Another Outrage on Child Causes  
Streets To Be Deserted By Youngsters.

Berlin, Aug. 17.—No trace has so far been discovered of the man who, on Friday of last week, within half an hour, attacked in a horrible manner three young children in different streets in the northeast of Berlin. Each of his victims was stabbed in the abdomen.

Another attack on a young child is reported today. Useful clues are now in the hands of the police, owing to the intelligent description of the man furnished by one of last week's victims, who is recovering from her wounds. The child states that the man was decidedly superior to a workman in appearance, was slightly built, and about 25 years of age, and was wearing a well-made check suit.

The child adds that she was carried in the man's arms through the entrance way to a tenement house toward a courtyard, where he carefully laid her on the ground and stabbed her with deliberation.

The Misanthrope Foiled.  
Today's outrage was committed at half-past ten in the morning, the victim being a 13-year-old daughter of a butcher. Her injuries are fortunately not serious. The child was ascending the staircase of an apartment house when a man grasped her from behind, and managed, with the aid of his stick, to trip her to the ground. As she fell, literally fainting with fright, the child clutched the door bell of the nearest flat, thus raising the alarm. The man escaped down stairs and jumped on an electric tramway car.

Late tonight it was definitely established that the author of today's outrage was not the perpetrator of last week's crimes.

One evening paper reports that yet another child of 14 years has been waylaid on a staircase. She was wounded in the arms and feet. All day on Saturday the several thousand members of Berlin's huge police force were on duty to a man, notwithstanding a previous all-night vigil. Even officers with night duty to follow were pressed into service. Plain-clothes detectives are still vigilantly patrolling all parts of the city. Arrest follows arrest, but all the suspects have proved their innocence.

Streets Deserted of Children.  
In the quarter where the crimes were committed the police have involuntarily played the role of the Pied Piper of Hamelin, being followed by multitudes of children taking an excited interest in their search. In the better quarters of the city the public squares and streets are deserted by all children, owing to the fears of the parents.

It is now definitely known from the examination of the wounds that the crimes were not committed with the missing half of a broken pair of scissors which were found on Friday, together with an anonymous confession of the crimes, but with small, sharp instrument two inches in length and resembling a shoemaker's awl.

BRITAIN MOVES TO  
LIMIT ARMAMENT

The Hague, Aug. 16.—Sir Edward Fry, head of the British delegation, has communicated the text of the speech which he is to deliver before the peace conference on the question of the advisability of the limitation of armaments to Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, head of the German delegation, in order to avoid a misunderstanding on the subject.

For the same reason strong pressure is being exercised on some of the Latin-American delegates, in order to prevent them from presenting any proposals for the limitation of armaments.

In his speech, which will be delivered Saturday, Sir Edward Fry will announce that Great Britain is ready to communicate yearly her programme for the construction of warships, and the expenses involved to all the powers agreeing to furnish Great Britain with similar information. This exchange of news, Sir Edward Fry thinks, will facilitate a further exchange of views regarding the limitation of armaments.

Sir Edward's speech undoubtedly will give rise to many conflicting comments. He will begin by recalling that the Emperor of Russia, in convoking the first peace conference, had principally in view the purpose of putting a stop to the augmentation of armaments, and the solution of this question, Sir Edward will say, has become more and more urgent in view of the way in which armament have been extended.

In 1898 they amounted to \$50,200,000 for the United States, Japan and Montenegro, and in 1906 they rose to more than \$64,000,000.

"This is the burden under which our populations cry," Sir Edward will say.

Continuing, Sir Edward will say: "The British Government, recognizing that several powers desire to restrict their military expenses, has authorized the following declaration: 'The British Government will be

Midsummer  
Furniture Sale

We are going to make things hum for the balance of the month by offering some of the biggest values you have ever had the chance of securing. Our stock is magnificently complete now and offers you undoubtedly the best selection of medium and high-grade furniture to be found in Western Ontario.



This handsome SIDEBORD, nicely carved and polished, lined silver drawer. British plate mirror, was \$32, now.....\$26



25 Per Cent Off on  
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MORRIS CHAIRS—50 Morris Chairs go on sale at wholesale prices. We are offering a solid oak chair with best velvet cushions for.....\$5.75

This large BED-ROOM SUITE heavily carved and nicely polished, surface oak, has large British plate mirror, now.....\$17.50

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We want every lady in London who is interested in burned wood to see our line. The stock is new and is at least one-quarter cheaper than it is usually sold at. We show you how it is done and sell you the outfit complete.

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The above is a partial list of wood that we keep, all stamped, ready for burning. Call and see it. It is delightful and profitable work.

See our new line of Cushion Tops at 25c. They are the newest and best.

J. M. THOMSON.

SHIPPERS APPEAL  
TO COMMISSION

Seek Redress in the Matter  
of Freight Car  
Weights.

Toronto, Aug. 16.—At a council meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association yesterday, presided over by President Cockshutt, it was decided to appeal to the Railway Commission at Ottawa for redress against the railways in the matter of freight car weights. The manufacturers want a Government weight-tester appointed, the weighing of cars at present being entirely in the hands of the railways. Objection is also taken to the system by which a shipper has to pay according to the weight of his shipment as stated by the company, which is often higher than the shippers' own weighing figures. Last year, at four points in Ontario and Quebec, the weights thus increased by a total of 11,000,000 pounds, netting the railways over \$25,000, while another \$25,000 was taken from the shippers in classification corrections. It was also decided to memorialize the Government to use every effort toward obtaining preferential trade with Australia, especially on fish, lumber, paper and agricultural implements. Shippers here say that the Government failure to deal promptly with the Australian letter re the opening of trade negotiations caused the rebuff contained in the new Australian tariff. The department of trade and commerce will be asked to use its efforts toward having this new tariff suspended in the case of goods in transit.

Without man is never a comfortable man, because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not as dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Farmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effect of bile on the stomach, they restore cheerfulness.

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Bank of Canada

Head Office—Toronto

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THE COWAN CO., Ltd., Toronto



# IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

## TIGERS LOSE BATTLING EYES

### Drop Second Game to Yanks, Going Back to Third Place.

Detroit, Aug. 17.—A batting rally and an error in the sixth after two men were out, and a repetition of the same in the seventh enabled New York to take the second game of the series from the Tigers. In the eighth Detroit made a brave attempt to tie up the score. The result was two runs for the local aggregation. In the nine another frantic attempt to score was made, but the rally petered out, and Detroit went back to third place.

The explanation is that the Tigers have slumped in their batting. Mullin pitched a nice game all the way. He allowed but eight hits, while Hogg granted nine, and he fielded his position well at all times. The Tigers were simply not there with the hits when they were needed.

Errors by Schmidt and O'Leary proved costly, and Rossmann's game was decidedly loose, but the real fault was with the batters. And Hogg wasn't particularly strong at that. During the last two innings the Tigers found him with average regularity, but their hitting seemed ineffective.

The first five innings were decidedly a pitchers' battle. Mullin granted but two hits in that time and always had the highlanders under his thumb. In the meantime, Detroit got to Hogg for five nice singles, but never when they meant runs. It looked as though the game might go the full nine innings without a score when New York took her brace in the sixth.

#### Yankess Score.

Hogg started the inning off by grounding to Rossmann. Mullin covered first and the Yankee twirler was out easily. Then Moriarty popped a little one back of second which went for a hit. Moriarty led off about a city block, and Mullin attempted to throw him out. The ball was in Rossmann's hands when Moriarty was five feet from the base, but Rossmann was slumbering sweetly about a yard off the sack, and the Yankee first-sacker was safe.

That gave Keeler a chance to sacrifice, and he did it. Schmidt to Rossmann. Immediately after Elberfeld placed a nice single down the first base line and Moriarty scored. That was one.

On a bad throw by Schmidt Elberfeld went to third. It was the signal for more scoring. Laporte singled to center, bringing the Kid home. That was another. Williams fled to Cobb and retired the side.

In the seventh, the highlanders continued scoring. Conroy started things by sending a bouncer to Mullin, who tossed him out at first. Thomas was there immediately after, however, with a single down the first base line. Then Hoffman lined one toward second. Both O'Leary and Downs went after it and got into a beautiful tangle, from which Charlie presently emerged with the ball. In the meantime Thomas was safe on the sack. Hogg sacrificed. Mullin to Rossmann, and advanced them each a base. Moriarty singled to short and scored Thomas. O'Leary allowed the good work to continue by throwing a mile high to Rossmann. Hoffman kept right on going and scored while Moriarty went to second. That made two more. It looked as though there might be another when Moriarty stole third, but Keeler fled to Jones and the agony was over.

Detroit made her feeble attempt in the eighth. Schaefer and Crawford both walked. It looked as though Mr. Hogg had started the ascension. Then Cobb grounded to Laporte and Schaefer was tagged out. Crawford going to second, Rossmann singled and Sam scored. Cobb taking third. Downs followed with a pretty single. In center and Tyrone. Then Moriarty Schmidt forced Rossmann. Elberfeld to Laporte, and O'Leary forced Schmidt. That settled the fun for Detroit.

There was just a flutter in the last, but it didn't amount to much. Mullin fouled the first one high to Thomas. Davy Jones followed bravely with a single. Schaefer struck out. On an error by Laporte, Crawford reached first. Then Cobb grounded to Elberfeld, who threw Crawford out at second.

Detroit. A. B. R. H. P. O. A.  
Jones, I. F. 4 0 1 2 0  
Schaefer, J. B. 3 0 0 0 1  
Crawford, C. 2 0 0 0 1  
Cobb, R. F. 1 0 0 0 1  
Conroy, J. 1 0 0 0 1  
Hoffman, J. 1 0 0 0 1  
Schmidt, J. 1 0 0 0 1  
O'Leary, J. 1 0 0 0 1  
Mullin, J. 1 0 0 0 1  
Totals 26 2 9 27 15

New York. A. B. R. H. P. O. A.  
Schaefer, J. B. 4 1 2 0 8  
Cobb, R. F. 3 0 0 0 1  
Conroy, J. 1 0 0 0 1  
Hoffman, J. 1 0 0 0 1  
Schmidt, J. 1 0 0 0 1  
O'Leary, J. 1 0 0 0 1  
Mullin, J. 1 0 0 0 1  
Totals 26 4 8 27 15

Errors—Schaefer 1, O'Leary 1.  
Summary.—Detroit 0-2, New York 2-0. Bases on balls—O'Leary 2, Hogg 1. Left on base—Detroit 10, New York 5. Struck out—By Mullin 1, by Hogg 4. Time, 1:50. Umpire, Sheridan. Attendance, 5,100.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.  
At Chicago—R. H. E.  
Chicago 3 0 0 0 0 0 1-3 7  
Washington 0 0 1 1 0 0 0-3 8  
Batteries—W. and Hart; Falkenberg and Heydon. Umpire, O'Leahylin and Evans.

At St. Louis—R. H. E.  
St. Louis 3 0 0 0 0 0-3 11 1

## TORONTOS NOW 42 POINTS AHEAD

### Philadelphia Leads American and Chicago Has Clinch in National.

Toronto's victories over Jersey City, and Newark's defeat of Buffalo, give the first-named team a good lead in the race for the Eastern League pennant. Providence is coming like a house afire, and will be hard for the Toronto to beat. The Skeeters have been forced down from fourth to sixth place by reason of their five defeats in Toronto. The standings:

| Team        | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|-------------|-----|------|------|
| Toronto     | 62  | 35   | .640 |
| Buffalo     | 58  | 39   | .598 |
| Newark      | 51  | 48   | .515 |
| Pittsburgh  | 49  | 50   | .496 |
| Providence  | 48  | 51   | .485 |
| Baltimore   | 48  | 52   | .480 |
| Jersey City | 45  | 55   | .450 |
| Rochester   | 42  | 58   | .420 |
| Montreal    | 30  | 61   | .330 |

| Team         | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Chicago      | 73  | 29   | .729 |
| New York     | 61  | 41   | .598 |
| Pittsburgh   | 61  | 41   | .598 |
| Philadelphia | 53  | 46   | .535 |
| Brooklyn     | 49  | 57   | .457 |
| Cincinnati   | 48  | 59   | .445 |
| Boston       | 38  | 65   | .369 |
| St. Louis    | 35  | 62   | .357 |

| Team         | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------|-----|------|------|
| Philadelphia | 62  | 40   | .608 |
| Detroit      | 59  | 44   | .571 |
| Oakland      | 59  | 44   | .571 |
| Cleveland    | 60  | 46   | .566 |
| New York     | 48  | 48   | .500 |
| St. Louis    | 44  | 57   | .436 |
| Boston       | 44  | 59   | .427 |
| Washington   | 29  | 69   | .296 |

#### REFeree HALL'S REPORT

Assaulted Official Turns in His Statement to C.L.A.  
Toronto, Aug. 16.—Referee Donald Hall, who was master of ceremonies at the fray between Brantford and St. Catharines at Brantford Monday, has handed in his report to the C. L. A. It is not a very virile statement, and doubtless Mr. Hall's indisposition just as the riot started accounts for his loss of memory. At any rate, it reads as follows:

"The Brantford crowd was uncontrollable from the start, and enlivened the play, if it could be called, with such calls as 'Kill him,' 'Split his head open,' and the like. It looked as though Brantford did not expect to win, but were out simply to get even. So I had to call the game off after the interference of a number of spectators. I was assaulted by one or two Brantford players, and awarded the game to St. Catharines, whereat the crowd swarmed around me, and I should have received serious injury had it not been for J. J. Kelly and another Brantford player of the more gentlemanly type. I did not know all the players by name; as I did not have a chance to get the penalty list I cannot name the chief offenders. Ions is the only one I am sure of. A few of the Brantford players acted very gentlemanly, and I regret that I cannot name them, and by so doing save them from the disgrace which falls upon the whole affair."

#### THE SEAFORTH GAMES

Londoners Do Well at the Caledonian Day Contests.

Seaforth, Aug. 16.—London athletes showed up well at the Caledonian Day meet here. Sweeney was placed in both the 100 and 220-yards dash, while Brock took the pole vault handsily. Toronto entries took a lot of events. Longboat ran an exhibition 2 miles, paced by Lou Machin, of Toronto and Dick Grant, of St. Marys. Summary: 100-yards race—R. Kerr, Hamilton, 1; L. A. Marsh, Toronto, 2; J. Sweeney, London, 3. Time 10 2-5 seconds. Two-mile race—G. Adams, Hamilton, 1; Dick Grant, St. Marys, 2; J. M. McDougall, Portage Hill, 3. Time 10 minutes, 56 seconds. 220-yards race—R. Kerr, Hamilton, 1; L. A. Marsh, Toronto, 2; J. Sweeney, London, 3. Time 22 2-5 seconds. One mile race—T. Coley, Toronto, 1; G. Adams, Hamilton, 2; G. M. Brock, London, 3. Time 5 minutes, 25 4-5 seconds. Five mile race—T. Coley, Toronto, 1; J. Nicholls, Muncy, 2; F. Nicholls, Muncy, 3. Time 30 minutes, 47 2-5 seconds. Standing high jump—J. Greenwood, Toronto, 1; W. E. Edwards, Goderich, 2; A. Bolton, Toronto, 3. Height 4 feet, 4 inches. Vaulting—G. M. Brock, London, 1; Sweeney, London. Height 8 feet 2 inches. Tom Longboat gave an exhibition race of two miles paced by Dick Grant, St. Marys and L. A. Marsh, Toronto. Farmers' 100-yards race—B. E. Stevens, W. J. Grieve, H. Kyle. Time 12 seconds. Half mile race, run under protest; decision not yet given. Boys' race, under 15—R. Hays, T. Whitely, R. Best. Quarter mile race—G. Adams, Hamilton, 1; Darnell, Toronto, 2. 100-yards race—L. Merville, A. Hayes, T. Whitely. Girls' 100-yards race—R. Holman, A. Cruzer, M. Cruzer.

#### THE TURF

WINNERS YESTERDAY.

At Fort Erie—Styllit, 1 to 2; Demur, even; Gaudet, 7 to 10; Anna Smith, 2 to 5; Dubaut, 2 to 1; Conoy K, 1 to 2.  
At New York—Serville, 2 to 5; Skyo, 4 to 1; Oak Grove, even; Lady Savoy, 1 to 2; Buttons, 3 to 5; Flairguy, 1 to 2.  
At Saratoga—Bat Masterson, 6 to 5; Killcrankie, 25 to 1; Gallivant, 4 to 5; Friquette, 3 to 5; Green Seal, 3 to 1; Fort Johnson, 1 to 2.

Never has there been more interest shown in this city, Toronto or Detroit over the work of the Leafs and the Tigers. Reason? They're winners. Detroit will have the handicap of being on the road almost continuously from September 1 to October 4—for 22 scheduled games. The Tigers' only home games after closing their engagements with the Eastern teams are three with St. Louis, four with Cleveland. Continued on Page Four.

## ENTRIES FOR THE WOODBINE TOURNNEY

### 96 Rinks Representing 38 Clubs to Compete on the Toronto Greens.

Toronto, Aug. 17.—The Dominion lawn bowling tournament at the Woodbine will begin on Monday next at 2 o'clock.

A record entry was received, including 96 rinks, representing 38 clubs. The London Thistles have entered two rinks.

Every effort is being made to place the grounds in perfect condition. The entries follow:

|             |    |    |     |
|-------------|----|----|-----|
| Jersey City | 48 | 52 | 480 |
| Rochester   | 43 | 55 | 439 |
| Montreal    | 30 | 61 | 330 |

| NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING. |      |       |      |
|---------------------------|------|-------|------|
|                           | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
| Chicago                   | 73   | 29    | 729  |
| New York                  | 61   | 41    | 598  |
| Pittsburg                 | 61   | 41    | 598  |
| Philadelphia              | 53   | 46    | 535  |
| Brooklyn                  | 47   | 57    | 457  |
| Cincinnati                | 45   | 59    | 433  |
| Boston                    | 38   | 65    | 369  |
| St. Louis                 | 33   | 82    | 287  |

| Team                                                           | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|------|
| 1. J. Russell, St. Matthew's, vs. J. Smith, Toronto.           |     |      |      |
| 2. J. A. Knox, K. B., vs. Jas. Smiley, Paris.                  |     |      |      |
| 3. D. Henderson, Oakville, vs. J. N. Woodland, T. T.           |     |      |      |
| 4. W. A. F. Campbell, Granites, vs. J. K. Keefer, Weston.      |     |      |      |
| 5. F. N. VanZant, Victorias, vs. W. G. Cummings, Caer-Howell.  |     |      |      |
| 6. H. A. Chisholm, Rusholme, vs. E. F. Seagram, Waterloo.      |     |      |      |
| 7. J. S. Willison, Canadas, vs. A. D. McKittrick, Orangeville. |     |      |      |
| 8. H. G. Salisbury, St. Matthew's, vs. T. Woodyard, Brantford. |     |      |      |
| 9. H. T. Carswell, Oshawa, vs. Geo. Brown, Waterloo.           |     |      |      |
| 10. W. H. Wright, Owen Sound, vs. Dr. Edgar, H. T.             |     |      |      |
| 11. Frank Howard, Brantford, vs. W. B. Graham, T. T.           |     |      |      |
| 12. T. P. Kent, Alexandra, vs. A. S. Wigmore, Canadas.         |     |      |      |
| 13. H. Hargrave, Granites, vs. J. E. McNeel, London Thistles.  |     |      |      |
| 14. W. F. Paterson, Brant, vs. H. A. Giles, St. Matt.          |     |      |      |
| 15. G. C. Biggar, Vic., vs. A. F. Webster, Q. B.               |     |      |      |
| 16. W. E. Orr, B. B., vs. A. Brown, Toronto.                   |     |      |      |
| 17. Dr. Bray, Gr., vs. F. Jones, Tor.                          |     |      |      |
| 18. C. H. Macdonald, T. T., vs. A. Gemmell, K. B.              |     |      |      |
| 19. W. R. Cole, Mitchell, vs. E. L. Forbes, K. B.              |     |      |      |
| 20. M. H. Vanvalkenburg, B. B., vs. F. Halstead, Waterloo.     |     |      |      |
| 21. T. Thauburn, Brampton, vs. R. Robinson, Orangeville.       |     |      |      |
| 22. C. O. Knowles, Gr., vs. J. Lugsdin, Q. C.                  |     |      |      |
| 23. Geo. Duthie, Park, vs. E. C. Davies, C. H.                 |     |      |      |
| 24. J. D. Hayes, K. B., vs. C. Boeckh, R. C. Y. C.             |     |      |      |
| 25. J. R. Code, Gr., vs. C. Smith, Park.                       |     |      |      |
| 26. A. H. Loughheed, K. B., vs. J. H. Rowan, Q. C.             |     |      |      |
| 27. H. J. Fairhead, Can., vs. E. T. Lightbourn, Vic.           |     |      |      |
| 28. J. A. Harrison, Park, vs. F. Bull Oshawa.                  |     |      |      |
| 29. R. U. Brown, Q. C., vs. J. H. Denton, Alex.                |     |      |      |
| 30. T. J. Maguire, Weston vs. W. T. Chambers, Can.             |     |      |      |
| 31. E. G. Anderson, Guelph, vs. W. J. Fenlon, Brampton.        |     |      |      |
| 32. R. B. Rice, Q. C., vs. D. Carlyle, P. P.                   |     |      |      |

#### THISTLES TAKE THE SIXTH

Defeat Asylum By Twelve Points in Trophy Match.

