

SELL

AGENTS WANTED

NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC SONGS

British War Songs

Mindard's Liniment Cures Burns

Deafness Cannot be Cured

W P O 1095

CHARLES WHOOTER

Brass Bands

Dominion Line Steamships

SHEET METAL DOUGLAS BRASS

Dyeing & Cleaning

DUKE OF CORNWALL AND YORK. Admirable Traits of His Royal Highness.

On the accession of Edward VII to the Throne of his ancestors, a new deeper interest naturally attached to His Majesty's second and only son, the Duke of York, by the elevation of his father to the rank, at once became heir of the Crown, while also according to the title of Duke of Cornwall.

It has often happened that there has been a Duke without a dukedom, which is not necessarily carry with it, and not necessarily, but of a dukedom, which is a handsome enough revenue, but it may truly be said that it has not been developed upon a more brilliant basis than its present condition, in whom there never was a thing of the "Prince Hal."

HIS CHARACTER.

Formed in the two best schools of our nation, the Duke of Cornwall, in his messages to the navy and army on succeeding the Throne, Edward VII, rightly might be saying the former highest compliment in his power, he reminded it that, as her Majesty "had made it the profession of my late lamented brother, I also chose it for the early education of both my sons."

After two years' training on the Continent, the Royal brothers were instructed in the steam corvette "Albatross," commanded by Captain Admiral Lord Charles Scott,



AFFECTION FOR THE SEA.

Before his marriage, in 1883, he had been raised to the rank of captain in the Royal Navy, but it was not till 1898 that he was given his first commission. The interval had been sedulously devoted to the learning of all his naval duties which included a semi-annual tour in Ireland in company with his wife, when he rendered a real service to the cause of Hibernian pacification and Imperial unity.

But the time had now come when he thought he might safely exchange, for a little while, his functions as Sovereign-in-waiting for those of an active sailor on the waves, and in the summer of 1898 he assumed command of the "Crescent." This fine vessel he commanded for three months, partly at the maneuvers, the rest of the time in various Channel ports, and in the solent his vessel was visited by the Queen, who complimented him on its very smart appearance. As the Duchess of York shared her husband's society during a part of his time off the "Crescent," so she in again his devoted companion on the Ophir, for a second voyage round the world, commencing with Australia.

ENDING WITH CANADA.

That the Heir Apparent is deeply imbued with the idea of Imperial unity may be inferred, among other things, from the fact that he and his Consort, on the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition in Jamaica, which occasion he specially requested of the Admiral in charge of the station, that he might simply be treated as an ordinary naval officer. On returning to England the Prince was promoted to the rank of commander (of the second class cruiser "Albatross"), being then only in his twenty-seventh year and the fourth of his naval service, but with as good a record behind him as any of his contemporary captains. This was in August, 1891, and a few months later it seemed as if his career were to be suddenly cut short by a serious attack of enteric fever, which caused his mother to hurry home from Livadia, where, with her daughters, she was on a visit to her Imperial sister of Russia. From this dangerous attack the Prince recovered, but a few weeks later his younger brother, the Duke of Clarence, succumbed at Sandringham to a similar malady, it being fated that one should

BOERS EMIGRATE.

Are Leaving for German South West Africa.

Twenty Boers, who live in Amsterdam, will leave for German South-West Africa shortly, and in December 2000 Cape Colonists will leave Cape Town for the same destination. These people have been influenced to emigrate by the favorable reports received from Cape Colonists and Transvaalers who emigrated there last spring. They are, without exception, perfectly satisfied. Twenty-five of the forty who went there have bought land and are very busy cultivating it. They affirm that they have seen nothing of the German bureaucracy, which had been attributed to them in such dark colors; on the contrary, the kindness of the Governor and his officials cannot be praised enough. All find the climate very good. Some have started sheep breeding, and, beginning with only a few hundred, they have had a great increase in lambs, which thrive very well.