The Asylum rinks went down to defeat before the Thistles yesterday in the sixth of the Bank of Toronto trophy matches by 12 points.  
Summary:  
Thistles.....37  
Asylum.....25  
Total.....62

#### STRATHROY BOWLERS LOSE

Three Rinks Defeated by London Rowing Club Players.

Three rinks of bowlers from Strathroy played here yesterday, the London Rowing Club men defeating the visitors by 59 to 47.  
The results:  
London.....24  
Strathroy.....13  
Total.....37

#### RACES ARE POSTPONED

Bay City Track Too Wet for Short Ship Meeting.

Bay City, Mich., Aug. 16.—The Saturday races were postponed until Saturday on account of the wet track. The oval was too sloppy for the harness horses to perform.

#### TEN PIN SEASON AT HAND

Y. M. C. A. Alleys Making Preparations for Winter's Sport.

Already the boys of the Y. M. C. A. are getting their heads together and formulating plans for the coming ten-pin season.

A meeting was held last night, at which rules, regulations and other matters concerning the alleys, etc., were discussed, and when the close came at about 10 o'clock the boys declared they had the best meeting ever held.

E. R. Wilson, of the Y. M. C. A., will leave for Toronto today for a few days. While there he will purchase new pads, balls, etc., for the alleys. In the meantime repairs are going on as rapidly as possible, and the boys are watching improvements with much interest.

The first armored train was used at the siege of Paris in 1871.

Afghan soldiers are not admitted as witnesses in law courts of their own country.

Distance events will play an important part in the next Olympic meet. England has many star distance men. America has few, but the few are fast ones, and what they lack in quantity is made up in quality. First and foremost comes Tom Longboat, the Indian runner, with Bonbag, of New York; Coley, of Toronto; Nebraska; of Buffalo; Magoffin, of Cornell; Rowe and Duell, of Michigan, running close up. It is in the long runs that England undoubtedly excels, but with the above formidable array there can be little doubt but that some honors will come to this side of the pond.

It is simply a question of condition with Longboat, and if the Indian is in the same shape he is today, there will not be a runner present next year able to beat him. Rowe, Duell and Magoffin are the three college leaders in the distance events, and have shown good trials for the one, two and five-mile events. Rowe's latest feat was the defeat of Magoffin in a two-mile race, by ten yards, in the fast time of 9 minutes 34 seconds. With the Yankees placing these three college leaders well to the front, there is no doubt but that little Tom Coley would stand an excellent chance, as he is

equally as fast, if not faster, and capable of running five miles or ten equally as well as one.

Nebrick, while he won the cross-country championship last fall, has never done himself justice on a cinder track, his best races being recorded on the boards, and, like Bonbag, who is also a flyer in indoor events, his outdoor records suffer in comparison with some others. From present appearances Canada can place the utmost confidence in Longboat and Coley, as matched against the best of the American distance men. In fact, in the mile and two-mile events, Meadows, of London, and "Dick" Grant, of the I. C. A. C., would seem to have a fighting chance, and there can be little doubt but that the coming year will develop a couple of other good ones here in the city.

The longer runs to be held in connection with the meeting, as recently announced, are 1,500 meters, 4 miles, 10 miles and a three-mile team race. In this latter event five men will be allowed to represent each country, the first three men of the five to count in the score, the team scoring the smallest number of points winning.

These three events would give a Canadian team an excellent chance, especially as with Longboat and Coley as the pillars, a fairly fast team could be selected, with Meadows, Grant, Parks, Galbraith, Woods, Tait and a couple of others to choose from.

For the mile, England has Butterfield, the present champion, and McGough, both of whom are capable of doing better than four minutes and twenty seconds, and possibly one or two

Continued on Page Four.

## TOP-HEAVY FIRST CHOICES ON TOP

### Grand Circuit Races Come to Finish at Poughkeepsie, Favorites Winning.

Poughkeepsie, N.Y., Aug. 16.—Top-heavy favorites won all three races on the last day of the Grand Circuit meeting. Byron Bay, selling \$25 to \$12 for the field in the 2:16 pace, broke at the three-quarters in the first heat and finished tenth. Geers neatly drove Byron Kay out of a pocket in the second heat and going around the bunch won with comparative ease. He had the third and fourth heats all his own way.

Lillian R., an almost prohibitive favorite, won the 2:09 trot easily. Wilkes Hart, winner of the 2:12 trot in straight heats, was favorite. Summary:

| Team                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|------|------|
| 2:10 pacing, purse \$1,000—Byron Kay (Geers), took second, third and fourth heats and race; Easter Direct won first heat and second money; Queen Walnut was third. Best time, 2:09 1/2, in first heat. |     |      |      |
| 2:09 trotting, purse \$1,000—Lillian R. (McDevitt), won in two straight heats, with Jack Leyburn second and Charlie Belden third. Best time, 2:07 3/4.                                                 |     |      |      |
| 2:12 trotting, purse \$1,000—Wilkes Hart (Stelle), took three straight heats and race; May Hart was second and Paul Kruger third. Best time, 2:10.                                                     |     |      |      |

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Already the boys of the Y. M. C. A. are getting their heads together and formulating plans for the coming ten-pin season.

A meeting was held last night, at which rules, regulations and other matters concerning the alleys, etc., were discussed, and when the close came at about 10 o'clock the boys declared they had the best meeting ever held.

E. R. Wilson, of the Y. M. C. A., will leave for Toronto today for a few days. While there he will purchase new pads, balls, etc., for the alleys. In the meantime repairs are going on as rapidly as possible, and the boys are watching improvements with much interest.

The first armored train was used at the siege of Paris in 1871.

Afghan soldiers are not admitted as witnesses in law courts of their own country.

Distance events will play an important part in the next Olympic meet. England has many star distance men. America has few, but the few are fast ones, and what they lack in quantity is made up in quality. First and foremost comes Tom Longboat, the Indian runner, with Bonbag, of New York; Coley, of Toronto; Nebraska; of Buffalo; Magoffin, of Cornell; Rowe and Duell, of Michigan, running close up. It is in the long runs that England undoubtedly excels, but with the above formidable array there can be little doubt but that some honors will come to this side of the pond.

It is simply a question of condition with Longboat, and if the Indian is in the same shape he is today, there will not be a runner present next year able to beat him. Rowe, Duell and Magoffin are the three college leaders in the distance events, and have shown good trials for the one, two and five-mile events. Rowe's latest feat was the defeat of Magoffin in a two-mile race, by ten yards, in the fast time of 9 minutes 34 seconds. With the Yankees placing these three college leaders well to the front, there is no doubt but that little Tom Coley would stand an excellent chance, as he is

equally as fast, if not faster, and capable of running five miles or ten equally as well as one.

Nebrick, while he won the cross-country championship last fall, has never done himself justice on a cinder track, his best races being recorded on the boards, and, like Bonbag, who is also a flyer in indoor events, his outdoor records suffer in comparison with some others. From present appearances Canada can place the utmost confidence in Longboat and Coley, as matched against the best of the American distance men. In fact, in the mile and two-mile events, Meadows, of London, and "Dick" Grant, of the I. C. A. C., would seem to have a fighting chance, and there can be little doubt but that the coming year will develop a couple of other good ones here in the city.

The longer runs to be held in connection with the meeting, as recently announced, are 1,500 meters, 4 miles, 10 miles and a three-mile team race. In this latter event five men will be allowed to represent each country, the first three men of the five to count in the score, the team scoring the smallest number of points winning.

These three events would give a Canadian team an excellent chance, especially as with Longboat and Coley as the pillars, a fairly fast team could be selected, with Meadows, Grant, Parks, Galbraith, Woods, Tait and a couple of others to choose from.

For the mile, England has Butterfield, the present champion, and McGough, both of whom are capable of doing better than four minutes and twenty seconds, and possibly one or two

Continued on Page Four.

## Fast and Steady Backstop Is Pook of McClary's

### Shows Marked Improvement, and Is Second to None.

Pook first broke into the City League last year, when he signed up with the McClarys. Since the opening of the present season he has shown wonderful improvement, and today he is, in the opinion of local ball critics, second to none in the city.

Jack is not a grandstand player by any means, but that he is most effective none can deny. He has caught all but two of the Champs' games this year and has done great work.

Base-runners don't take many liberties with Pook's good right wing, and there isn't anything worth noting that gets by him in the wild pitch line. In fact, he is really the only backstop in the City League who can hold the erratic Rube Kerr steady.

Jack is at present receiving the congratulations of his friends over the recent arrival of a handsome baby boy in the Pook homestead.

Jack Pook, the clever backstop of the Champion McClarys.

Malachi Kittredge all through his baseball career was forever trying to invest his money in some schemes or enterprises where the returns would be large.

Most baseball players try to get rich quick by wagering their money at the race track, but this was one of the games which never appealed to Kit.

He did take a flyer once in stocks when he was a member of Anson's Chicago team.

At this time, Hutchinson, the pitcher, was supposed to stand in with some prominent broker, who gave him sure-thing tips, and after Kittredge had seen the pitcher come out ahead several times on the deals he determined to play the stocks himself. He started in with \$500, but



## BOISTEROUS JAG AT S.A. MEETING

**Knocks Off Hats and Winds  
Up in the Police  
Court.**

Magistrate Love was on the warpath this morning, and intoxicated ones had a hard, rough road to travel.

"Were you drunk and disorderly last night?" was asked of H. T. Burgess.

"I remember being drunk, but don't think I was disorderly."

"He was knocking hats off at the Salvation Army meeting," interposed the arresting officer. Five dollars or ten days.

George Bell "supposed" that he was intoxicated, and was taxed \$5 for so thinking.

"I don't know whether I am a vagrant or not," replied John McDonald, an aged man, when questioned. "No, I haven't any place of residence, I have no money, and all my friends live in St. Thomas."

"Get to St. Thomas as quick as you can," admonished the magistrate, as he discharged the old fellow.

Richard Ross didn't deny that he had become drunk and terrorized several women on Dufferin avenue last night, and was assessed \$5, with the option of ten days.

On the strength of having drawn his pay yesterday, George Sisley, an old offender, last evening accumulated a monstrous jag, during which he got rid of his week's wages.

"You've been punished enough," remarked the magistrate. "Stay out of here in the future, though."

Douglas Stokes, a cripple, arrested on a charge of drunkenness, admitted that he had imbibed quite freely of the cup that cheers, but gave as an excuse the fact that he had walked from Woodstock yesterday, and was tired and thirsty when he struck London. He was discharged.

A case of abusive language against Lewis Greer was adjourned until Monday at 10 a.m.

## LONDONER MARRIED IN CINCINNATI

**Miss Winnifred Hyde Becomes Bride  
of Mr. E. J. Cutler.**

In a bower of asters, ferns and palms, Miss Winnifred Hyde, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. E. W. Hyde, and Mr. Edward James Cutler, of London, Ont., were married at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning in the home of the bride, in Lincoln avenue, Walnut Hill, Cincinnati.

Both Miss Hyde and Mr. Cutler are artists of marked ability and attended the Art Academy in Eden Park, for two years.

The Rev. George A. Berry officiated, Miss Lillian Hyde, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Malcolm Omond, of London, acted as best man.

Miss Hyde was given away by her father. She wore a graceful gown of white crepe de chine, made Princesse, with trimmings of rare lace, and carried a shower of brides' roses. Miss Lillian's gown was a soft robe of pale blue mousseline and lace.

Mr. and Mrs. Cutler will take a short wedding trip, then go to Toronto for a time. They will reside on Waterloo street, London.

Among the wedding guests, who were limited to the relatives and closest friends were: Dr. Hendley, Miss Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Trenner, Miss Florence Hinckman, Miss Grace Hall, Mrs. Mary J. Holford, Miss Irene Bishop, Miss Caroline Black, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Hyde and Miss Sidney Hyde, of Portage, Pa., and Mr. Wyllys Hyde, of Chicago.

The groom is employed as an artist by the Hobbs Manufacturing Company, of this city.

## NO CHANGE IN STRIKE

**Operators Trouble Has Not Affected  
Local Men.**

No change is reported in the telegraphers' strike as it affects Londoners. Both the G. N. W. and the C. P. R. report that their messages are going through with little delay. They look for a settlement shortly.

## BREWERY EMPLOYEES FORM A UNION

**Start Out in London With 41 Charter  
Members**

The brewery workers, of London, have been organized and the new union has started out with 41 charter members, all employed at Carling's and Labatt's.

Provisional officers have been elected, and next week the election will take place.

Organizers J. Corcoran, of Toronto, has been in the city for some time bringing about the organization.

Mrs. Harold Callaghan (nee Miss Nellie Gilbank, F.L.C.M.), owing to her late marriage, has been compelled to sever her connection with the London Conservatory of Music, where she endeavored herself to all by her charming manner and excellent talents.

## TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY

**DEATHS.**  
RENNER—On Saturday, Aug. 17, 1907, Alexander John Renner, in his 64th year.

Funeral private, from the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. E. Recknitzer, 400 Dundas street, on Monday.

**WANTED—WOMAN TO TAKE HOME FAMILY WASHING.** Apply to Mrs. John McMillan, 351 Dufferin avenue. 2c

## WELL-KNOWN PRINTER DIED THIS MORNING

**Mr. Alexander Bremner Passes Away  
After Long Illness.**

This forenoon at 11 o'clock one of London's old and respected residents in the person of Mr. Alexander Bremner, passed away. For over two years he had been afflicted with blindness, attended by an insidious disease, which he bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation. Deceased was a veteran of the printing business in this city, in which all the years of his activity were passed in the service of the Free Press Company. For 30 years he held the position of mechanical superintendent in the Free Press office, in which capacity he enjoyed the perfect confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

While of modest and retiring habits he had a wide circle of friends who regard him as a valued and who valued his acquaintanceship from his genial disposition, the large amount of knowledge he possessed, and a graceful literary talent, which found expression both in poetry and prose.

Mr. Bremner was a native of Newfoundland, the eldest son of the late William and Anne Tilley Bremner, who came with their family to reside in London in the year 1861.

He is survived by a son, Francis, of New York City, and three daughters, Alexandra, wife of Mr. E. Recknitzer, manager of the Canadian Packing Company, of this city; Violetta, wife of Dr. Howard Munro, of Glangarry, and Florence, wife of L. H. Hughes, of Montreal.

The funeral will be private from the residence of Mr. Recknitzer on Monday.

## CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mrs. J. Milne, of Adelaide street, leaves Monday for Oakland, Cal.

—Mr. J. W. Laird, of this city, has purchased the Columbia Hotel.

—Mrs. J. H. Ginge, of 316 Queen's avenue, has left for a trip to Minnichoganshene.

—Mr. Wm. Buchanan, the well-known Colborne street coal dealer, left this morning for a trip to Victoria, B. C.

—Mr. S. H. Shaw will occupy the pulpit at the Nilestown Methodist Church on Sunday evening next, in place of Mr. Poat.

—Miss Annie McKenzie, of Highland Park, Ill., who is visiting friends in this city is the guest of the Misses Buckle, Thornedale.

—Rev. Mr. Kenster will preach in the Wellington Street Methodist Church on Sunday morning, and Rev. E. D. Martin will preach in the evening.

**All Saints' Church tomorrow will be held in the basement of the new church. The regular services will be held at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m., with Sunday School at 3 p.m.**

—The Thistle Club bowlers will leave tomorrow and Monday for Toronto where they take part in the big tourney at Woodbine: J. McNeel, skip, Geo. Nightingale, Dr. C. Brown, Dr. A. Scott, Sid Swift, skip, W. Fulton, J. Spry, J. Gray.

—Manager Stewart, of the Stoddard Stock Company, says that despite the rather chilly weather of the past week the company drew good houses at Springfield each night. This clever company of dramatic and vaudeville artists will remain in the city until Aug. 31, and will present a change of bill twice a week.

**Charged With Assault.**  
Wm. Lyall, of London Township, appeared before Squire Chittick at the county court this afternoon, charged with having assaulted Thos. McCarthy, of the same place.

**Teachers' Examinations.**

In the report of the teachers' examinations published by The Advertiser on Thursday, under the sub-head of "Oxford," the following names (Senior Teachers' Part I.) were inadvertently omitted: Helen Paterson, Helena Johnston and Homer Neely.

**Building Permits.**

Building permits were issued by City Engineer Graydon for the following residences: Wm. Gibbons, story and a half brick veneer in Chelsea Green; David Luck, Komoka, story and a half brick veneer, on Cathcart street; E. Tapp, brick veneer cottage on High street; Wm. Rowe, one-story frame at 61 Mount Pleasant avenue.

**Injured Man Improving.**

The condition of Paul Latell, the Italian scalded at McClary's Wednesday, continues about the same, although he seemed a little better this morning. Herman Sutton, who was struck by a street car the other day, continues to improve.

**Will Preach at St. Peter's.**

Rev. Father Matthew McMenamy, S. J., of St. Louis, Mo., professor in the Jesuit College there, will preach at St. Peter's Cathedral at the 10.30 o'clock mass tomorrow morning. Sunday is the feast of the assumption of the Blessed Virgin, and Father McMenamy will take "The Assumption of the Blessed Virgin" for his text.

**Elbert Hubbard Loses.**

It will interest Londoners, as well as all Roycrofters and Philistines to know that after a stubbornly fought legal battle extending over a period of two and a half years, Elbert Hubbard, founder of the Roycroft Shop at East Aurora, who recently lectured here, was condemned to pay to Frederic W. Gardner, of Chicago, \$20,000 damages for breach of contract. Three years ago Hubbard and Gardner entered into an agreement, effective until the death of either party to the pact, whereby Gardner was to have absolute charge of the cash advertising inserted in The Philistine and Little Journeys the Roycroft publications. Gardner succeeded in advancing the rate from \$25 to \$100 a page. An injunction was issued restraining the latter from accepting advertisements, from advertising his products in either magazine and from accepting merchandise in exchange for advertisements. The injunction is made permanent.

## CYRUS BUSH WAS SENT TO PRISON

**Man With Peculiar Ideas Adjudged Insane by Squire Chittick.**

Papers of commitment to the asylum were made out against Cyrus Bush, of Illeerton, London Township, by Squire Chittick, at the court house yesterday afternoon.

Bush was first arraigned on the charge of threatening to shoot, but this was later changed when his sanity came in question.

High Constable Hughes, and County Constable Heath testified to the man's queer actions. For months, it seems, he has been the victim of a strange delusion which renders him dangerous to those with whom he comes in contact.

Dr. MacArthur, jail surgeon, and Dr. McCallum, superintendent of the London Asylum, had examined the man, and stated that he should be put under treatment at once.

Upon the evidence, Squire Chittick decided to commit him to the asylum. Bush was taken back to the jail to await the arrival of the asylum authorities, protesting loudly against further detention in that place, where he believes all are in league to do him harm.

## PERSONAL MENTION

Mr. J. Weld, of this city is on a business visit to Winnipeg.

Mrs. James Murray, Broadway street Woodstock, is visiting friends in London.

Mr. Rex Guycount, Dundas street, has returned from his ranch in the west.

Miss Susie Post, of Normandale, is visiting her brother, Mr. A. D. Post, of 132 Wemyss road.

Mrs. J. Macdonald, Talbot street, and Mrs. W. G. Tait, Pictou, N. S., are at Hill Crest, Port Stanley.

Mr. James Chantler, of St. Thomas, spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gould, jun., of this city.

Miss Eva Ross and Miss Eva Vansickle, of this city, are visiting relatives in Brantford and other places.

Mr. W. Rowan, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gould for a week, and he returned home last week.

Mr. Walter Wanless, of Seattle, arrived in the city last night, and will spend a few weeks visiting his friends here.

Mrs. John McDonald, of Talbot street, accompanied by Mrs. Tate, of Pictou, N. S., is visiting at Port Stanley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Post, 132 Wemyss road, have returned after spending their vacation at the former's parents' at Normandale.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Lamerton, who have been spending a pleasant holiday with their son in Wellesley, Mass., Boston and Toronto, arrived home yesterday.

Provost James, of the Western University, left Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. James and his family for a short vacation at Sarnia and Ipperwash Beach.

Miss Miriam Richardson and brother Frank, of Warren, Pa., have returned after an enjoyable visit with Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, 360 Grosvenor street.

Mrs. C. W. Bennett, of this city, leaves Monday next to join Mr. Bennett in Quebec. Returning they will visit all the houses on the Peninsula.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Tillmann, accompanied by Mr. John Brown and Mrs. R. S. Brown will leave Monday morning for a two week's trip to Quebec and surrounding places.

Mr. A. D. McLennan, of Galveston, Texas, a former well-known Londoner is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. J. Hooper, 176 Horton street, after an absence of thirteen years.

Mrs. Wm. S. Morrison and children, and Mrs. D. C. Black have returned to Detroit and an extended visit with Mrs. J. S. Rosser, Central avenue. Mrs. Morrison is a sister of Mrs. Rosser and daughter of Mrs. Black.

Mr. "Dick" Whetter, of the Bank of British North America, has been ill for a few days with symptoms of typhoid fever, but he was up yesterday, and it is thought that the fever is broken. He expects to be at work shortly.

## ALL IS QUIET AT THE COUNTY JAIL

**Population Is Two Greater Than at  
Same Period Last Year.**

These are quiet days around the court house. The few officials who are not on their holidays, are keeping one another company, and almost longing for the good old winter time when they are rushed from morning till night.

Squire Chittick and High Constable Hughes are kept fairly busy making out and serving summonses on bathers, and presiding at minor cases, but nothing of a very exciting nature is occurring to cause an unusual disturbance.

It is a quiet season in the jail, too. Just thirty-two of the pretty yellow and black uniforms are in use, filled with the usual collection of summer drunks.

At this time last year there were 28 in the jail. The authorities can't give any reason for the increase.

## GOT A BAD SCARE

A lady driving a carriage up Richmond street last night had a narrow escape in crossing the C. P. R. tracks. She drove onto the tracks just as the gates were being lowered for the passing of the train from the west.

The gates were delayed a little and the horse and carriage got through in time, but had they been delayed a moment the oncoming locomotive would have caught the buggy.

As it was nothing worse than a bad scare resulted.

## Step to the Phone

Call 55, and tell what you require in Drug Store Goods.

We have a delivery service for your accommodation, and very shortly after your order is received we will send a messenger with the goods. If you have a prescription to be filled we will both send for it and deliver the medicine.

When you think of drugs always think of

**W. T. STRONG**  
Druggist

184 Dundas Street.  
TELEPHONE 56

## TO REORGANIZE P. M. RAILWAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

legal matters, could be taken up. They have done this without security, other than the possible earning power of the system.

**A Michigan Road.**  
By financiers this is looked upon as an unusual proceeding, and one the people of Michigan should appreciate, as it will take the road out of the hands of the receiver, strip it of back-breaking entangling liabilities, and place it in a position to be known as a Michigan corporation exclusively, as the new company will be incorporated under the laws of Michigan.

The determination to leave the settlement of all claims whatsoever to the decision of William W. Crapo and Judson Harmon, is a most important one, as it involves millions. For instance, the unpaid dividends under the lease constitute claims the stockholders of the Pere Marquette have, and there are other complications caused by the operation of the leased property by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton. It was the intention of the lessees, and so specified in the lease, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton was, at times, keep the Pere Marquette property intact and in as good a condition as when it was turned over to the jugglers who evolved the Great Central system. Under these circumstances, it can be seen that the arbitrators are likely to have their hands full.

**New Company Forming.**

The new company is in the process of formation, and by the time the meeting is held in October will be ready to go ahead and do business as soon as official ratification is given. The directors named in the articles of incorporation will be only temporary, as it is specified that these places shall be filled when the new company is formed. Almost immediately after the formal ratification of the action of the directors a meeting will be held and a permanent working organization will be formed.

There will be no increase in the present capital of \$28,500,000, but the classification will be changed, and there will be first and second preferred and common stock. How much of each has not yet been determined. The Pere Marquette Company of Indiana, being absorbed, will go out of existence, its stock being merged in the new issue.

Official notice of the meeting of stockholders of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company and the Pere Marquette Railroad Company of Indiana have been sent out specifying the date thereof as Oct. 28. The meeting of the Michigan corporation will be held at the Union depot at Detroit and the Indiana corporation at Michigan City, Ind.

## COLORED WOMAN HOLD-UP

**Used Main Strength Upon Winnipeg Citizens to Get Money.**

Winnipeg, Aug. 17.—For some time past the local police have continually received reports from respectable citizens complaining that they have been victims of unique hold-ups, the lone operator being a colored woman. This woman's methods, though crude, were nearly always surprisingly successful. Approaching a respectable citizen on a lonely street she would put out her hand and ask for a car fare to a certain part of the city, at the same time making some excuse for her lack of funds. In nearly every case her request was met with a curt refusal, whereupon she would side up to her intended victim and suddenly throw her arms around him. While the man would endeavor to disengage himself, she, with a dexterity born of long experience, would slip her hands into his pockets and extract anything with which her adept fingers chanced to come into contact. The woman, whose name is Annie Holley, was remanded till next week in the police court.

**DEATH ON HIGH SEAS.**  
New York, Aug. 17.—Three deaths during the voyage of the British steamer Stratford, on the voyage from New Caledonia to New York, were reported on the arrival of the steamer today. Captain L. E. Mudge, fell down the companionway stairs the day after the steamer sailed from Montevideo, and died three days later from his injuries. His body was buried at sea. The other deaths were among Chinese seamen.

**STEAMERS ARRIVED.**  
Aug. 16. Reported at. From.

Empress of Britain.....Quebec.....Liverpool  
La Provence.....New York.....Havre  
Campanella.....Quebec.....New York  
Potedam.....Baltimore.....New York  
Kaiserin Auguste.....Quebec.....New York  
Victoria.....Quebec.....New York  
Baltic.....Quebec.....New York  
Oreto.....Genoa.....New York  
Lucania.....New York.....Liverpool  
Celtic.....New York.....Liverpool  
Tunisiana.....Marseille.....Montreal  
Empress of Ireland.....Liverpool.....Quebec  
Montreal.....London.....Montreal  
Montevideo.....London.....Montreal  
Sicilian Prince.....Naples.....New York  
Upsilon.....Trieste.....New York

## HUNDREDS OF LONDON'S HOUSEWIVES HAVE TRIED

# "TAKOMA" LOAF



And are using it daily. Have you tried it yet? Surely it is worth a trial. Send down to our bakery and we will send you a loaf to try it and we know

# YOU WILL LIKE IT

TAKOMA LOAF, the bread that everybody should use.

We have a most accommodating lot of salesmen. Stop one of our wagons.

# PARNELL

**We Wrap This Bread.**

## EARL GREY'S PROTEST

**Made Subject of Inquiry in House of Commons.**

London, Aug. 15.—In the House of Commons today Harold Cox, Liberal member for Preston, asked the Right Hon. D. Lloyd-George, president of the board of trade, whether his attention had been directed to the colossal imperial blunder of subsidizing mail steamships to New York, and whether the Government would intimate to the Cunard Steamship Company that they were willing to permit that company to substitute a Canadian port for New York in the existing contract.

Mr. Lloyd-George replied that he had seen a telegraphic summary of Earl Grey's speech. He would submit Mr. Cox's proposal to the committee that was examining into the project for an all-British route to the Orient by way of the American continent.

## WRITER OUIDA SUES

**Asks Ten Thousand Dollars' Damage from Young Belgians.**

London, Aug. 17.—The Milan correspondent of the Chronicle says that Ouida, the novelist, has begun a lawsuit against two sons of the Belgian consul at Lucca, Tuscany, for \$10,000 damages. Ouida some time ago summoned the defendants for unlawfully entering her domicile, and they were sentenced to imprisonment. They appealed and the higher court confirmed the sentence.

Ouida, in order to save them from imprisonment, consented to the case being annulled, on their undertaking to pay an indemnity. Their non-compliance with this agreement led to the present suit.

## KILLED BY DERRICK

**Three Men Crushed to Death in a New Brunswick Quarry.**

Newcastle, N. B., Aug. 17.—A terrible accident in the Indiantown quarry took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The steam derrick was lifting a stone, the weight of which was too much, and the derrick fell. Manager Hood had a very narrow escape. Three employees were killed and two were hurt. The killed are: Jos. Czorny, a foreigner, single.

Charles W. Stewart, of Indiantown, single, aged 46.

Herman O'Brien, Indiantown, single, aged 21.

The injured are: Addison Stewart, a boy, of Indiantown, and Wm. Jardine, Indiantown, married. His leg is thought to be broken.

The quarry is owned and operated by Messrs. Hood, of Montreal.

## DISPATCH BOX STOLEN

**Duke of Teck Lost Valuable Private Papers.**

London, Aug. 17.—Another daring robbery has been added to the long list of sensational coups effected by clever thieves in London recently. A dispatch box, containing valuable private papers, the property of the Duke of Teck, was stolen Thursday from Victoria station. The box was being sent, in the charge of a special messenger, to the British embassy in Vienna, the present address of the duke. Among the contents of the box were two check books on Coutts' Bank, some private letters, and an Italian code.

On the box, which was formerly the property of the late Duchess of Teck, was marked in gold, "H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck." Victoria station, at the time of the departure of the continental trains, is a place of bustle and confusion, and it is believed that some daring gang took advantage of the opportunity to lift the box from the carriage. Up to a late hour last night no news had been

## DEATH FORESTALLS POLICE

**Met Coffin of Woman Suspect as They Nearer House.**

Paris, Aug. 17.—After a week's hunt for a woman accused of shoplifting from big Parisian establishments, two detectives discovered that she lived in a fashionable apartment on the south side of the river. They hurried thither, only to meet a coffin being borne out of the house. The detectives lifted their hats respectfully, and then proceeded to ask the concierge on which floor Mme. Giroux resided. The guardian of the house looked at them in amazement, and after telling them that their joke was in bad taste, told them to be off, or she would send for the police. Thereupon they revealed their identity and explained the purpose of their visit. "You are too late," replied the concierge. "Death has beaten you. That was Mme. Giroux's coffin you met going out of the door."

According to numerous writers, a great drawback to the success of American trade abroad is the neglect of traveling agents to learn foreign languages. In this respect America is far behind the Germans, French and English.

American ostriches are now worth \$500 per pair at 4 years of age. No one should imagine that ostrich farming is such a get-rich-quick scheme, for the birds are not ready for market until they become four years old.

Ear drums made from thin silver sheets are being used in Russian hospitals to replace defective organs.

## COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 17.—Cotton—Futures opened easy; August, 11.10c; September, 11.30c; October, 11.50c; November, 11.80c; December, 11.90c; January, 12.00c; February, 12.10c; March offered at 12.15c; May, 12.20c; June, 12.25c bid.

Futures closed steady. Closing bids: August, 11.10c; September, 11.30c; October, 11.50c; November, 11.80c; December, 11.90c; January, 12.00c; February, 12.10c; March, 12.15c; April, 12.17c; May, 12.20c.

Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 12.30c; middling Gulf, 13.50c; no sales.

## STOCK MARKETS.

H. C. Becker, stockbroker, received the following by private wire from Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington today:

New York, Aug. 17.—Close.—We are closing a week of liquidation in foreign markets, and one bad point is that the Bank of England is evidently looking for good demands, when it is controlled at this time of the year to raise its rate after a year of very high rates. The Berlin bankers are not only surveying their own liquidation, but are close observers of the attitude of our federal and state governments toward carriage organizations in whatever form found, railroad, industrial or municipal, and at the same time they, too, are expecting a rise in the rate as a protective measure. The withdrawal of gold to Holland, both from London and New York, especially suggests Russia as the ultimate landing place, and the rumored new Russian loan at Paris gives color to the surmise.

The spirit of liquidation and tight money is spreading over the whole United States, the only difference being that the New York market can be readily liquidated and is readily liquidated, whereas large interior cities cannot turn their underwriting, their bonds and unpled stocks into money.

Our views on industrials have been stated lately, and







**NOBBY SUITS**

The correct styles are here in all the up-to-date goods. You want a new suit and we want to make it.

**O. Labelle**

Merchant Tailor.  
220 DUNDAS STREET.

**Can't Keep It Sharp**

Is the trouble with many a good razor?  
The fault is generally found in the strop.

Our specialty is handling

**Good Razor Strops**

We can sell you one that will keep your razor sharp. Prices

25c to \$2.50

Strop Dressing ..... 15c  
Lather Brushes ..... 10c to \$3.50  
A full line of Razors Soaps, Etc.

185 DUNDAS STREET.

**GURD'S GOOD GUNS**

25c to \$2.50

Strop Dressing ..... 15c  
Lather Brushes ..... 10c to \$3.50  
A full line of Razors Soaps, Etc.

185 DUNDAS STREET.

**R. K. COWAN**

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**AT GRAND BEND**

Party of Methodist Ministers Enjoy Camp Life at East Lynne.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Rev. A. L. Wilson and family, of Staffa, are tenting on the Exeter side.

Messrs. Will Davidson and Mac McCallum, of Stratford, have left Anchor Villa and returned home on Thursday after a three weeks holiday here.

Ivy Cottage is occupied by a party of young ladies. It consists of Misses Wilson, Sherritt, Sutton, Foster and Hayter, of Greenway; Upshall and Burton, of London; Cobbedick, of Exeter, and Armstrong, of Wyoming.

Mr. H. C. Fisher, of Strathroy, is here at the Imperial Hotel.

Miss Lillie Atkinson, of Ailsa Craig, is holidaying here.

Miss C. B. McLean, of Glencoe, is at present holidaying here.

Miss Haye, of Brantford, is the guest of Mr. John Ready at Pinecroft.

A party of Methodist ministers in camp at East Lynne comprises: Rev. W. J. Ashton and wife, Bothwell; Rev. T. E. Sawyer and wife, Lucknow; Rev. J. W. Hibbert and wife, Thorndale; Rev. A. E. Jones and wife, Auburn; Rev. J. E. Millyard, Birr; Rev. E. G. Powell, Brussels, and Mr. Lawrence Hislop, Stratford.

Mr. A. J. McIntyre, of Ailsa Craig, is holidaying here.

Miss Kathleen Currie, of St. Marys, is registered at the Imperial Hotel.

Misses Vina Arnold and Edith Kinneston, of Parkhill, are the guests of Mrs. Chas. Gibbs at her summer home.

Miss Levan, of Woodstock, is the guest of Mrs. D. N. McLeod, at Maple Grove.

Miss Richardson, of Windsor; Miss Sharpe, of London; Miss Sage, of Hamilton, and Miss Jamieson, of Windsor, are the guests of Mrs. Glass, at Maple Grove.

Mrs. John McArthur entertained a party from Hensall at her summer home at Maple Grove.

Misses Carrie and Anna McArthur, Miss Stanley and Dr. Thomas Wilson, of Maple Grove, attended the Hensall dance given at St. Joseph's.

Misses Maggie, Mattie and Lizzie Daubs and Miss Daisy Reid, of Parkhill, are in camp at Anchor Villa.

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## T. P. In His Anecdote; Famous Robberies in Europe

By T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in T. P.'s Weekly.

### AN AUDACIOUS SCOUNDREL.

The mysterious robbery of state jewels from Dublin Castle recalls to everyone's mind that impudent and infamous scoundrel Colonel Blood. The colonel was no novice in audacious crime when he attempted to carry off the crown jewels from the Tower in 1663 he formed a plot for seizing Dublin Castle and kidnapping his detested enemy, the Duke of Ormond. Upon this failure he took refuge abroad for many years, and when he returned at last to England, he established himself in London as a physician under the name of Ayliffe. He then made another no less desperate attempt to get his old enemy, the Duke of Ormond, into his power, in order to hang him with his own hands at Tyburn. On the evening of Dec. 6, 1670, the duke, on returning home from a dinner given to the young Prince of Orange, was stopped by six ruffians on horseback, who dragged him from his coach and carried him off, fastened to a belt behind one of them, to hang him at Tyburn. By the most desperate struggle the duke succeeded in freeing himself from the belt, dropping from the horse and escaping in the darkness. In spite of the immediate offer of a £1,000 reward for the discovery of his assailants, they escaped.

### LOUIS XI. AND THE ASTROLOGER.

By a similar action an astrologer, who had foretold the death of a lady whom Louis XI. loved, saved himself from the vengeance of that sovereign. Louis sent for the man (having previously arranged that after their interview he should be hung through the window), and thus addressed him: "I understand that you predicted truly the day and manner of the death of that lady?" "Certainly, sire," "Wonderful!" exclaimed the king. "You can surely surely foretell the death of anyone in whom you are more deeply interested?" "Yes, sire," "What, then, is the date of your own death?" "I shall die three days before your majesty," replied the astrologer, who had divined from the king's manner the danger in which he stood. The superstitious prince not only countermanded his order for the execution of the astrologer, but took all kinds of pains and precautions to insure his longevity.

### ROYAL GRATITUDE.

Charles II., probably the most ungrateful prince that ever lived—and gratitude is not the weakness of princes—rewarded Blood for all his villainies not only by a pardon, but also by the grant of an Irish estate! Indeed, the king not only forgave the scoundrel himself, but insisted upon the Duke of Ormond's forgiveness of him. He sent Lord Arlington to the duke to say that, "for reasons of state," his majesty would give him, as a reward for his services, the estate of Ormond. Ormond, however, refused to do so, saying, "As his majesty's command is the only reason for sparing such a ruffian that could be given, he might spare the rest."

### A MAGNIFICENT PICKPOCKET.

John Cottingham, popularly known as

"Mulleck Sack" from his addiction to that Eastonian dapple, was the prince of pickpockets and the pickpocket of princes. He had the extraordinary distinction of robbing both Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. He was detected in the very act of picking the pocket of Oliver Cromwell as he came out of the House of Parliament, and many years later he robbed King Charles II. (then in exile in Cologne) of fifteen hundred pounds' worth of plate! Returning to London, he promised to give Cromwell some of Charles' papers he had robbed with his plate, and thus enable the protector to discover the prince's adherents in England. Failing to make good his promise, he was sent to Newgate, tried and convicted, and hanged in Smithfield in April, 1659.

### EFFRONTERY IN EXCELSIS.

"Mulleck Sack" deserves to rank in effrontery with Blood. Having been informed by his spies that the general receiver at Reading was about to send £6,000 to London by an ammunition wagon and under a convoy, he broke into the receiver's house the night before and carried off the money. For this he was tried before Judge Jernyn, who did all he could to hang him. As, however, "Mulleck Sack" had taken the precaution to bribe the jury, he felt he might securely insult the judge. "You come down off the bench," he said, "and swear to all you are saying there! It is not enough for you to try to murder me as a judge, but you must, forsooth, be witness and prosecuting counsel to boot!" Though everyone in court knew his guilt, he was acquitted.

### A GALLANT THIEF.

"Mulleck Sack's" failure to pick Cromwell's pocket did not discourage him from a successful attempt to rob Lady Fairfax of her watch. "Lady Fairfax," says Granger, "used to go to a lecture on a week day to Ludgate Church, to hear Mr. Jacobus preach. When 'Mulleck Sack' dressed as an officer and accompanied by accomplices, he was equipped as troopers, contrived to take out the lynch-pin of the coach, and when it broke down, gallantly offered Lady Fairfax his arm, having the impudence to push aside her gentleman usher. He led her by the arm into the church, and by the way, with a pair of sharp scissors cut the chain and got the watch clean away."

## A Sunday Sermon; No More Sea

By Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pilgrim Church, New York.

### "No More Sea."

And there was no more sea.—Rev. xxi, 1.

We can hardly appreciate what the sea was to the ancients. It stood for separation, almost impassable barriers—long, interminable stretches of fearful waters.

So when in his vision John sees the beautiful city of God which is some time to be built in the hearts of men, when God shall make his home among men and dwell with them, and there shall be no more pain, and sorrow, and only gladness, and joy—all things made new—he needs must add these words to the vision: "And there was no more sea." That is, there was no separation.

Now, this in one thing Christianity has done; it has broken down distances, it has removed barriers, it has brought things together that belong to each other, it has swept away the vast, impassable stretches of the world of the spirit. Thus, first of all, when John said, "There was no more sea," he meant that there would be no separation between God and man. The gods of the old days were far off. Man had to go long journeys to find God. He dwelt on mountain heights or on stars. Christianity has made him a near God. He is the ever-present spirit, inhabiting his world. He is nearer to man than nearest friend. There is no great space for man to traverse to find him. Nothing separates him from man, but man's own sin. He is the dear father of us all, and we take his hand as the little child takes his mother's hand.

This is the teaching of Jesus. It is the meaning of his life. To those who walked with him in Galilee God was by his side. Never again could they worship a far off God. This was also the meaning of Calvary. In the death of Christ men saw God and man meeting in the one great sacrifice of love. In Christ the divine and

human meet and evermore are one. This vital sense of the nearness of God is the only thing that can keep religion alive today. This is what we mean by faith. This is the fulfillment of the vision John saw—God with us—no separation—"no more sea."

Again John saw in his vision the estrangement of the peoples, and he says: "In that day, when the kingdom comes, there will be no more sea." That is, there will be no separation of races and of nations. All these foolish and un-Christian race prejudices and international hatreds and caste distinctions will be swept away. As a matter of fact, speaking literally, how true it is that there is no more sea between Europe and America! Our great ships have made the sea as nothing, and the nations mingle. All ready much of the old separation is breaking down and we are realizing that that man to man the world over is brother. But some day there shall be no separation whatever; we shall see that all men suffer the same defeats and losses and are striving after the same common happiness and good. Then the brotherhood of man will have come and "there will be no more sea."

Finally, John was thinking of how the sea separated him from those he loved; so when he throws the picture over into that other world which we call heaven, he says, "There will be no more sea there." Here life is full of losses. Love's golden cords are broken. Dear ones are taken from us and seemingly a great ocean of space is between us and them. But there the golden cords shall be again united—love can never lose its own—and there shall be no more partings. This is the immortal hope of the Christian faith and nothing can take it from us. No partings, yonder, no separations, "no more sea."

REV. FREDERICK LYNCH,  
Pilgrim Church, Madison Avenue,  
New York.

## PLACING OF BUILDING STONE

Almost everyone knows the rule of the masons that stone used in building should be so placed that it will lie as it lay in its natural bed when quarried. But Francis W. Hoyt, in the Engineering News, says that this familiar rule is not always to be depended upon, and needs in many cases to be supplemented with other precautions. There are three planes of fracture known to quarrymen. The "rift" is the direction in which the stone splits most easily; the "grain" that which is next easiest; the "head" that which offers the greatest resistance. In a paving block the two sides represent the rift and the ends the grain and bottom the grain and the ends the head. But in a quarry the natural bed is sometimes considerably inclined to the plane of the rift; hence the imperfection of the ordinary rule for placing the stone in building.

Mosquitoes are found to prefer negroes to whites, a black dog to a white one, and a dark-colored resting place. Careful tests have been extended in great numbers of anopheles, showing that they choose colors in the order of dark blue, dark red, red, black, gray and violet, and that azure, ochre and white are distasteful and yellow extremely so. Confirming these results on 150 mosquitoes, a "vixen" malaria expert has found that three-fourths settle on dark colors.

## GAMECOCK OF THE MARLBOROUGH

The gamecock on the Marlborough on the glorious 1st of June, 1794, had been presented to Lord Lennox, who placed him in a walk, where he strutted "with a silver collar round his neck." He deserved the honor, for in a degree he saved the ship. She was being raked fore and aft. The captain was wounded, and many officers, including Michael Seymour, who lost his arm (afterward the great frigate captain). From his son, Canon Sir John Seymour, I have oft heard how the men were going down on all sides and leaving their guns, when the cock mounted the stump of the mast and crowed, an omen picked up in an instant by the first lieutenant, who cried: "Back to your guns, men! Back to your guns! While we live we'll crow!" And back the men went, and fought like gamecocks until relief came.—Naval Chronicle.

On Tuesday at Gainsborough valuable Lincolnshire estates, which had been in the Hutton family 200 years, were sold by auction. Gate-Burton was bought by Mr. J. D. Sanders for £20,000. He also gave £25,000 for Knaith Hall. Altogether, the sale realized £53,131.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of twenty-five cents.

## LADY JANE GREY; A PATHETIC PAWN IN THE GAME OF POLITICS

By A. P. Terhune in the New York World.

Once a little girl was caught unwillingly, in the mighty wheels of that life-and-death machine known as statecraft, and was crushed. She was Lady Jane Grey, heroine of one of the utterly pitiful tragedies of history.

Henry VIII. ended his miserable career he left three children, Mary, daughter of Katherine of Aragon, his first wife; Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn, his second wife, and Edward, son of Jane Seymour, one of his four later wives. Katherine's marriage to Henry had been annulled as illegal, thus depriving Mary of her right to the throne. Anne had been accused of high treason and beheaded; her daughter Elizabeth also beheaded. This made little difference so long as young Edward lived, for he came to the throne while a mere boy under the title of Edward VI. But every prospect of a long life. But within a very short time he became an invalid, and it was clear a few days before he died that the councilors, who had guided the boy king according to their own ambitions, grew alarmed. If Edward were to die childless their period of influence and power would be gone, unless they could secure in his place some other puppet whom they could easily manage. Chief among these councilors were the Duke of Northumberland and Suffolk. They began to look about for a successor to Edward. Their choice fell on Lady Jane Grey.

Her only claim to be queen lay in the fact that she was one of the great-granddaughters of Henry VII. Yet, with Mary and Elizabeth out of the way, her right to it was fairly strong. Strong enough, certainly, to serve Northumberland's turn. Jane was the daughter of the Duke of Suffolk. Her parents had treated her harshly from babyhood, but when her so fine an aunt she was one of the most learned women of the day. At that time the famous scholar Roger Ascham visited her father, only to find that all the family but Jane were out hunting. She was sitting meekly at home amusing herself by reading Plato's "Immortality of the Soul" in the original Greek. Northumberland persuaded the dying Edward to make Jane heir to the throne. She was then married, in May, 1553, to Northumberland's youngest son, Lord Dudley. She was barely fifteen and had no choice in the matter of her marriage. Two months later Edward VI. died. The council, headed by Northumberland, kept his death

secret for several days in an effort to arrest Mary and Elizabeth, and thus leave Jane without opponents. But Mary, hearing of the plot, escaped and made formal demand for the crown. Northumberland sent her an insulting refusal, and he and the council proclaimed Jane queen of England.

Jane was agast with horror at the idea, refused the high honor thrust upon her and begged Suffolk on her knees not to force her to become ruler of England. But her husband and parents and father-in-law bullied and entreated her into acceptance. So the child, ever obedient and gentle, submitted tearfully to become queen of England. She began on July 10, 1553, her reign, which lasted just ten days.

For Mary, gathering many of her nobility to her standard, marched on London. Northumberland went forth to oppose her, but most of his troops deserted and he was captured and executed. The council, in terror of their lives, revoked their proclamation which had made Jane queen and declared Mary the lawful sovereign of England. Jane joyfully laid aside the crown she had never wanted to wear and planned to return to her quiet girlhood life. But Mary would not permit this. Jane and her husband were seized, put on trial for high treason and condemned to death. Their adherents were imprisoned or executed.

Mary is said to have sought to spare Jane's life, and delayed putting her sentence into effect. But just then Suffolk and Sir Thomas Wyatt raised an insurrection, and attacked London. This revolt was put down, and Mary, in terror, ordered Jane and Dudley beheaded.

Jane was offered a chance to see her husband once more to say farewell. But she refused, saying she feared the interview would cause him additional grief. Thus, unselfish to the last and thoughtful only of the just misfortunes of those who had brought such sorrow upon her, Jane went bravely and uncomplainingly to her death. She was beheaded in the Tower of London on Feb. 12, 1554, her husband being executed an hour earlier.

School girl, queen, wife and widow all within one brief year, Jane was but sixteen when she laid down her blameless young life as a martyr to others' ambitions, a sacrifice to the heartless monster of royal diplomacy. No woman less merited so horrible a fate; no saint was less guilty of wrongdoing than the helpless girl known to history as Lady Jane Grey.

## FAMOUS PORTRAIT OF MISS FARREN

THE ACTRESS WHO BECAME THE  
COUNTESS OF DERBY.

The sale the other day of a colored engraving of Sir Thomas Lawrence's famous portrait of Elizabeth Farren, the actress, for the unprecedented sum of £609, recalls a romance of the eighteenth century stage. Elizabeth Farren was the first British actress to marry into the peerage. The daughter of a Cork surgeon she began life with no other advantage than her talent.

Her first success was at Liverpool, but in June, 1777, she took London by storm as Miss Hardcastle in "The School for Scandal." For twenty years Miss Farren retained her pre-eminence even against the rivalry of Mrs. Abington. She became the finest of fine ladies on the stage. Walpole said that she was the most perfect actress that he had ever seen. Another writer praises "the irresistible grace of her dress and manner, the polished and beautiful of her action and gait, and all the indescribable charms which give grace to the woman of birth and judgment, grace and discretion. Charles James Fox was among her admirers, who, however, withdrew his homage when she appeared in a breeches part in Colman's play "Suicide."

Elegant and Easy.

Miss Farren's most constant admirer, however, was the Earl of Derby, and comparatively early in her London career it was printed that "when one certain event should happen, a countess's coronet would fall on her brow." This one event, waited for during twenty years, was the death of the Countess of Derby. Walpole, writing in 1789, of the Miss Berries, says: "I have had no letter from you these ten days, though the east wind has been as constant as Lord Derby," meaning, unfortunately, not to the Countess, whom he had married in 1774, but to the brilliant young actress whose star had risen three years later. Miss Wynne, in her "Diary of a Lady of Quality," says that Miss Farren was not so much excellent as an actress as she was elegant and easy. "I recollect not the famous acting in the admirable Screen scene, but the circumstance of seeing Lord Derby leave his private box to creep to her behind the screen. And of course we all looked with impatience for the discovery, hoping the screen would fall a little too soon and show to the audience Lord Derby as well as Lady Teazle."

On March 14, 1797, the Countess died, and less than a month later Miss Farren took her final leave of the stage to become Countess of Derby. There were but six weeks between death and bridal. Dr. Doran, telling the story, adds the detail that the Countess lived to be a great consumer of Freiburg and Trever in the Haymarket. Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of Miss Farren, of which the engraving was sold the other day, was first exhibited in 1790. It was criticized for its representation of the lady inconsistently wearing a fur-lined cloak and displaying her naked arms. It is now in the possession of Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

## RABBIT SCALPS IN THE TRADE

IN WESTERN KANSAS THEY ARE  
EXCHANGED FOR GROCERIES.

Kansas City Star: Did you ever hear of rabbit scalps being rated as an article of commerce or as a medium of exchange in the same manner as eggs and butter? Out in Trego County, Kansas, the county seat of which is Wakeeney, the merchants pay 5 cents each for rabbit scalps, no matter whether the unfortunate "bunny" was full grown or not. W. J. Williams, who is the proprietor of a grocery store in Wakeeney, bought 2,340 scalps during the months of March, April and May, this year. John Keras, another merchant of the same place, bought 2,760 scalps, while no merchant in the little town paid for less than 500 scalps.

The farmers and ranchmen bring rabbit scalps to the county stores along with eggs and butter. The grocer accepts and counts them with no more ado than if they were so many eggs. A few years ago, Trego County, in the hope of exterminating the troublesome jackrabbits, decided to pay a bounty of 5 cents for rabbit scalps, the money to be paid whenever the scalps were presented at the county treasurer's office. Soon after men who had never before been seen in Wakeeney came to the courthouse with big sacks of scalps. Finally the county commissioners grew suspicious, and it eventually developed that the scalps were from neighboring counties were taking advantage of Trego's bounty law and were bringing scalps from as far away as 50 miles.

To discourage this practice the county decided to allow payment for scalps not more often than every three months. Three months was a long time to wait. The hunters became impatient at the long delay. It remained for the merchants to solve the difficulty. Accordingly it was announced through the columns of the weekly papers that rabbit scalps would be taken at the grocery stores in exchange for merchandise, provided the owner would give his word that they were taken from rabbits killed in Trego County.

The plan proved a success. Instead of the farmers making a weekly trip to the courthouse the merchants reported every three months at the commissioner's office, and the bills were paid.

During the months of March, April and May, the total amount of bills allowed by the commissioners for rabbit scalps was \$568. In other words, Trego County killed 13,360 rabbits during the three months.

Miss Maud Odell, of South Eaton place—who appears on the stage as "Galatea"—was sued at Brompton county court on Wednesday for \$21, balance of the price of a beaver motor coat and muff, three hats, etc. Judgment was given against her, it being stated that she had earned as much as \$100 a week.

Growing up in a crevice of the tower of St. John the Baptist's Church, Yarrowburgh, Lincolnshire, an ivy plant caused much damage, that £600 will be required to put the tower in repair. The roots undermined the foundations, gradually lifting the stones out of place.

Some think water is pure because it is carbonated—charged with carbonic acid gas. That is wrong. Carbonating water doesn't purify it. Carbonic acid gas doesn't cleanse water. Plenty of carbonated waters are just ordinary city water, charged with gas. That gas is mostly made by the action of sulphuric acid on whiting (such as is used for calimining), or from the fumes of burning coke. Pleasant, isn't it? Even spring waters that are naturally fizzy, carbonated far within the earth, are not always safe to drink. Natural carbonation is likely to load water with more lime or magnesia than the system ought to get. So a natural fizzy water may be wholesome and it may not. The safe way—doctors think the only safe way—for people who like carbonated water, either plain as a beverage, or as a diluent for spirits—is to get an ideally pure spring water, charged with purified carbonic acid gas, and Carbonated and bottled under absolutely safe, cleanly, and scrupulously sanitary conditions. Water like that is zestful, refreshing, wholesome, and enhances the flavor of whatever it dilutes—liquors especially. The water that surely meets every requirement is sold in your neighborhood by merchants who care for the custom of particular people, and in your city by the right kind of hotels, bars and clubs. It is worth asking for; and it is labelled

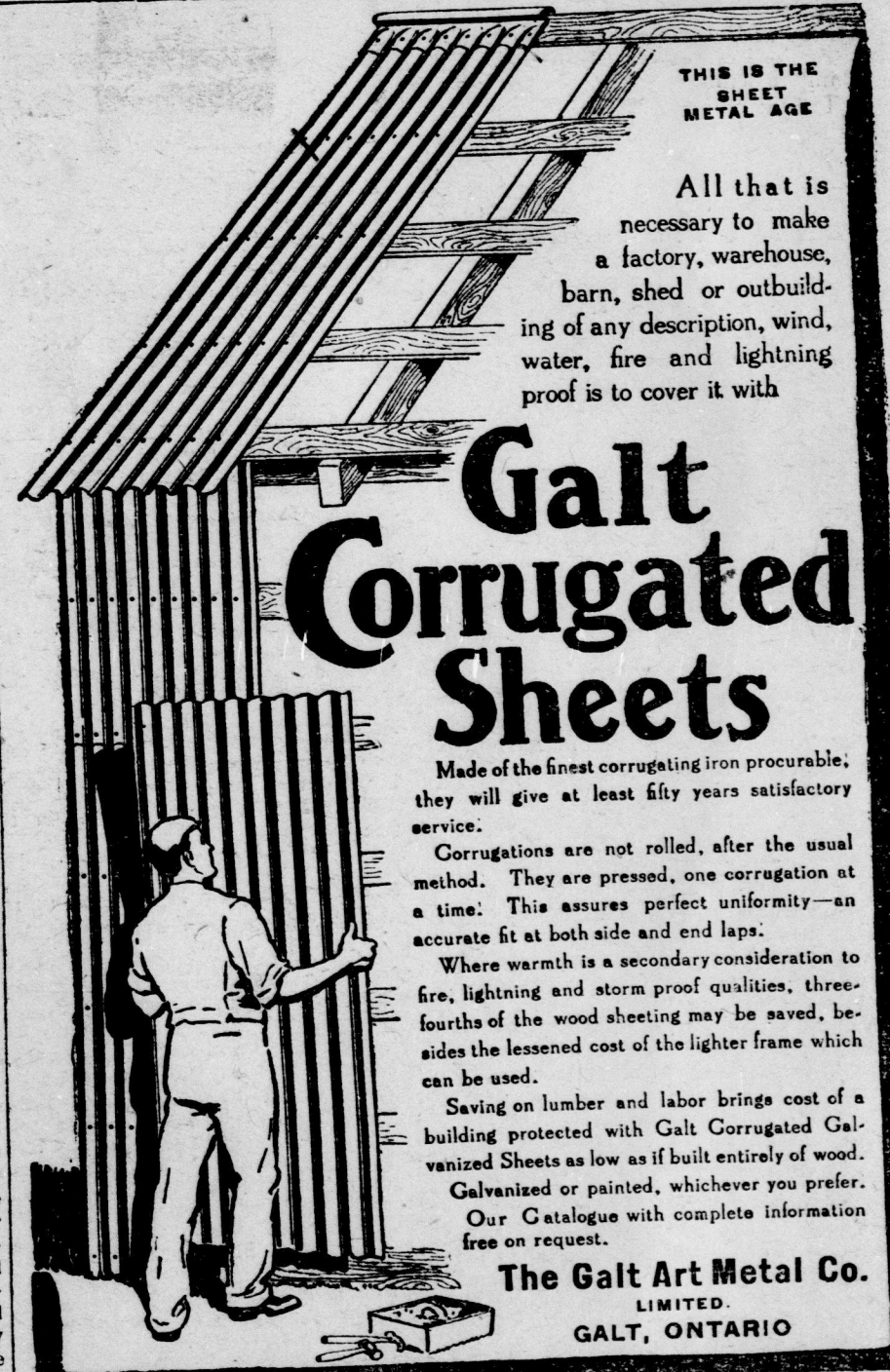
## York Sparks

(York Springs Water, charged with purified carbonic gas and bottled at the Springs for surety of purity.)

Ideally Pure York Springs Water is the basis of these beverages: York Springs Water (natural), York Sparks (York Springs Water charged with purified carbonic gas), York Ginger Ale, York Sarsaparilla, York Soda, York Potash Water, York Aperientis (the perfect laxative)

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THIS IS THE SHEET METAL AGE

All that is necessary to make a factory, warehouse, barn, shed or outbuilding of any description, wind, water, fire and lightning proof is to cover it with

## Galt Corrugated Sheets

Made of the finest corrugating iron procurable, they will give at least fifty years satisfactory service.

Corrugations are not rolled, after the usual method. They are pressed, one corrugation at a time. This assures perfect uniformity—an accurate fit at both side and end laps.

Where warmth is a secondary consideration to fire, lightning and storm proof qualities, three-fourths of the wood sheeting may be saved, besides the lessened cost of the lighter frame which can be used.

Saving on lumber and labor brings cost of a building protected with Galt Corrugated Galvanized Sheets as low as if built entirely of wood.

Galvanized or painted, whichever you prefer. Our Catalogue with complete information free on request.

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## Solder and Babbit Metals

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## The Superfine in Chocolates

Everything that is used in making Stewart's Chocolates—fruit flavors, sugar, cream and chocolate—must be the finest that money can buy. Our years of

experience tell us just how to blend these choice materials to make the most delightful chocolates obtainable.

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THE STEWART CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.



## British and American Methodism

MR. R. W. PERKS, M. P. THINKS AMERICAN METHODISM HAS DEPARTED FROM THE PRIMITIVE SIMPLICITY STILL PRESERVED IN ENGLAND.

[From the Literary Digest.]

That American Methodism has departed from the standards of primitive simplicity still preserved in England seems to have been impressed upon a recent British visitor. In our issue of June 15 we recorded the visit to the shores of Mr. R. W. Perks, M. P., a prominent British Methodist layman, whose mission was in the interests of a brotherhood "for binding more closely together the federated forces of Methodism throughout the world." In a letter contributed to the Methodist Recorder (London, July 11) upon his return, he reports the sympathetic welcome his ideas received, and in addition draws some interesting comparisons between the outward aspects of Methodism presented by America and England. A matter of some apparent surprise to him was "one of the wealthiest and most luxuriously equipped Methodist churches in New York, off Fifth avenue." He describes it in these terms:

"The church was carpeted throughout. The low rostrum was adorned with flowers. Elegantly dressed ladies fanned themselves. All around was a somber elegance. Owing to the heat, the families were rapidly leaving New York, but the congregation was large. The galleries, however, were empty, but for that most important and potent feature the 'quartet.' God preserve British Methodism—from the 'quartet!' The Fifth avenue church spends, I am told, an enormous sum annually upon these four singers. They are certainly very accomplished performers. The music they sang was of a high order; but after all a Methodist church is not a music hall. The finest singing I heard while away, and the largest congregations I saw were at the famous St. James' Church in Montreal, architecturally, I suppose, one of the finest buildings Methodism can show, and at the large colored Methodist Church at Washington, where my boy and I were the only whites in a congregation numbering some 1,500. At both these churches the singing was congregational and very attractive. Personally, I did not feel at home at the Fifth avenue church until we came to the sermon. His sermon was preached, and not read. His language was scholarly and ornate; he preached the living gospel with manifest power. The Methodist minister of the Fifth avenue church is no clerical sycophant tempering his teaching to the tastes of his flock."

"Unfortunately I had only one Sunday to spend in New York. I felt I should like to see the two extremes

of New York Methodism—something corresponding to our Gothic suburban Methodist Church at home at one end of the scale, and the crowded democratic mission hall at the other. I soon found, however, that there is nothing so far as I could learn in any other American city similar to the great mission halls holding two to four thousand people which British Methodism has in recent years erected in our great cities. It is quite true that there are small 'mission centers' in the poorer parts of New York, where the rich 'up-town' churches 'do mission work' on a small scale. The explanation, or I should prefer to call it the excuse, for the absence of the great mission hall, given to me in New York, and also in Chicago, is that the city is deserted and the population too cosmopolitan. I walked on Sunday night through these 'empty' streets. The tram-cars were crowded; the music halls were open; tens of thousands of people thronged the roads; half the shops in the poorer streets seemed open; the saloons were doing a roaring trade."

"Put into a brief compass his views of American Methodism are expressed in the following comparative method: '1. The connectional spirit which pervades British Methodism, binding our people so closely together, does not exist to anything like the same degree in America. Methodism there is more congregational. The circuit system seems in the large cities to be comparatively rare. '2. The lay preacher is almost entirely absent in America. American Methodist audiences more than to be told that out of the 25,000 or 27,000 sermons preached next Sunday in the chapels and mission halls of British Wesleyan Methodism, nearly 20,000 will be preached by unordained laymen. And yet this is the class more than any other from which England draws her political speakers, her municipal rulers, her labor M. P.'s."

"3. American Methodism does not seem to me to be as democratically governed as in the old land; nor have her laity as great a share in control and in initiative. Liberty has walked backward. '4. I doubt whether Methodism in the United States has the hold upon the working classes which British Methodism has of late years secured. In England the weight of Methodism has not for half a century been flung into the scale against popular rights. The social reform, even when they clashed with vested interests and the privileges of the few. Whether such is the case in America I do not know. '5. In the wealth and social influence of its individual members, the Methodism of the States is, I think, far ahead of the old country. No state church exerts her dominating and withering power. Its educational institutions, controlled directly by the church are far, very far, in advance of those in our land."

## Famous Lawyers and Famous Cases

OLD COUNTRY CAUSES CELEBRE—THE DEVIL'S OWN—SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD'S MEMORIES.

For close on fifty years the Rev. Evelyn Henry Villiers Burnaby, brother of the famous Col. Fred Burnaby, has been an attendant at important trials. In his "Memories of Famous Trials," we have a very interesting medley of personal recollections in which—for almost the whole period—Sir George Lewis plays a very important part. To be exact, it is forty years since the author first met the distinguished solicitor, whom he accompanied the same evening to a ball at a Scarborough hotel. "During the maze of the dance he got involved with the skirts of the many grass widows, who, bedizened with diamonds, were displaying themselves with their 'cavaliers.' With a desperate effort he managed to get disentangled from the melee. The grass widows, who recognized the famous solicitor, eyed me with a look of scorn when I called out, 'Mr. Lewis, you will have them all as clients yet.'"

### THE DEVIL'S OWN.

Among the anecdotes of famous lawyers in this book is one of Lord Erskine, to whom the corps of the Devil's Own owes its origin. "Shortly after the formation of the corps Erskine was riding with George IV. in the park, and as a regiment passed by the king inquired what they were. 'A corps, sire, I have recently formed,' replied Erskine, 'made up of lawyers.' 'Then call them the Devil's Own,' was the witty remark of the king." To pass on to more modern personalities we have many references to Mr. Justice Hawkins in these pages. He was, of course, about as familiar a figure as Epson as in the Law Courts, and this little anecdote about his love of racing is in place. His old friend, Lord Falmouth, was once running two horses in the same race, and as his colors were maple he wished to run his second horse with a jockey in black. "At the last moment a cap was wanted, but as Mr. Justice Hawkins emerged from the 'bird cage,' poor Fred Archer, catching sight of the familiar features of the judge, called out to Fordham, 'We are all right now. Here comes Harry Hawkins, and he is sure to have a black cap in his pocket.'"

### THE JUDGE AND THE MAN.

A very interesting note on the inner feelings of judges in regard to their official duties is given in regard to Mr. Justice Byles, whom the author tells us he had always regarded as a severe judge, without much feeling of any kind. "It happened," he continues,

### HAVE YOU HAY FEVER?

You can be cured—permanently—quickly—cheaply. Use Catarrhazone. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case. It kills the germ, stops the sneezing, gives relief in a few minutes. Pleasant, harmless, and so sure to cure that no sufferer can afford to be without it. If you haven't used Catarrhazone, get it today from your dealer. Price \$1, and guaranteed for Summer Asthma and Hay Fever.

Past, we have this little reminiscence of a meeting in Prince's Gardens with the famous Sir W. Erle. "My father asked him if there was any chance of his going the Midland circuit that summer, as, being chaplain to my uncle, who was high sheriff of Leicestershire that year, he would have the pleasure of preaching the assize sermon at Leicester. 'No,' answered Sir W. Erle, 'you will have the lord chief justice of England to preach before. Go to Rivington's, and ask for a sermon on morals, and give Cockburn five minutes, short and sharp.'"

### SIR FRANK LOCKWOOD.

No book of this kind would be complete without stories of Sir Frank Lockwood, and this volume of "Memories of Famous Trials" contains several. Here is one of them: "While attending a reception in London, he with Mrs. Lockwood, was asked by the groom of the chambers, 'What name, sir?' Hearing that functionary call out in advance, 'The Macintosh and Mrs. Macintosh,' according to Scotch custom, Mr. Lockwood quickly replied, 'Well, 45 Lennox Gardens and Mrs. Lockwood.' Another Lockwood anecdote sprang into life during the hearing of the Parnell commission: "During the trial Mr. Justice Day never made a remark, although Sir James Hannen kept conversing with his colleague, Sir A. L. Smith, afterwards master of the rolls. Lockwood, noticing the circumstance, was quick to exclaim, sotto voce, '(K)night tellet (K)night and Day commeth with Day.' On one occasion Sir Frank Lockwood, in the defense of a notorious burglar, received his client's instructions direct from the dock. Had it not been for the strong summing up of Mr. Justice Cave, to whom the burglar's antecedents were well known, this extempore defense would have been a successful one. Sir Frank Lockwood prosecuted for the crown in the James Canham Read case, which was tried by Mr. Baron Pollock. It is interesting to note that Mr. Baron Pollock's marshal at this trial was Mr. Hole, son of the Dean of Rochester—the Rose King of the Midlands."

### WAY OF SAVING WASTE.

Skimming a river for a living may be said to be one of the most striking examples of the utilization of waste. This is done in Paris. There is one individual, at least, in the French capital, who makes it his daily business to skim the Seine. He is out at early morning in an old flat-bottomed boat, armed with a skimming pan. With this he skims off the surface of the river the greatest quantity of refuse during the night, and which he disposes of to a soap factory. Generally he makes a quarter or so by his morning's work, which enables him to live. In Paris also there are a number of people who make a living out of waste corks, which they fish from the Seine. They collect on the river bank at daybreak, each with a short pole, at the end of which is a small improvised net. They set to work to gather in the floating corks, subsequently selling them to the cork merchants in the neighborhood.

There are about a score or so of these cork fishermen, who have formed themselves into a sort of craft, and who guard their interests jealously. If they catch sight of a stranger netting corks they fall on him in a body. Only recently the police rescued one of these novices barely in time to save his life.

The sweepings of a floor might well be considered as so much waste; yet, through a fire in London the other day, which consumed a quantity of sweepings stored in the basement, a certain firm lost several thousand dollars. The heap of dust and rubbish contained silver fillings, which it was intended to extract later on.

This is done regularly at all works where silver or gold is used. In gold refiners' premises even the soot in the chimneys is not allowed to be treated as waste. It is found to contain minute particles of the precious metal, which are far too valuable to be lost. In places where sheep are bred extensively one frequently sees little bits of wool adhering to briars and hedges. These are no longer regarded as waste. From such wool rubbish, whether coming from sheep or goats, valuable oil is now extracted.—Chicago Tribune.

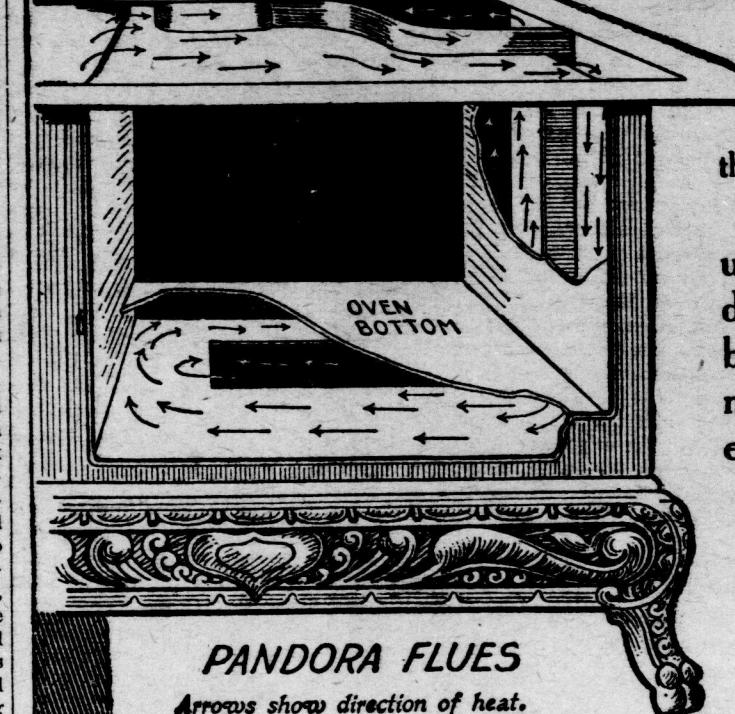
## WISE PARENTS

GUARD THEIR CHILDREN'S HEALTH BY GIVING THEM DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

The health of the growing boy or girl should be carefully guarded. During the growing time there is a danger of the blood becoming poisoned. The blood should be kept pure, and the child will grow strong, healthy and brave. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an ideal tonic for the young. They never fail to bring color to the pale cheeks and strength to the growing body. To a reporter of L'Avenir du Nord, Mr. Jos. Provost, of St. Canute, Que., tells how these pills saved his daughter Marie from a life of misery. He says: "A year ago my daughter, a girl of thirteen, was very weak. She was so ill that I feared she was going into consumption. Though I tried remedy after remedy she remained in this weak state for several months, and I began to think she never would get better. I read of the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had been in a case of anemia, so I got some for her. Soon she began to improve; her appetite returned; she grew strong; color came into her cheeks, and today she is as healthy as any young girl could be. I firmly believe Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are equally as successful in bringing those of mature age back to health as they are in building up the young. They make pure, red blood—that is why they banish anemia, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, heart palpitation, indigestion, and the secret ills of girlhood and womanhood. But you must get the genuine bearing the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around each box. All other so-called Pink Pills are imitations. If your medicine dealer does not keep the genuine pills they will be sent at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

# PANDORA RANGE



## The Pandora Flue System is an Immense Improvement

While we don't desire to say that the usual flue construction is not good, for it is considered good, still we do say that the Pandora flue system is an immense improvement.

In the ordinary range the flues conduct the smoke and heat by the shortest route to the chimney (as shown by illustration in lower corner). The heat does

not pass directly under all pot holes, nor around all surfaces of the oven.

In the Pandora (illustrated in upper left hand corner) when the draft is set for baking, the heat, by means of a curved flange, is made to pass under and heat every pot hole except the back inner one, before it is drawn down the outer half of the back end flue and under the oven—a dividing flange under oven bottom prevents the heat from short cutting, and forces it to travel, first under the outer half of oven, then under the inner half.

The result is that the heat is spread uniformly over the oven. And every loaf of a whole batch of bread will be done equally well on all sides.

From under the oven bottom the heat travels up the inner half of back end flue,

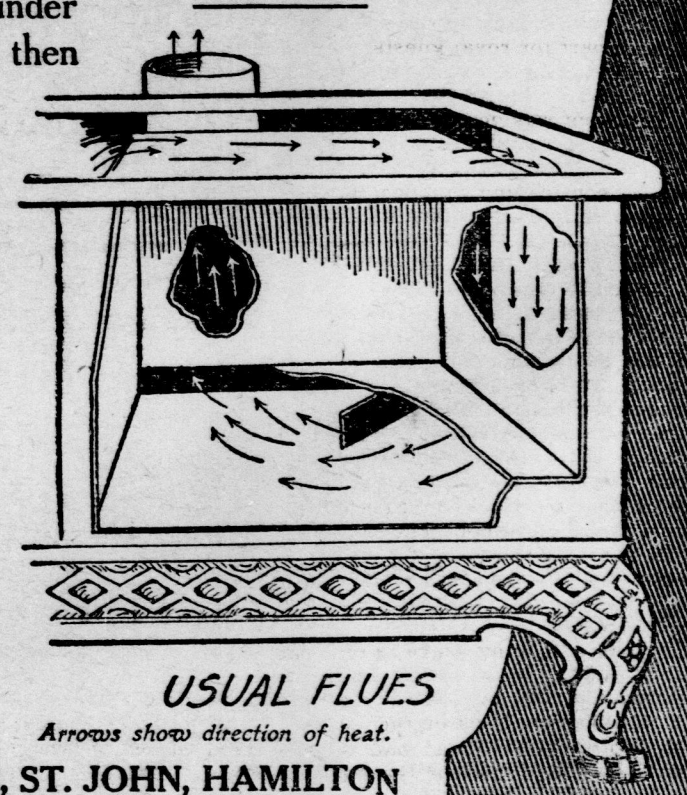
and passes under the back inner pot hole before disappearing up the chimney.

Thus it will be seen that all the heat circulates around the oven twice and under every pot hole before it goes up the chimney—that the draft for baking is also the best for cooking.

And, as the heat is made to perform a double duty by this improved system, the fuel bill is greatly reduced.

The most economical as well as the most improved range on the market to-day bears the name Pandora. It's a name worth remembering when buying a range.

If your local dealer does not sell the Pandora, write direct to us for free booklet.



# McClary's

LONDON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, ST. JOHN, HAMILTON  
J. A. BROWNLEE, J. C. PARK, Local Agents.

## Gilbertian Wit and Humor

THE FAMOUS LIBRETTIST'S WORK—SPECIMENS OF SATIRE FROM THE MIKADO AND IOLANTHE.

In this country, perhaps more than elsewhere, there is an intense feeling that the humorists cannot be saved by their humors alone. We like to talk about the lyrics of Aristophanes, the gloom of Moliere that found expression in "L'Avare" and "Le Misanthrope," and perpetually we remind ourselves of the pathos of Dickens. This obvious national idiosyncrasy, which would seem to ignore humor as a medium of sincere expression—is once more brought home to one in Miss Edith A. Browne's "W. S. Gilbert." Nobody can be more appreciative of the Gilbertian spell than this lady, and yet she writes: "Pessimistic though it be in tone, 'At a Pantomime' is undoubtedly one of Bab's best efforts—personally, I should say the best fulfillment of Gilbert's artistic promise."

THE WISDOM OF POOH-BAH. But in spite of our distrust of humor, what we want from the incomparable Gilbert—Sir William Gilbert, as one should say now—is not pessimism or any other kind of ill, but that mocking wisdom of life which has made the Savoy a very temple of Solomon in spite of the laughter of all England. The wisdom of Pooh-Bah, for example, refuses to grow stale:

Ko-Ko: Pooh-Bah, it seems that the festivities in connection with my approaching marriage must last a week. I should like to do it handsomely, and I want to consult you as to the amount I ought to spend upon them.

Pooh-Bah: Certainly. In which of my capacities? As first lord of the treasury, lord chamberlain, attorney-general, chancellor of the exchequer, privy purse, or private secretary?

Ko: Suppose we say as private secretary.

Pooh: Speaking as your private secretary, I should say that, as the city will have to pay for it, don't stint yourself, do it well.

Ko: Exactly—as the city will have to pay for it. That is your advice.

Pooh: As private secretary. Of course, you will understand that, as chancellor of the exchequer, I am bound to see that due economy is observed.

Ko: Oh. But you said just now "Don't stint yourself, do it well."

Pooh: As private secretary.

Ko: And now you say that due economy must be observed.

Pooh: As chancellor of the exchequer.

Ko: I see. Come over here, where the chancellor can't hear us. Now, as my solicitor, how do you advise me to deal with this difficulty?

Pooh: Oh, as your solicitor, I

should have no hesitation in saying, "Chance it!"

Ko: Thank you. (Shaking his hand) I will.

Pooh: If it were not that, as lord chief justice, I am bound to see that the law isn't violated.

Ko: I see. Come over here, where the chief justice can't hear us. Now, then, as first lord of the treasury?

Pooh: Of course, as first lord of the treasury, I could propose a special vote that could cover all expenses, if it were not that, as leader of the opposition, it would be my duty to resist it, tooth and nail. Or, as paymaster-general, I could so cook the accounts, that as lord high auditor I should discover the fraud. But then, as archbishop of Titipu it would be my duty to denounce my dishonesty and give myself into my own custody as first commissioner of police.

Ko: That's extremely awkward.

Pooh: I don't say that all these people couldn't be squared; but it is right to tell you that I shouldn't be sufficiently degraded in my own estimation, unless I was insulted with a very considerable bribe.

Ko: The matter shall have my careful consideration.

Sir William had studied red tape at first hand as clerk in the privy council office. "I was one of the worst bargains any Government ever made," is his own comment on the misadventure. Before this he had read for the army, and he was eventually called to the bar, at which profession he practiced for four years. In the meantime the "Bab Ballads" made their appearance in "Fun," and "Bab Ballads" which, in spirit, and often in the poetical diction of their characters, are the germ of Savoy, opera. In short, from the beginning of his career, Gilbert was the master of melody.

### HIS GIFT OF MELODY.

He could throw melody into the lightest fragment of mockery or mocking truthfulness. Take Lord Toller's entreaty in "Iolanthe" to Phyllis:

Spurn not the nobly born  
With love affected,  
Nor treat with virtuous scorn  
The well connected.

Hearts just as pure and fair  
May beat in Belgrave Square  
As in the lowly air  
Of Seven Dials!

Take the well-known sing-song of our race in "Pinafore":

He is an Englishman!  
For he himself has said it.  
And it's greatly to his credit,  
That he is an Englishman!

For he might have been a Roisian,  
A French, or Turk, or Proosian,  
Or perhaps Italian!

But in spite of all temptations  
To belong to other nations,

To belong to other nations,

He remains an Englishman!  
Hurrah!  
For the true-born Englishman!

### SIR LUKE FILDES.

The author concludes her estimate of "the national debt to W. S. Gilbert" with a story of his prophecy about the title of Sir Luke Fildes. The artist reminded Gilbert that the Dairy Maid, Patience, exactly resembled "Where are you going to, my pretty maid?" Sir Luke's first successful picture. "Yes," replied Gilbert, "I remember borrowing the idea for my milkmaid's costume from your picture, but I have repaid the debt long ago by being the responsible cause of your new title." "Responsible for my new title—how do you make that out?" asked the artist. "Oh, it's easily explained," said Gilbert. "Didn't I write in 'Utopia'?

Who knows but we may count among our intellectual chickens  
Like you, an Earl of Thackeray and  
P'raps a Duke of Dickens—  
Lord Fildes and Viscount Millais  
(when they come) we'll welcome  
sweetly—  
In short, this happy country has been  
Anglicised completely!"

For Miss Browne, W. S. Gilbert is not only a master of melody and mirthful mockery, but a giver of that "intellectual laughter" which vibrates so seldom in these islands.—T. P. S. Weekly.

## James Schrum of Dartmouth Makes Valuable Discovery

Says the Most Obstinate Case of Stomach or Liver Trouble is Quickly Curable

Dartmouth, N.S., Aug. 17.—There is a strong moral in the statement of James Schrum, of Pleasant street. Like thousands of people, he was failing in health because his stomach and digestive organs were out of repair. His vitality was slipping away, he was losing ground every day. "I could not have held on much longer. I was wasting away simply because no remedy I used gave the tone and strength to my stomach that it craved for. The vital forces of my system seemed dead. I was advised to try Dr. Hamilton's Pills. What hidden weakness they searched out I don't know, but in a miraculous way they have made a new man of me. My stomach troubles are cured, rich blood now runs through my veins—clear skin and unmistakable evidences of health and vigor I feel every day. Dr. Hamilton's Pills have certainly mastered the secret of curing the sickly enervated man, and I strongly urge every one in failing or lost health to use this grand remedy. Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut are purely vegetable—all the ingredients coming from the great storehouse of Nature, they can't help but Heal, Strengthen, Cure."

**DOCTOR FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY**

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps, Colic, Summer Complaint, and all Fluxes of the Bowels are recognized by everyone as exceedingly dangerous. These diseases are too serious, too rapidly fatal, for you to experiment with cheap and dangerous imitations of the genuine Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, a remedy that has been used in thousands of homes during the past sixty-two years.

When you ask for Dr. Fowler's be sure you get it. Don't let some unscrupulous druggist palm off a cheap imitation on you. Mrs. G. Holmes, Newington, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for diarrhoea and never found anything to equal it. There are many imitations, but none so good as Dr. Fowler's."

Manufactured by The T. M. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

**WILSON'S FLY PADS**

One packet has actually killed a bushel of flies.

SOLD BY—  
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND GENERAL STORES  
10c. per packet, or 3 packets for 25c.  
will last a whole season.

Japan is the largest copper-producing country of the Far East, but as yet her output (1905) is only one-fifth of the total production of the world. The output rose from 23,899 tons in 1899 to 36,600 tons in 1905. Copper mining is at present one of Japan's weak points, the operations being conducted without method. Her IT REACHES THE SPOT—There are few remedies before the public today as efficacious in removing pain and in allaying and preventing pulmonary disorders as Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It has demonstrated its powers in thousands of instances, and a large number of testimonials as to its great value as a medicine could be seen were there occasion for it. It is for sale everywhere.







## HEROINES OF HISTORY; ZENOBIA THE WOMAN WHO BUILT A EMPIRE

By A. P. Terrance in the New York World.

This is the story of a woman who built up an empire by conquest and by such statesmanship as the world has seldom known. She was Zenobia, daughter of the Desert and Empress of the East. In the midst of the great desert that lies to the northeast of Damascus is an oasis where once stood the ancient city of Palmyra. When Rome conquered the Orient, Palmyra became a Roman city and province. It lay between Egypt and Persia, and found high favor in the eyes of the conquerors, so that it waxed rich and prosperous above all its neighbors. At last, in the middle of the third century, A. D., a merchant prince named Odenathus formed a conspiracy to wrench Palmyra free from Rome. Before he could put his plans into execution he was murdered. His son Odenathus was left to carry on the seemingly hopeless work of freeing his little province from the world-embracing Roman grip. By himself he could not possibly have done it. Through the genius of his wife, Zenobia, he succeeded.

Zenobia was of Beduin ancestry. The fierce Arab tribes who dwell in tents and spend much of their time in warfare and plunder were, still, in the aristocratic of the Orient. Zenobia, who had been a princess among them before she married Odenathus, is described by old chroniclers as a dark beauty, with shining black eyes and the strength and endurance of a man. Moreover, she was well beyond any woman of her time. She foresaw the day in which Palmyra might be free, and advised her husband accordingly. Gallienus, the weak, dissolute Emperor of Rome, waged war on Persia and was badly beaten. Zenobia rallied her desert clansmen to his aid, and Odenathus, with his Palmyra, Arabs and the remnants of the Roman army, conquered Persia. By Zenobia's advice, he took care to do so in the name of Gallienus, and yet to show the latter very clearly that Palmyra was an ally rather than a conquered province.

So well did this scheme succeed that Gallienus, grateful to him for saving Rome's foothold in the east, allowed Odenathus to call himself King of Palmyra. The little, Zenobia annexed country after country to Palmyra, until her husband ruled a vast territory that stretched from Arabia to Armenia inclusive, and was undisputed lord of the Orient.

Gallienus, seeing that Odenathus was about to declare himself independent of

Rome, had him and his eldest son Herod assassinated in 272 A. D. Zenobia wasted no time in breaking all allegiance to Rome and assuming the rank of Empress of the East. She conquered Egypt, Syria, Mesopotamia and went on to the Euphrates. Her tribes delighting in their king woman's greatness, swore allegiance to Palmyra. Her power was supreme. She ruled with wisdom and justice, and yearly increased her dominions. At last Gallienus was assassinated, even as he had assassinated so many others, and in his place the Emperor Aurelian, a very different sort of man, ruled Rome. Aurelian conquered such European countries as had dared break away from Rome, and then turned his attention to the Orient. With a tremendous army he advanced upon Zenobia. She had among her forces thousands of resolute Romans. These she sent out against Aurelian. He defeated them at Antioch and Emesa, inflicting fearful slaughter. Then he sent to Zenobia, commanding her to surrender to him, to surrender. She replied mockingly:

"I have suffered no great loss, for almost all my soldiers who have fallen are Romans, whom no will miss. The war against Zenobia, opposing statescraft and strategy to Aurelian's superior numbers. But at last the Roman Emperor besieged the city of Palmyra itself. It was then that Zenobia, with the city's allies, and exhausted its supply of money and food. Zenobia, seeing the capital must soon yield, fled secretly through the Roman lines late in 272, hoping to reach Persia. But Aurelian's spies tracked her, and she was captured just as she was getting into a boat to cross the River Euphrates.

Palmyra was raised to the ground and the inhabitants put to the sword. But for Zenobia herself the conqueror had planned what to her proud spirit was a far severer fate. He carried her back to Italy, where, on Aurelian's triumphal entry into Rome, she was forced to walk in chains behind his chariot. Yet such was the beauty and dignity of her presence and the fame of her exploits that she again and again refused to be treated with deep respect instead of showering on her the insults that generally greeted a beaten enemy of Rome.

Aurelian gave her her liberty, and she set out on her journey to the Roman capital. Zenobia, however, was a woman of a different order. Her meteoric career of glory as Empress of the East!

## HOW TO SAVE BOYS AND GIRLS

Continued from Page Eleven.

making, upon trial by combat, upon the processes of primitive industry. It would not be impossible to revive and develop these historic games into a tremendous power for the very sort of recreation and refreshment which a man living in an industrial city most needs, and of the sort which nothing else could afford him. The coming-ling of many nationalities in the average American city would not prove of disadvantage in this undertaking, for every attempt at adaptation of the primitive activities would bring the game nearer the universal type, and therefore make more valuable its recreative quality.

Perhaps never before have the pleasures of the young and mature become so definitely separated as in the modern city. The public dance halls filled with frivolous and rapid young people in a feverish search for pleasure are but a sorry substitute for the immortal dances on the village green in which all of the older people of the village participated. Chaperonage was not then a social duty, but natural and inevitable, and the whole courtship period was naturally guarded by the conventions and restraints which were taken as a matter of course, and had developed through years of publicity and simple propriety.

The modern city is content, however, to turn over all the public provision for dancing to the proprietors of "halls," who deliberately use it as a means to vice, and at the best make money from this insatiable desire on the part of young people. We have no sense of responsibility in regard to their pleasures and continually forget that amusement is stronger than vice, and that it alone can stifle the lust for which is merely the illicit expression of what might have been not only normal and recreative pleasure, but an instrument in the advance of a higher social morality. We cannot imagine a boy who by walking three blocks can secure for himself the delicious sensation to be found in the swimming pool preferring to play craps in a foul and stuffy room, or the girl who, in natural excitement which gambling offers. The spectacle of young people wandering up and down the public streets, giggling and shouting and pushing each other off the pavement, is but a sorry substitute for the charm and beauty which the period of courtship might bring into a city if it were treated with dignity and decorum. The only marvel is that this stupid attempt to put the old wine of traditional country life into the dull bottle of the modern town does not lead to disaster oftener than it does, and that the wine so long remains pure and sparkling.

Every city in the United States spends a hundredfold more money for juvenile reform than is spent in providing means of public recreation, and none of us, as yet, see the folly and shame of such a procedure. We have discovered in Chicago that the delinquents brought into the juvenile court are practically all over 12 years of age; that these lads get into trouble largely because no provision is made for their activities when they become too stirring for the simple plays of childhood, and insist upon a more vigorous and manly expression. We have not yet collected the data which the South Side parks of Chicago might afford to demonstrate how far the means for public recreation provided by them is reducing delinquency, but some of us have little doubt what the figures will finally show.

WORKS CAUSE feverishness, meaning and restlessness during sleep. Mother's "Worms" is pleasant, safe and effective. If your druggist has none in stock, get him to procure a box.

## THE ISLAND OF MALTA

Continued From Page Eleven.

beautiful. Great walls, which look like forts, rise up from the water, and back of these the houses mount the hills in terraces. Many of the buildings are painted in bright colors, and under the glorious sun of the Mediterranean they shine out resplendent. The city has some fine structures. It has an opera house, in which Matti sang the first time she came to Malta, and the price she received was \$25.

Another building of note is the Church of St. John, containing the tombs of the grand masters of the Knights of Malta. This church is one of the most remarkable in Europe, and it is revered by the knights throughout the world. It is now over 300 years old, but it is still in excellent condition. The church is a masterpiece of architecture. It has an altar magnificently carved and fairly loaded with gold and silver. The railing in front of it is made of virgin silver, and beneath it are kept the keys of Jerusalem, Acre and Rhodes. Some of the paintings in the church were brought from Rhodes, and it has tapestries made in Brussels at a cost of \$50,000.

You have heard of the Cappuccini Cemetery in Rome, the chapel of which is walled with the bones of dead monks. I visited a similar one a few weeks ago during a trip to Palermo, the capital of Sicily, and found here at Malta another evidence of the grotesque taste of the fathers of the past. I refer to a church here known as the Church of the Monks, in which the bodies of the deceased were put away unburied. The skeletons are wrapped in white cloth, which they wear in life, and they will, I suppose, be thus clad until the day of judgment. The place is a hideous one, and a visit to it sometimes at a "halls," who deliberately use it as a means to vice, and at the best make money from this insatiable desire on the part of young people. We have no sense of responsibility in regard to their pleasures and continually forget that amusement is stronger than vice, and that it alone can stifle the lust for which is merely the illicit expression of what might have been not only normal and recreative pleasure, but an instrument in the advance of a higher social morality. We cannot imagine a boy who by walking three blocks can secure for himself the delicious sensation to be found in the swimming pool preferring to play craps in a foul and stuffy room, or the girl who, in natural excitement which gambling offers. The spectacle of young people wandering up and down the public streets, giggling and shouting and pushing each other off the pavement, is but a sorry substitute for the charm and beauty which the period of courtship might bring into a city if it were treated with dignity and decorum. The only marvel is that this stupid attempt to put the old wine of traditional country life into the dull bottle of the modern town does not lead to disaster oftener than it does, and that the wine so long remains pure and sparkling.

PRETTY MALTESE MAIDENS. Like the Maltese girls, they have large, oval faces, which are somewhat pensive. They wear great black hoods over their heads, with long black cloaks hanging to their knees, and the hood is bound at the front over a thin piece of whalebone, which is drawn over the head, and the hood is pulled down over the face. The left arm is usually covered by one part of this dress, and the right is used for holding down the other side and bring into the two together.

In most respects the Maltese of the better classes dress much like the people of Europe, and it is only the peasants who have costumes at all out of the way. Their dresses consist of a long, flowing gown, and a pair of striped native cotton, and they seldom have shoes. The men wear short pantaloons, which leave the legs bare to the knee, being tied about the waist with a girdle of cotton or silk. Above this they have on a cotton shirt, and sometimes a vest, ornamented with rows of silver buttons made of American quarter dollars or English shillings. They seldom wear coats. Their heads are usually covered with caps of bright colors made in the shape of a bag so long that the crown of the cap often hangs down to the shoulders. They sometimes carry their money and their tobacco in their caps.

The people here affect the simple life. Outside the cities the houses are of one story. They are usually stone huts, built of materials gathered on the ground. The doors and windows are made by the carpenters, and the village blacksmiths supply the locks and hinges. The people have little farms, on which they raise fruit and small quantities of grain. They grow oranges and grapes, and these they have been, and raise the honey for which the island is noted. Among the chief domestic animals are goats, of which there are some 20,000. I have seen them in Morocco, Tunisia and Tripoli. They are tame, and about the best along the Mediterranean, and are imported not only on account of their milk, but as breeders. They give so much milk that the whole population depends upon them for its supply, and a few cows which are kept are not regarded with favor. Indeed, there is not enough pasture on the island to furnish good cow's milk.

Maltese goats are the chief com-

petitors of the Angora goat; and it is questionable whether they were more valuable for our country than the latter. There is a demand in all the American cities for goat's milk for babies, and young kids are said to sell at the price of lambs. Here in Malta, goat's milk brings about 8 or 10 cents a quart, and the average goat yields from two to two and one-half quarts per day. The milk is not used for cheese or butter, although fresh butter and cheese made of sheep's milk are sold. I see goats in the street every morning. They are driven from house to house and milked at the doors. A not uncommon thing is the tying of rags about the goat's nipples, to prevent the kids sucking their mothers between milking times.

## MALTA IN HISTORY.

One of the most interesting things about this island is its story in connection with the Knights of Malta, owned and ruled by for many years. The islands are among the oldest in history. It was on Gozo that Calypso lived. She was the nymph who enchanted Ulysses and kept him for seven years, on the island of the Sirens. In the thirteenth century, the island was taken by the knights of the Order of St. John. In this connection I am reminded of a talk I had with Mrs. (Gen.) Grant, the wife of our own great Ulysses, in which she told me that she had seen the island. He replied that his Calypso was with him in the person of his wife, and there was no danger of his being enchanted by any other elf.

Malta once belonged to the Phoenicians and was colonized by the Carthaginians. Before that it was owned by the Greeks, and, after the Punic wars, by the Romans. Later on it was attached to Sicily, and after the Roman power was overthrown it was occupied by the Vandals, the Goths, and again by the Greeks. In the tenth century the Arabs took possession of it, and later on the Normans came in and ruled it under one form or other for hundreds of years.

## THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

It was in 1530 that Charles V. of Spain gave Malta to the order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who thereupon took the title of the Knights of Malta, and fortified it. At this time there were only Malta, but also Gozo and Tripoli. They took upon themselves the defense of the Mediterranean. They made war upon the Barbary pirates, and defeated the Turks again and again, and defeated the Sultan when he attacked them. They waged war with the Moles for generations; and it was not until Napoleon Bonaparte, on his way to Egypt, besieged them that they surrendered. The French held the island for 28 years, and when the French took it they agreed to give the grand master of the knights an annual pension of about \$60,000, and to every French knight resident in Malta a yearly allowance of \$100.

The French siege was followed by one of the English and Portuguese fleets, which lasted two years. During a part of this time there was a famine in Malta. Fresh pork sold for \$2 a pound, dogs and cats were generally eaten, and even rats brought an exorbitant price.

While the knights had possession of the island they lived in great style. There was each language had a particular post assigned them in case of attack, and there were also palaces or inns where all the members ate and assembled together to transact business. The palace of the grand master was surrounded by the four principal streets. It still stands and is now occupied by the officers of the British garrison. This building covers more than two acres. It has two courts, a large central courtyard, one of which is now used as an amusement court for the British officers. The interior of the palace is elegant, the chief halls and apartments being embellished with paintings and tapestries. The battles of the order. One of the most interesting parts of the building is the armory. It is a great hall running the whole length of the structure, and containing the many warlike weapons and trophies which belonged to the Knights of Malta. In it there are now 90 complete coats of armor for mounted knights, and a large number of weapons used by the infantry of the past. The complete suit of armor of a knight of the order, which was made among the muskets of the garrison, looking like sentinels and giving the whole a somber appearance. In one piece of armor several slight dents may be seen. They were caused by shooting it with a musket at 180 feet. The bullets failed to penetrate or break the steel.

## CITTA VECCHIA.

The old capital of Malta is six miles from Valetta, and on a hill which is called "Citta Vecchia." It is there that the grand masters had their summer residences, and they were inaugurated. They left Valetta early in the morning, escorted by bodyguards and bands of musketeers. When the grand master came near the city he was saluted by musketry, and one of the chief citizens came out and gave him a bunch of artificial flowers, making an appropriate speech, and then he returned. When the grand master arrived at the gates he knelt down before a cross which had been erected there, and the keys of the city were given to him. At the same time he swore that he would respect the privileges and franchises of the city. After this he went to the cathedral to rest, and then on back to Valetta.

Citta Vecchia is in the center of the island, and about 10 miles from Valetta. It is so high up that on a clear day the coasts of both Sicily and Africa may be seen from its walls. According to tradition St. Paul the Apostle, accompanied by St. Luke, spent three months on the island of Malta. During this time they lived not far from Citta Vecchia, in a cave, over which a church was built about 200 years ago. The cave is about 36 feet in diameter, and 8 feet high. There is a marble statue of St. Paul in the middle of it, and lights are kept burning before this day and night. Among the relics of the church is a piece of the true cross upon which the Saviour was crucified, and also relics of more than six of the apostles and of other saints.

## THEY SPEAK MALTESE.

Malta has been a possession of the British since Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. Nevertheless, the people do not speak English, and although ruled for centuries by foreigners they still have a language of their own. There have been attempts to suppress the Maltese tongue, but the Maltese object, and they still speak the same language that they have in the past. There are a number of newspapers published in Maltese, and the Maltese is used to some extent in the schools. The percentage of illiteracy is great. Not more than one-tenth of the people can read or write, and many of the children do not go to school. Nevertheless, there are common schools and private schools everywhere. There is a university, a lyceum and a large school for girls. There is a public library in Valetta which contains over 4,000 volumes, and there are many of the books of the Knights of St. John.

In religion Malta is Roman Catholic. There are a bishop and more than 1,000 priests and monks. There are a number of convents and five nunneries on the island, and these are conducted after the manner of the middle ages, the nuns seldom coming out of their seclusion. There are more than a hundred Catholic churches and chapels, some of which are elaborately decorated. Many of the churches are rich, and that of St. Paul is said to own more than \$1,000,000 worth of jewels, altar ornaments and jeweled robes.

## HEREDITY AMONG FEEBLE MINDED

A TERRIBLE FORCE ACTING AGAINST WELL-BEING OF SOCIETY.

A study of 803 families, selected because of feeble-mindedness in one or more generations, has been made from records in the office of the Indiana board of state charities. These families consist of 3,048 members, of whom 1,684, or 55 per cent, are feeble-minded. It has not been possible to learn the parentage of every one of these persons, but counting only those of whose parents we have some information, it was found that of 1,748, or 57.3 per cent, one or the other, and frequently both, of the parents were feeble-minded or afflicted with some related physical defect. Included in these 803 families are 312 families in which feeble-mindedness was found in two or more generations. In this group there are 1,643 individuals, of whom 57 per cent are either mentally or physically defective. In the first generation either the father or the mother, and frequently both, are feeble-minded. Their descendants in the second generation numbered 59 men and women, who married into the families and became parents of later generations, number 754, of whom 53, or 7.04 per cent are defective. The entire number of descendants, extending into the fifth generation, and including 76 men and women who married into the families, is 1,019, and among them are 624 defectives. This indicates inherited defect in 61.2 per cent of the descendants of these 312 feeble-minded parents.

There was a family in which a typical of what can be gathered by care, in other states. It shows one of the most potential destructive factors in our civilization; one of the most terrible forces acting against society; a fact we have to face, a condition to meet, a power that must be kept under—Charities and Commons.

## USED BIBLE AS CIPHER

When she left her home in the small town to come to New York to take up a special course of study, her pet sister was fast reaching the crisis of a love affair. The pet sister was a most winsome young lady, and had long kept a goodly train of suitors a-sighing. Was this affair to be the grand affair, the other sister hoped so, for she liked the young man cordially—thought he was just the sort to make a proper brother-in-law.

But the weeks passed, and not a bit of definite news about the progress of the affair did the older sister receive in her city boarding-house. She became anxious, Louise, she thought, must not go on recklessly trifling in such important matters.

Then one night about 10 o'clock, just as she was going to bed, came a telegram. The servant brought it up. The older sister was country girl enough to be thoroughly frightened by the pale manila, black-lined envelope. Her companion looked at it with a gathered courage to open it. This is what she read:

"Solomon six three. LOUISE. Solomon six three! Whatever in the world! Oh, yes, yes, stupid, it of course meant the Song of Solomon, sixth chapter, third verse. But—and her cheeks flushed with shame—she had no Bible!"

There was a great scurrying about the boarding-house to find a copy of the sacred Book. The girls were routed out in vain. On all sides the cry arose, "Who's got a Bible?" Just thinking of the sister trying to sleep that night without knowing what that verse was! It would have been just like a woman to lie down to pleasant dreams, and not know that she could satisfy her curiosity in the morning—not a lady. The landlady, good soul, came to the rescue. She was no heathen. She had a Bible. Up to her room with it flew the sister, and shut the door. Such a turning over of pages by eager, nervous fingers. Solomon six three. She found it, and then she cried "Hurrah!" and laughed, for the verse was: "I am my beloved's, and my beloved is mine."—New York Press.

## THE POMPOUS PEER

The late Lord Ritchie was not renowned as a wit, but a few years ago he scored against a pompous peer who recanted the inclusion of a middle-class commoner in the cabinet. They met at an "official" dinner given on the eve of the opening of Parliament, and when they were introduced the peer regarded Mr. Ritchie superciliously, and quite irrelevantly introduced the subject of the sugar trade, in which Mr. Ritchie was commercially interested.

"Quite an interesting business," said the peer, playing with his eyeglasses. "Very interesting," the minister assented.

"How much sugar goes to the pound, Mr. Ritchie?" inquired the peer, with a slow, insolent smile.

"A pound of sugar and a pound of oakum weigh exactly the same, my lord," replied Mr. Ritchie.

The peer turned away with an angry flush. One of his relatives had recently been convicted of fraud.—London Answers.

## MINOR INCIDENT USED BY PHYSICIAN.

The heir apparent of the Sirgupa State, a boy of 11 years, has developed a remarkable aptitude for shikar. He began to use a gun when only 7 years of age, and up to the present time has accounted for seven tigers, six panthers and two bears, not to mention other large and small game.

NEARLY ALL INFANTS are more or less subject to diarrhea and colic. It is not without a bottle of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Baby's Own Food. This medicine is a specific for such complaints, and is highly spoken of by those who have used it.

## GREAT SPANISH BULL FIGHTERS

STORIES OF FRASCUOLO AND LAGARTIJO, THE TOREADORS.

The fact that an English princess would be obliged, as part of the ordinary duties of her position, to attend bullfights recently drew a considerable degree of shocked attention to the national sport of Spain. Its cruelty is self-evident, the horrible side of the show needs no exposure. But in a recent article Le Mercure, dealing with the lives of famous matadors, shows the romantic and semi-heroic elements of the game; anything requiring the highest degree of courage and cool deliberation, along with extreme skill, grace and agility, and even danger, having inevitably something fine and stirring to watch. To be a successful toreador takes practically a lifetime's preparation.

## HISTORIC NAMES.

How cool the great toreadors (for there are many historic names won in the huge arenas), are able to keep in shape by a case quoted in Le Mercure. Despardis, a well-known matador, always arranged that as the bull was let into the arena its horns should tear a fragment of his clothing; while Frascuelo, still more famous, would set his teeth into the flesh of a bull, and again by the Greek and Latin men, who married into the families and became parents of later generations, number 754, of whom 53, or 7.04 per cent are defective. The entire number of descendants, extending into the fifth generation, and including 76 men and women who married into the families, is 1,019, and among them are 624 defectives. This indicates inherited defect in 61.2 per cent of the descendants of these 312 feeble-minded parents.

## SPANISH PRIDE.

Frascuelo was covered in scars, while Lagartijo, after twenty-five years' work, boasted that not a scratch had touched his person. These two naturally had one mother, while nevertheless recognizing, as it were, a great opponent. Outwardly, they were the best of friends, and a story, whose truth is vouched for, is told, showing the impracticable pride which is so strong a trait not only of the Spanish matador, but of the whole nation.

Frascuelo, it is said, one day met his rival riding a very beautiful mare. "Senor," he said, "what a magnificent animal!"

"She is yours, senor, if you will accept her."

"But most certainly not. How could I dream of depriving you of such a beautiful creature?"

"Your acceptance would delight me."

"I believe you; but, indeed, I could not think of it."

"As you wish. Let us refer to it no more."

The two then parted, after profound and courteous salutations. Next day Frascuelo, who was a very early riser, saw outside his window Lagartijo's valuable mare lying dead on the ground. A dagger was stuck in its forehead with a card attached.

On the card was written, "Rafael Molina (Lagartijo) never takes back what he has once offered to a friend."

## ABUSE OF THE HORSE

Is the stall always sweet and well ventilated—not at the rear, or in the passageway and in cool weather, but at the head and in the hottest nights of summer and at (say) 4 o'clock of a stifling July morning? You don't know? Well, why don't you? And are you fit to have a horse if you don't? Is the surcingle always comfortably loose, or is it, as usual, drawn as tight as an average husky groom can draw it "to keep the blankets in place." Now if it is tight when the animal is standing up, and if you have a horse whom you mean to personally and give him two or three holes in the surcingle for a few nights ("unbeknownst") to your employee, and then inquire again. This carelessness is universal and hideously cruel. It bruises the ridge and back, prevents rest and sleep, and is indefensible upon any pretext, for a groomed girl, any of the blankets with straps sewn, will keep the covering in place and allow the surcingle to be as tight as a vice, and the surcingle for him is nothing else—to rest in peace. While you are about it, just measure his halter and see if he can lie down. Many a horse is purposely tied too short to save the groom trouble in cleaning him; also see if the nose band in the halter is loose enough so that he can chew comfortably; that the throatlash is not too tight; that the crownpiece and browband are not harsh-edged leather which will rasp and irritate his ears, and then offer him a pall of water—two, probably—and see if James has not, as usual, left him about half-cared for to get along until daylight the best way he can. Again, find out if he is afraid of the dark—many horses are—and if he is a "night kicker," be sure that he does thus dread the departure of daylight, and leave an artificial light, dim or bright, but at all events, enough to allay his paroxysms of terror. Ninety stall kickers in the hundred will abandon the practice forthwith if a light is left in the stable. The expense is small, the cure almost certain.—Outing.

## STEEL PAVEMENT.

Paris is experimenting with what is called steel pavement. It is really a concrete pavement reinforced with a steel framework. The metal part of the pavement is a plate of perforated steel, and with strong bolts of steel running through it between the perforations. Each section has some resemblance to a steel harrow, only the teeth are square and blunt. It will be superior to asphalt in ultimate economy, and to wood both in the better footing that it affords to horses and in the fact that it will not admit of dangerous ruts developing. The sample laid cost \$5.40 a square meter (a little more than a square yard), but when the work is done on a large scale it is believed the price can be cut to about \$4.50.

## INTENSIFIED FRUIT JUICES AN IMPROVEMENT ON NATURE

A Discovery that is Revolutionizing Medicine.

Remarkable Success Attends the Finding of a New Medicinal Compound by Combining the Juices of Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes.

Fruit helps to keep one healthy. Fruit, in itself, will not cure disease. The medicinal principle—or that part of fruit which has a curative effect—is in such infinitesimal quantities, that it is unable to overcome a diseased condition of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys or skin.

Just here is where science stepped in. An Ottawa physician did what nature could not do. He first found that some fruits were stronger medicinally than others—and that apples, oranges, figs and prunes contained all the healing properties of other fruits. There are two principles in fruit juices—bitter and sweet. After extracting the juices of the four fruits mentioned, this physician succeeded in replacing one atom of the sweet principle by one of the bitter. This resulted in an entirely new combination being formed. This new compound was many times more

active medicinally than the fruit juices. Where eating fruit only helped to keep one well, this compound actually cured disease.

To make it more valuable still, this physician added the finest tonics and antiseptics, and then, by evaporating the entire compound to a powder, made it into tablets.

This, in short, is the method of making "Fruit-a-tives"—these wonderful tablets—the most reliable cure for Constipation, Biliousness, Stomach Troubles, Kidney and Bladder Disease, and Skin Affections. Being made from fruit, "Fruit-a-tives" may be taken by women and children without fear of ill-effect.

Don't take a substitute. If your druggist does not handle them, send 50c for a box to Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

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## Perrin's Biscuits

Just open a tin or a parchmentine package of

"Perrin's" Cream Sodas and see how invitingly clean and fresh they look.

Taste one and discover how crisp, tender and appetizing they are.

Eat as many as you like—they are easy to digest, wholesome and nourishing.

Ask your grocer for "Perrin's," and insist on getting "Perrin's"



## NEWEST RAILROAD TIES

The latest improvement in railroad ties is a combination of wood and metal which, it is claimed, solves the present difficulties. The amount of wood employed is quite small as compared with that entering into a full tie, and yet it is said to be sufficient to impart the same elasticity to the railroad as is experienced when the wooden ties are used. In addition to this, the wood used in the combination is so protected that its life is greatly prolonged. This steel tie is of the same length as the wooden one, eight feet, and consists of steel channels five inches deep. The wood made use of is in the shape of bearings, which are two feet long, eight feet wide and six feet deep, and these form a solid foundation for the rails. The tracks are spiked in the usual manner. The wooden bearings becoming damaged by use or otherwise may be replaced by the removal of one bolt without disturbing the tie. Its increased length of life as compared with the tie is due to the fact that it does not come in contact with the ground.—Railway News.

The cost of the Torrey-Alexander Mission in Philadelphia, which lasted three months, was \$36,355. Dr. Torrey, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Butler, their solo singer, Mr. Harkness, their pianist, and Mr. Munhall received altogether \$4,300. The rent of the two armories and the Academy of Music, where the meetings were held, amounted to \$10,675, and the fitting up of the two armories came to \$12,228.25. The cost of postage, printing, advertising, stenographers and clerical force brought the whole up to \$36,355.

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## HEROINES OF HISTORY; MARGARET THE RULER OF THE NORTH

By A. P. Terhune, in the New York World.

There is a peninsula running down between the North Sea and the Baltic which in olden times was feared and hated throughout the whole world. For it was the abode of the dreaded Norsemen, whose very name was such a word of terror that the ancient church litanies contained the prayer: "From the fury of the Northmen, good Lord deliver us."

The people of Norway and Sweden lived in a bare, rocky, seagirt land, where farming and other peaceful arts could not afford them a livelihood. So, with their neighbors of Denmark, to the south of the peninsula, they turned to the sea for a living. Their long, serpent-prowed galleys, hung with shields and manned with fierce, blue-eyed, yellow-haired pirates, swept down upon the peaceful coasts of France and England, burning towns, stealing everything of value, and butchering the panic-stricken inhabitants. One sea king had even advanced on Paris, and had only spared the French capital when he was awarded a rich province of France for his own. There he settled, his duchy taking the name of Normandy (or "Norman's Land"). Another Danish ruler, Canute by name, in the early part of the eleventh century had made himself King of England.

When the southern countries at length grew too strong for them, the Scandinavians began quarreling among themselves. Petty reigns, blood feuds, dynasties wiped out in wholesale killings, long periods of anarchy broken by the semi-occasional rule of some really masterful king, was the early history of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. And out of all this chaos it remained for one woman to restore order and prosperity, and to bind the three quarrelsome countries peacefully into one mighty, contented, harmonious nation.

This woman was the Danish Princess Margaret, whose prowess won for her the title of "The Feminine of the North." She was but 27 when, in 1260, her husband, King Hakon VI. of Norway died. Two years earlier their son Olaf, heir to the throne, had lost his life. Margaret, widowed and childless, faced the world alone. It was a crisis where the only way of escape was a day would have abandoned herself to grief or have become a nun. Her career was seemingly at an end. But, as a matter of

fact, it had barely begun, for, instead of letting sorrow and loneliness crush her, Margaret set to work on that mightiest, most engrossing of all occupations—nation-building.

She secured her position as Queen of Norway, then turned her attention toward Denmark. She had formerly succeeded in having her young son, Olaf, chosen king of this country. But that had not led her to claim the throne for herself. The Danes were aghast at this being knit to Norway, a frequently hostile kingdom. But when the matter was brought before the Danish Parliament, Margaret won that body to her cause by promising to increase greatly its privileges and to promote Denmark's interests. Parliament was thus won to her side, and the two countries were joined as one under her rule.

Not content, she next turned her wonderful diplomatic skill on Sweden, forming for herself a strong party among the Swedes and laying clever plans for annexation. The Duke of Mecklenburg claimed the Swedish throne and war followed.

Margaret proved herself as good a general as diplomat. She routed the opposing forces in battle and took the duke prisoner. After this it was a matter of no great difficulty to annex Sweden. By the treaty of Calmar, 1397, Margaret was made sovereign of the three powerful northern nations, and found herself the most important person in Europe, and Queen of the greatest realm.

With a light, tactful, but ever firm hand she guided the destinies of her triple possessions, and not only held all three in subjection, but wrought throughout their boundaries a feeling of loyalty and patriotism, welding the trio of warring, distrustful lands into one splendid, all-powerful kingdom. Then she set to work planning for the continuance of their unity. By wise laws she endeavored to remove any chance of their separating in future years. But here she met her first failure, for, on her death in 1412, at the age of 50, the crown went to her grandnephew, Eric, as she was childless. Eric managed in a pitifully short space of time to undo nearly all his great-aunt had accomplished, and eventually Jose the throne, thus forever shattering Margaret's dream of a united kingdom for the grand, united Scandinavian nation she had so brilliantly created.

## Mark Twain As An Orator

T. P. O'CONNOR'S APPRECIATION OF THE HUMORIST IN THE ROLE OF SPEAKER—HE IS OFTEN SAD.

It may seem impossible to write anything new about Mark Twain; and yet I believe I have something to say about him that has never been said before. He is known as the great humorist; as the great master of tears as well as laughter; as the great reasoner—as shown in his dissection of the Christian Science myth; as a great controversialist—witness his scathing exposure of the atrocities of King Leopold in the Congo. But I have never seen any mention of the fact that he is one of the great orators of his time. This fact first dawned upon me when I heard him speak at the luncheon over which Mr. Birrell presided. He had made a speech for half an hour or so which consisted entirely of rollicking jokes which sent the whole company into fits of laughter; and everybody might have expected that he was going to end on this note—that in fact, he had no other note on which he could play but this. And then all of a sudden, with a transition so easy and so natural that you scarcely perceived it at first, he dropped the cap and bells, and one saw into the depths of the man.

Like so many great humorists, Mark Twain is often like all men of strong and deep emotion, he is incapable of recovering from some of fortune's wounds. And there are two wounds from which he has not recovered—from which he never will recover—the death of his wife and the death of his daughter, Susan. It was to these great sorrows that suddenly he referred, and at once there came over the gathering, which had been shouting its tumultuous laughter a moment before, that great deadly stillness which is always the truest sign of an audience being stirred to its uttermost depths. And it was not merely the beautiful language in which this reference to his great trouble was clothed that thrilled the audience, it was the perfect delivery and management of voice which has a great gamut of melodies—a voice the most perfect singer or actor might envy. And then it was that I realized how tremendous was Mark Twain's power over an audience; and how richly he was endowed with that divine afflatus which makes one man able to play on every chord of the hearts of hundreds or thousands of other men who listen to him. It was to me almost a revelation.

But it was at the banquet given by Lord Mayor Japp in Liverpool last week that I saw the real proof that Mark Twain ought to have been an orator by occupation as well as a writer. His health was proposed by myself; it is necessary just to give a short extract from my little address, perhaps, to lead up to the passage and the scene I am about to give. Here it is:

"There was in Mark Twain's career an episode which has especially appealed to us, and which in some respects makes an episode in the life of one of the heroes and martyrs of our literary history—I mean Sir Walter Scott. Sir Walter Scott became a member of a great publishing firm. He was making a large income from literature, but he thought with Richelieu and Mark Twain that his true mission was publishing. Face to face with the dark spectre of ruin, he set to work and

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managed to rescue some of his fortune, but he died at his work. Dr. Cleland had a somewhat similar experience, but with the tongue and unquenchable energy of his race he faced the situation. He traveled all over the world. Thousands of people were only too glad to help him, but he relied only on his own energy, his own unimpeachable integrity of purpose, and at the end of three years of hard drudgery, lecturing in all parts of the world, he was able to say that he was a free man, and to give an example of a map of courage and energy and honesty in the face of calamity. But, gentlemen, when he traveled down the Mississippi, when he went from one town to another all through America, from office to office, when he saw the miner in Nevada and California, he was going through that great university of life which has made him the great man of letters of today.

I omit the brilliant witlings with which the greater part of Mark Twain's reply was occupied; everybody is now accustomed to the fact that there is no living man can approach him in a humorous after-dinner speech; what I want to insist on is the other side—the purely oratorical side of the man.

Therefore, do I come at once to the serious passages in which the great speech finally ended. I had—as has been seen—alluded to the historic lecturing tour he had taken to pay the debt which another man had accumulated for him in the business of publisher, and this is how he alluded to that fact; it will be seen how recurrent is the memory of that beautiful character who was the lodestone of his life:

"Pay paid a compliment to me about the time when I was bankrupt and heavily in debt. But I always feel when that is referred to that I should tell the truth about it. My lay-headed commercial friends said that the business would pay 30 cents on the dollar, and I ought to let it pay that and go free. Now, a man can be easily persuaded to step outside the strict moral line, but it is not so with a woman. It was my wife who said, 'No; you shall pay one hundred cents on the dollar, and I am with you all the time.' She kept her word, and it is rather more due to her than to myself."

You can realize how suddenly all the temper of that audience was transformed, and how this beautiful and touching allusion to that wonderful type of all the stern sense of right, combined with all a woman's tenderness and devotion, moved the great audience which Mark Twain was addressing.

From that moment forward, the speech was not mere speech; it was a rich symphony. He approached at last a peroration, the like of which I have rarely heard. Here it is:

"Home is dear to us all, and I am now departing for mine on the other side of the ocean. Oxford has conferred upon me the loftiest honor that has ever fallen to my fortune, the one I should have chosen as outranking any and all others, and more precious to me than any and all others within the gift of men or states to bestow upon me. And I have had, in the four weeks that I have been here, another lofty honor, a continuous honor, an honor which has known no interruption in all these twenty-six days, a most moving and pulse-stirring honor; the hearty hand-grip and the cordial welcome which does not descend from the pale gray matter of the brain, but comes up with the red blood out of the heart! It makes me proud, and it makes me humble. Many and many a year ago I read an anecdote in Dana's 'Two Years Before the Mast.' A frivolous little self-important captain of a coasting schooner, who was known as a coasting trader in the dried-apple and kitchen furniture trade, was always halting

every vessel that came in sight, just to hear himself talk and air his small grandeur. One day a majestic Indian came plowing by, with course on course of canvas towering into the sky, her decks and yards swarming with sailors, with macaws and monkeys and all manner of strange and romantic creatures populating her rigging, and thereto her freightage of precious spices lading the breeze of the Orient. Of course, the little coaster captain hopped into the shrouds and squeaked a hail: 'Ship ahoy! What ship is that, and whence and whither?' In a deaf and thunderous bass came the answer back, through a speaking trumpet: 'The Begum of Bengal, a 123 days out from Canton—homeward bound! What ship is that?' The little captain's vanity was all crushed out of him, and most humbly he squeaked back: 'Only the Mary Ann—fourteen hours out from Boston, bound for Kittery Point with—nothing to speak of.' That eloquent word 'only' expressed the depths of his stricken humbleness.

"And what is my case? During perhaps one hour in the twenty-four—not more than that—I stop and reflect. Then I am humble, then I am properly meek and for that little time I am 'only the Mary Ann,' fourteen hours out, and clogged with vegetables and tinsware; but all the other twenty-three my self-satisfaction rides high, and I am the stately Indian, plowing the great sea under a cloud of sail, and laden with a rich freightage of the kindred words that were ever spoken of a wandering alien, I think; 'in twenty-six crowded and fortunate days seen multiplied by five, and I am the Begum of Bengal, 123 days out from Canton—homeward bound.'"

A wonderful bit of literature you will see at once; but that is not the reason I transfer it to these columns; it is because of the extraordinary way in which it was delivered, and its marvelous effect.

The audience sat suddenly in spell-bound and almost painful silence, and the voice rang out on the stillness—very quiet, very self-controlled, but clear as the bells whose chiming reach you on a far-off hill from the belfry in the chapel of your native town. And at last the audience could restrain itself no longer; and when in rich, resonant, uplifted voice Mark Twain sang out the words: 'I am the Begum of Bengal, 123 days out from Canton,' there burst forth a great cheer from one end of the room to the other. It seemed an inopportune cheer, and for a moment it upset Mark Twain, and yet it was felicitous in opportuneness. Slowly, after a long pause, came the last two words—like that curious, detached and high note in which a great piece of music sometimes suddenly and abruptly ends—"Homeward bound." Again there was a cheer; but this time it was lower; it was subdued; it was the fitting echo to the beautiful words—with its double significance—the parting from a hispid land, the return to the native land—was a peace and a wall. It is only a great litterateur that could conceive such a passage; it is only a great orator that could deliver it.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in T. P.'s Weekly.

## HOW DIVERS ARE TRAINED

SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND—HOW SCIENCE HAS HELPED THEM TO WORK IN THE SEA.

London Daily News: The Admiralty trains divers, and every British warship carries at least one representative of the craft, and frequently more. There are training schools at Portsmouth, Davenport and Sheerness.

One of the difficulties with which divers have to contend is probably not realized by a landsman—namely, that the greater the depth the greater is the pressure of water on the man's body, and the greater the labor and exhaustion of working. The naval authorities limit their men to a depth of 120 feet. The greatest depth to which a man has descended is said by Siebe to have been 204 feet, and the pressure at that depth was extraordinary—namely, 88½ pounds to the square inch. One wonders how any human being could stand it. Twelve fathoms, or about 70 feet, would be enough for most men. The ears and nose would probably begin to bleed, and the pressure on the head would be very serious. A practiced diver can, of course, descend much deeper without such unpleasant sensations.

His dress costs more than a hundred pounds; it is of tanned twill and rubber, and made in one piece, with a big opening at the neck. The helmet is of copper and screws on to the shoulders so tightly that the water cannot penetrate the joint. Air is pumped down to him by a pipe made of canvas and rubber and outlet valves, which only open outwardly, are placed at convenient places to permit the valves to be closed. These valves are extremely important, as by them the diver can regulate his supply of air.

In addition to this pipe, the diver has a lifeline enabling him to communicate with his assistants above water. This was formerly done by a series of concerted tugs or jerks on the line, but the method is being superseded as a means of communication by the telephone, the wires being conveyed by the lifeline. He therefore touches the lifeline, and talks as if he were in the city.

Another great improvement is the use of the electric lamp, though in some West Indian waters a diver can see clearly for some distance. In other waters again the darkness is intense twenty or thirty feet down. The weight of the dress is extraordinary, and is necessary to enable the diver to maintain his stability. His helmet weighs considerably over a quarter of a hundredweight, and his boots, taken together, about as much, while if these be not sufficient, he elaps lead upon his shoulders.

## MEANINGS OF WORDS ENTIRELY CHANGED

PROCESS OF LANGUAGE-FRAMING—ORIGIN OF SLANG.

Pdantry in language is folly. Suppose that the origins of every word were ransacked before it was admitted as worthy to be in company of decent people—let us take the harmless, indispensable French word *tete* for example. This is believed to come from the Latin word for a jar. How does a word meaning jar turn into a word meaning head? The explanation probably is that tests in Low Latin was used to mean head, and thus passed into French in that irregular sense. We have an almost exact parallel in the slang word "mug" for face,—"your ugly mug." Conceivably—"your mug"—"mug" may be as respectable English for face some day as *tete* is respectable French for head. In Paris today the English word "snob" is being used in a sense unknown to us. It is used where we should say "dandy" or "fop." Our word "shamefaced" is only a corruption of the beautiful old word "shamefast" (like "steadfast"), yet this misuse is at least as old as Dryden: "Who would care to forfeit so well understood and useful a word?"

Another word wrongly supposed to have the sanction of the authorized version of the Bible is "helpmate." This has become quite intelligibly corrupted into "helpmate." But in the words of Genesis, "a help meet for him," "meet," is simple an adjective, meaning suitable or appropriate. Compare the words of the communion service in the prayer book: "it is very meet, right, and our bounden duty."

Other changes, though no worse in themselves, are being very properly resisted still. "Phenomenal" is used by thousands of persons who might be expected to know better, in no better sense than "wonderful." Of course, there is some excuse; the word "phenomenon" meaning simply "something which appears" so often happens to be used of natural manifestations which are remarkable that the transition from a thing that appears to a thing that is potent is not difficult. Probably Dickens helped the mistake with the Infant Phenomenon. Innumerable errors are made, like "helpmate" and "shamefaced," to false analogy.

"Swashbuckling" is one of these. We should not have been tempted to write it if the verb "to buckle" had not existed. "To burgle" is rather different, and seems to be a more audacious proclamation that a verb was wanted from the noun "burglar." In the same way, we are in some slight danger from the word "enthusiasm." But of all false analogies, the most vile to our mind, is the word "electrocute." We should be the poorer if we kept out ill-formed words. Objection is made to "reliable," and no doubt if you rely upon a thing, the adjective should strictly be "reliable upon," not "reliable." Only you cannot say that. If we wish to avoid all appearance of evil, we shall do without the word altogether. But we do not understand why so many purists pass without a qualm such words, which are equally objectionable, as "indispensable" and "laughable"—and now that we come to think of it—the word "objectionable" itself.

A source of questionable words, different from unwitting corruption and false analogy, is slang. Slang is often indiscriminately assailed as though it were not language in the making, and often the best part of language too—its most nutty idioms. Slang is commonly, indeed, the expression of concentrated vitality. It is often metaphorical, and the brain must work at higher pressure to produce metaphor than to produce simile. "To strike oil," "to pan out," "to side-track," "to get a cinch on," "to fire out," all these are vivid metaphors, and emerge directly from the experiences of the nation than created them. A man is "side-tracked" by his superiors; we see a picture of him derelict and silent on the sliding while the main stream of traffic roars by. It is often metaphorical, and the brain must work at higher pressure to produce metaphor than to produce simile. 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## SIDELIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY

Lord Wicklow, who has just delivered his maiden speech in the House of Lords, sits in the upper chamber as a representative peer of Ireland. He is married to a daughter of the Duke of Abercorn, and makes his home at Shelton Abbey, situated in that lovely "Valley of Avoca" immortalized by Ireland's great poet, Tom Moore. The present building is built on the site and on the foundations of an ancient monastery of the Cistercian Order, founded by Theobald Fitzwalter, who lies entombed within its walls. It was purchased in the seventeenth century from the Duke of Ormonde by Dr. Ralph Howard, president of the College of Physicians in Ireland, and founder of the family of which Lord Wicklow is now the chief. The doctor's son was Bishop of Elphin and his grandson, the first Lord Wicklow, is on record as having been the first to introduce the beech and chestnut trees into Ireland.

The Wicklow peerage has been with living memory the subject of one of the most remarkable causes celebre in modern times. In March, 1869, the fourth earl died without male issue, and on his demise Charles Francis Howard, son of his younger brother by the latter's second marriage, was recognized officially as the fifth earl, but soon found his title to the honors and estates contested by a claimant who furnished a certain amount of testimony to prove that he was a son of the new earl's elder half-brother. It is perfectly true that the fifth earl had had an elder half-brother of the name of William George Howard, a dissipated and disreputable individual, always in straitened circumstances, who died in 1864, leaving as widow a woman of the maiden name of Richardson, and of extremely questionable antecedents. His marriage to her was always understood to have been childless, until her alleged son appeared upon the scene as a claimant to the Wicklow earldom and estates.

After long and costly proceedings the House of Lords eventually decided against the claimant, on testimony being furnished of the fact that he had been born in the workhouse at Liverpool as a foundling and had been purchased there from his real mother by Mrs. William George Howard, nee Richardson. The evidence went to show that Mrs. Howard had never in her life given birth to a child. With a view of confirming or disproving this she was asked to satisfy the physicians appointed for the purpose by the House of Lords whether or not she had been a mother, but she absolutely declined to submit to any examination, and was in consequence thereof committed to prison for contempt. There she remained for a considerable time, the case going meanwhile against her pseudo son. Ultimately she was set at liberty, and to this day it remains a mystery why she and her confederates should have escaped subsequent punishment for the conspiracy and flagrant perjury of which they had undoubtedly been guilty in connection with the affair.

Let me add in conclusion that among the most interesting features of young Lord Wicklow's home at Shelton Abbey are the antique chairs rescued from those ships of the Spanish Armada which after its lamentable rout and flight were wrecked on the coast of Ireland. They retain their original coverings of old stamped leather, which in spite of its age still remains beautifully fresh. Shelton Abbey has harbored many famous guests, notably James II., who found refuge there for a night or two, after his defeat at the battle of the Boyne.

Lord Haldon, a peer of such stormy antecedents and of such financial embarrassments that he finds it prudent to avoid letting people know where he lives, being set down with "residence unfixed" in the various standard "peerages" and works of reference, has blossomed forth as a promoter of patent medicine concerns of doubtful reputation. He is sending out circulars, some of which have reached this country, asking people, on the strength of his being secretary of an enterprise known as the "Artificial Teeth Aid Society, Limited," to buy \$250 debentures in this precious company, which he recommends "conscientiously" as "an absolutely safe and bona fide investment."

The company in question consists of a man of the name of F. S. Kennedy, who has been on several occasions exposed by Henry Labouchere in the pages of London Truth, in which he warns his readers against having anything to do with Kennedy, whom he denounces as "notorious."

It is a question whether the same designation might not be applied to Lord Haldon, who, owing to his insolvency, is debarring himself from sitting in the House of Lords, nevertheless dates testimonials thence on note paper bearing the royal arms and the heading of the House of Lords, in which he professes to have been "cured of gouty eczema, after eminent specialists had failed, by the Chemical Blood Manufacturing Company," the "company" being the same F. S. Kennedy of the Artificial Teeth Aid Society.

Lord Haldon is chief of the ancient Devonshire house of Paik, the members of which are portrayed by Thackeray in his novels under the name of "Porkers." When he succeeded to his father's peerage he was in jail at Pretoria, in South Africa, charged jointly with two disreputable companions in endeavoring to defraud a man named Cowley by offering him a parcel of glass crystals, alleging them to be diamonds. Ultimately he was acquitted, on the ground that he was the tool rather than a confederate of the gang of swindlers with whom he has associated himself, and that he was not primarily

responsible for the attempted fraud.

Lord Haldon was acting as a checker and conductor on the railroad at Pretoria at the time of his arrest there. It was a position which, though humble, he had been exceedingly glad to get, as he had been literally starving when he accepted it. He served through the Boer war in the imperial yeomanry, and after being mustered out was in a state of complete destitution at Johannesburg and Pretoria, dependent upon small gifts and loans of money.

Some years previous to succeeding to the title Lord Haldon had been in trouble in London. His mother, the dowager Lady Haldon, was sued by a money lender of the name of Brandon for money obtained by her son on a bill of acceptance purporting to bear her signature. She declined to pay, although the amount was relatively small, and based her refusal on a letter addressed to her by her son, in which he informed her that it was he who had written her signature on the note, impelled thereto by dire necessity. No prosecution followed, because there was a strong presumption in favor of the belief that the usurer who had discounted the note had been well aware of the time of the fact that dowager Lady Haldon's signature was fictitious, and that he only let Lord Haldon have the money with the view of being subsequently able to blackmail his family.

Lord Haldon's wife is an actress, who spent several years in America on the stage, part of the time under the name of "Mlle. Miska," and afterwards as "Mrs. D. F. Drew," the latter being the name of an American whom she married over there. She played here in Joseph Jefferson's company and in England with Sarah Bernhardt and under Sir Augustus Harris. She is the daughter of a Russian colonel of the name of Malchic, and has been returned to the stage in London at West End Music Hall, in a comedy interlude by Arthur Branscombe, to provide for her own support and for that of her boy, to which nothing is contributed by her husband, the present Lord Haldon.

Miss Lucy Ellis, who has just through a judgment of the high court of chancery in London, come into possession of the superb pearls valued at near \$250,000 belonging to her aunt, the late Duchess of Sermonetta, is a daughter of the Hon. and Rev. William Charles Ellis, rector of Bothal, Morpeth, and her presumptive to the barony of Howard de Walden, and to the barony of Segrave, now held by his bachelor nephew, the present Lord Howard de Walden. The entailed property which goes with these peerages is great, comprising as it does the ground rents of some of the most valuable districts of London, and therefore, although the rector of Bothal is not particularly well off today, he is destined, according to present appearances, to become a wealthy man indeed. The legacy which his sister, the late Duchess of Sermonetta, left to his daughter was a perfect godsend, comprising not only a considerable sum of money, but also all her shawls, laces, and jewels in her London residence or at her English bankers. The jewels included a number of superb pearls, which have just formed the subject of a legal contest in the English courts, the plaintiff being the present Duke of Sermonetta, who unsuccessfully claimed that the pearls in question formed part of the family jewels of his house, in which the late duchess, his mother, had merely a life interest, and that therefore, she had no right to alienate them to her niece.

The late duchess was a great character in her way, and alone among all the English consorts of the great nobles of the old patriarchal houses of Rome had remained a Protestant. Not that this mattered much to her husband. For old Don Michael Angelo Caetan, thirteenth Duke of Sermonetta, was not only an unbeliever, but also one of the bitterest foes of the Roman Catholic Church, took a prominent part in bringing about the downfall of the temporal power of the papacy, bore to King Victor Emmanuel in Florence the result of that Roman plebiscite of 1870 upon which the reigning house of Italy bases its rights to the possession of the Eternal City, and actually went so far as to propose from his seat on the extreme left of the Italian chamber the expulsion of the papacy from Italy, and the destruction of the Vatican by fire as the best means of solving the Roman question. The Romans used to say that the old duke, who shortly afterwards was stricken with blindness, never dared to sleep again in the historic palace of his ancestors. He was already blind when he married, in his 71st year, as his third wife, Harriet Ellis, much to the disgust of his Roman relatives, who unkindly attributed his choice to the loss of his sight, intimating that if he had retained the use of his eyes he would not have married.

The present duke, besides being a statesman of international fame, who on several occasions has held the office of minister of foreign affairs of Italy, is likewise an archaeologist of much renown, and traces back his descent in an unbroken male line to Dominus Constantinus Caetan, the greatest territorial magnate of Gaeta in the tenth century, one of whose descendants was elected pope in 1118, under the title of Gelastus II., and another occupying the chair of St. Peter as Boniface VIII. from 1294 to 1300. The present duke's wife is, like his stepmother, an Englishwoman of the Bootle Wilbraham family, of which Lord Lathom is the chief. One of his sons, Don Livio Caetan, is in the diplomatic service, and was stationed for a time at Washington, another, Don Roffredo, is a successful composer of operas, while the eldest son is Prince Teano, a frequent visitor to America,

famous for his geographical explorations and his extensive travels, his wife, daughter of the chief of the house of Colonna, being equally well known as an enthusiastic aeronaut, and for her daring in ballooning feats.

Nugent is a name that figures so honorably in the history of Ireland and of England that it may be just as well to explain that the extraordinary legal proceedings which have been occupying the attention of the high court of justice in London for some weeks past have concerned the Austrian branch of this house, which has for its chief the Earl of Westmeath, formerly attached to the British embassy at Washington. The suit relates to the division of certain property bequeathed by Princess Montleart to the late Count and Prince Albert Nugent for the benefit of his children.

These children include a son, namely: Count and Prince Laval Nugent, an officer of Austrian cavalry, and three sisters, who are, to say the least, on in the most extraordinary way in court, but they likewise furnished on the witness stand enough information of a dramatic character to afford materials for any penny dreadful novel. One of the sisters, Countess Anna Nugent, the defendant in the case, admitted that a few years ago she had shot at her brother with a revolver several times with the intention of killing him, and that if she escaped being sent to prison for this attempted murder it was entirely due to his forbearance and to the fact that he had only received a mere flesh wound.

Plaintiffs and defendant are grandchildren of that distinguished soldier, Laval Nugent, who, born at Ballyna carrow, in County Wicklow, entered the military service of Austria, and had a large share in conquering Croatia and Istria for the Hapsburgs in the early part of the last century. He died as a field marshal of the Austrian army, as a captain general of the Neapolitan army, as a magnate of Hungary, an Austrian count, and a Roman prince, by the latter by the grace of the papacy. His wife was a daughter of Duke Rafael Strozza and of the duchess, a daughter of Prince Francis of Poland and of Saxony. Of this marriage there was but one son, the late Count and Prince Albert Nugent, whose children have been the parties to the recent case.

It was also brought to light during the trial that the late Prince Albert, the father of the defendant and of the plaintiffs, had, when close upon 80 years old, fallen into the hands of an English adventurer of the name of Ormonde, whom he had picked up in the streets of London one night, and who obtained an extraordinary influence over him, and induced him to convey to her most of the money which had been bequeathed to him by Princess Montleart in trust for his children. An attempt was made to poison her at Florence, and naturally she ascribed this to her elderly lover's children, and though completely untrue, the Montleart property unlawfully bequeathed to her, was nevertheless able, on the strength of this poisoning episode, to secure from the Nugent family a sum of about \$50,000, with which she married an Italian of the name of Nicolai.

The Nugents came originally from France to England in the train of William the Conqueror, and have been settled in Ireland since the reign of King John, when they obtained lands in Westmeath and Galway, which are still in the possession of members of the family. The earldom of Westmeath dates from King James I. The third earl died as a Capuchin monk, and was succeeded by his brother, Thomas as fourth earl. The eighth earl was created marquis, and on the second marquis dying without male issue, the marquise became extinct, while the earldom of Westmeath reverted to a distant cousin, descended from the second son of the second Earl of Westmeath, that is to say, from a nobleman who was created Lord Riverston by King James II. after his deposition, but whose title was never acknowledged.

The present Lord Westmeath, like most of the members of his family, is a Roman Catholic; and, while one of the Austrian Nugents married the late Lord Southampton and became a duke in waiting to Queen Victoria, another of them married one of the Baltazzi girls at Constantinople, and in this way became an uncle of Baroness Marie Vetsera, who played a leading role in the tragedy of Meyerling.

As for the late Princess Montleart, to whom reference is made above as having bequeathed large fortunes to the late Prince Albert Nugent in trust for his children, she was of Irish birth, and made the bequest to the Nugents in the belief, expressed in her will, that her husband had betrayed one of the Countesses Nugent and that therefore, as her husband's legatee, she owed such reparation as she could make to their heirs. For a time the Nugents hesitated about accepting the fortune on the ground that it would constitute an admission of the disgrace of one of their women; but ultimately financial considerations prevailed over family pride, and the money was accepted.

Princess Montleart's father's name was Fitzgerald, and he was compromised to such an extent in some conspiracy—if I remember rightly, it was the so-called Cato street plot to assassinate George IV., that he was obliged to flee for his life from Great Britain. He gave rendezvous to his wife and to her two children, a boy and a girl, at Vienna, but he failed to turn up, having, it is alleged, sought refuge in the United States, where, it was said, he was Lord Fitz Fitzgerald and her boy died literally of hunger in Vienna, whereupon the girl

was adopted by a charitable lady of the name of Baroness Effinger, who brought her up with her own daughter, a girl of the same age.

In the fifties she made the acquaintance of Prince Maurice Montleart, who married her, and for about 30 years their life was one of unclouded happiness. When he died he left her his entire fortune, part of which, on her own demise without issue, went to the Nugents. The remainder was the subject of a good deal of litigation. It is surprising that no claimants for her money should have appeared from the United States, as in the event of her father having married in that country and had issue, the rights of his children or grandchildren to the fortune of the princess would have been superior to those in Austria, who eventually obtained possession thereof.

Prince Montleart's origin was almost as romantic as that of his Irish wife. His father was that Sardinian nobleman, Count Montleart, who is portrayed in most of the illustrated histories of the first Napoleon as the heroic cavalier who saved, at the peril of his life, the widowed Princess Charles Emmanuel of Savoy from the flames that devoured the Austrian embassy at Paris on the night of the Schwarzenberg, in honor of the marriage of Napoleon and Archduchess Marie Louise of Austria. It may be remembered that a number of people perished in the conflagration, including the ambassador herself, while Empress Marie Louise and the Emperor escaped with the greatest difficulty.

Count Montleart's rescue of the Princess of Savoy was even still more dramatic, as she had been forgotten and left in a faint on one of the upper floors. Her gratitude to her deliverer was so great that she married him, and he thus became the father-in-law of King Charles Albert of Sardinia, the great-grandfather of the present King of Italy. By this marriage the count, who had meanwhile received the rank of prince, alike from the King of Sardinia and from the Emperor of Austria, had several children, only two of whom grew up—namely, Prince Maurice, to whom reference has been made, and his wife, marrying Miss Fitzgerald, and Princess Augusta, an eccentric spinster.

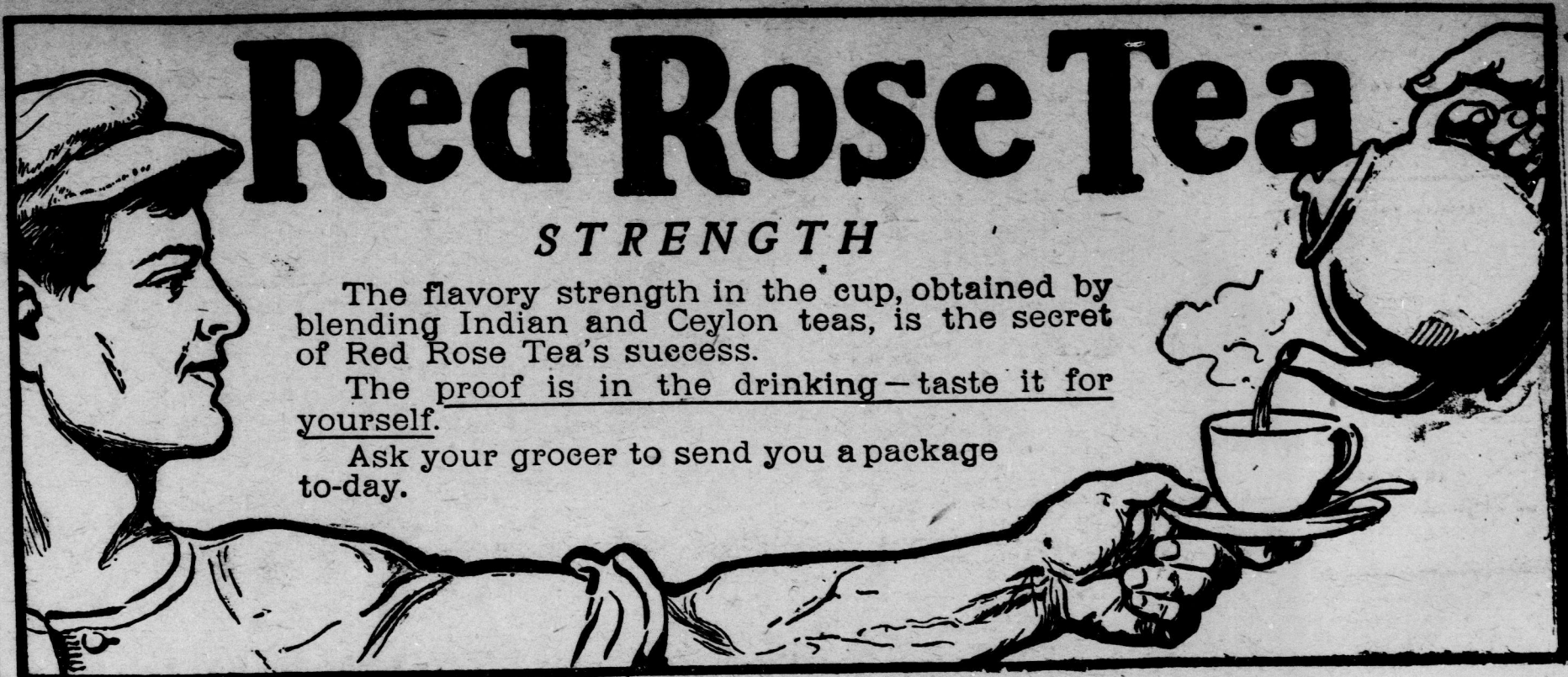
This princess was quite as masculine in her appearance and in her dress as Rosa Bonheur, wearing top-boots, a short black skirt, a man's overcoat and hat, smoking cigars, and riding astride of her horse. She was in her day one of the most famous breeders of horses in Austria, had a celebrated stud farm near Cracow, and was found murdered some 25 years ago under the most sensational circumstances in the bedroom of her castle, with her throat cut from ear to ear, the crime having been presumably perpetrated by one of her retainers, who vanished at the same time with a quantity of money and valuables, effecting his escape to America, where all clew to him was lost.

No British tax devised in modern times, not even the income tax, is more unpopular with those who are called upon to pay it than the so-called death duties or succession tax, which enables the state to tax estates each time the latter change hands through death, sometimes twice within the space of twelve months, the amount of the tax being proportionate to the value of the estate and to the relationship of the heir to the deceased.

Of course, the unpopular estate and inheritance weight upon the old land-owning aristocracy, titled and untitled, of Great Britain, and it frequently happens that when a noble succeeds to the family honors and estates he is obliged either to close up or to let down his mansions and to cut down his expenses heavily in order to obtain the large sums of money needed for the payment of his succession duties.

These people look upon this tax, which was devised by the late Sir William Vernon Harcourt, as a bit of unwarrantable oppression and as part and parcel of that persecution of the classes by the masses which they assert is the feature of the present age. They consequently seek by every means in their power to evade its payment, and men of the highest sense of honor in public and private life, as well as nobles renowned for the strictness of their morality and for their piety, do not believe that they are doing wrong when they adopt the most extraordinary and ingenious devices to "do" the treasury in the matter of succession duties.

It is an affair of this kind that has brought the attorney general of England, acting on behalf of the Government, into grave conflict with the Duke of Richmond, and the latter's son and heir, the Earl of March. The case, which is occupying the attention of the King's bench division of the high court of justice in London, shows that the late duke, in conjunction with his son, the present duke, and his grandson, Lord March, disintegrated the estates to admit of their being hypothecated and then married the girl



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tune of some \$4,000,000 in order to admit of his paying to his son \$2,500,000 and to his grandson \$1,500,000, sums representing the value of their respective interests in the entail.

According to the testimony furnished in court, confirmed by the admissions of the duke himself and of Lord March, the entail still subsists de facto, though not de jure, and neither he nor his son had ever received a penny piece of the mortgage money due to them—had not, in fact, even asked for it or expected it, the entire transaction having been purely a nominal one, devised for the express purpose of evading the payment to the treasury of any death duties on the estates on the ground that they were so heavily mortgaged that there was no margin of value left on which to pay duty. This plea was allowed at the time of the late duke's death, four years ago.

But subsequently the treasury became aware of the character of the transaction, and it was on the strength thereof that the present proceedings were instituted.

Further complications have been infused into the case by the refusal of Lord March to produce a letter addressed to him at the time of the transaction by his grandfather's lawyers dealing with the affair. In fact, he is threatened with imprisonment for contempt of court.

Then, too, part of the estates are situated in Scotland and part of them in England, which will necessitate further legal proceedings north of the Tweed. But as matters stand now the Government through the attorney general has virtually established its case and the duke will not only be obliged to pay all the heavy succession duties on the family estates that he has until now evaded but will also be compelled to submit to any penalties which it may please the court to impose upon him for his attempt to get the better of the national exchequer and of the revenue department.

It is probable that some heavy penalty will be imposed in order to act as a deterrent to the practice, which has now become so common, of evading death duties, and which is a source of growing loss to the treasury and of concern to the Government.

If I draw attention to this case it is because it is a typical one and also because it would be difficult to find anywhere in the United Kingdom three men of loftier principles in every particular save the death duties than the late Duke of Richmond, the present duke, and Lord March.

The present duke is one of the three stewards of the Jockey Club and forms part of that powerful triumvirate, which is a tribunal against which there is no appeal not merely in racing matters, but in all questions of honor; in one word, the tribunal of the unwritten law.

The late duke repeatedly filled the office of steward of the Jockey Club. He was a typical English grand seigneur and probably the only one of Queen Victoria's subjects who ventured to expostulate with her, and to whose criticisms she was willing to lend an ear.

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