The plan conceived by the German administration of the Cameroons to penetrate into the country as far north as the River Benue, and to found a settlement at Gama, is now to be carried out. First Lieutenant Dominik will lead an expedition through Adamara, and establish himself at Gama. It will not be a military expedition, but will consist of a caravan of carriers and workmen. A large military expedition cannot be sent owing to the lack of men. The Colonial Administration will, for the present, only gain a footing there. The settlement will establish relations with the natives and accustom them to German rule. The intention is not to advance as far as Lake Chad, which is situated 400 kilometers from Benue, and could only be reached with a great military force. Owing to the disturbances in the coast districts of the Cameroons, the military garrison must remain there for some time to come.

TEAT "OFF" FLAVOR CHEESE

Prof. Harrison Thinks He Has Found the Bacteria.

The difficulty over the ill-flavored cheese from a number of Ontario factories is in a fair way to be cleared up. Hon. Mr. Dryden is in receipt of a letter from Prof. Harrison, bacteriologist at the Ontario Agricultural College, stating that he has found a species of bacteria, which, he thinks, is responsible for the "off" flavor. He is experimenting with it to ascertain, if possible, if it is the same as that found in the milk about which complaint is made.

Prof. Harrison, who is assisted in the investigation by Prof. Dean of the dairy department, has instructions to spare no effort in the attempt to solve a question that for some months has puzzled cheesemakers and farmers alike. It is intended that he should examine the milk cans in which the whey is carried back to the farms, and also possibly the stables. It has been noticed that the "off" flavor is irregular in its appearance, and sometimes is not present for days at a time.

The complaint came first respecting cheese made at the Inniskillen factory. The "off" flavor has since been detected at a score or more other factories at irregular intervals, and as it affected the price of the cheese in the English market, it was deemed necessary to find the cause and the remedy at once.

Between 1850 and 90 one and a half million people emigrated from Ireland.

Duchess of Cornwall and York. A BRITISH PRINCESS AND A FUTURE QUEEN.

H. R. H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Paulina Claudine Agnes, Duchess of Cornwall and York, is a great-granddaughter of King George III. of these realms. King George III. had fourteen children, but of these there were singularly few descendants in the second generation. Several of his sons either did not marry at all, or quite late in life, their marriages were hurried on because it was seen that the line was in danger of failing while others only contracted childless or unrecognized unions. The Duchess of York's grandfather, Prince Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, was one of those who married to oblige the nation, when he had reached the age of forty-two. He then had three children, the Prince now known to us as the Duke of Cambridge (the late Commander-in-Chief of the Army); Princess Augusta, who married the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; and Princess Mary Adelaide, who married the Duke of Teck, and became the mother of the present Duchess of Cornwall and York, as well as of three sons.

PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE was the only young Princess about the Court in the late Queen's younger days, and thence bore something like the relation of a younger sister towards her. But, though thus seen and admired by many, it was not till she was thirty-three years old that she met her fate. Then a young Prince, a few years younger than herself, and almost as handsome as the Queen's husband, appeared on the scene. He was Prince Francis of Teck, the only son of the Duke Alexander of Wurttemberg. The children of this union, the eldest son being the father of the Duchess of York, were called "Teck," as that is one of the lesser titles of the Kings of Wurttemberg.

found it necessary in 1893 to give up altogether their London apartments in Kensington Palace, and to close White Lodge and spend some time as economically as possible abroad. The greater part of their period of absence was passed in that home of art - Florence, and there Princess May, now an intelligent maiden in her teens, studied art under the guidance of her mother, and with the willingly-given aid of the authorities on the subject who cluster in Florence, amidst the treasures of the Pitt and Uffizi Palaces and other galleries. Here, too, she perfected her knowledge of foreign languages; and she returned to England with her parents after an absence of some eighteen months to take her place in

LONDON COURT CIRCLES

a more accomplished and cultured young lady than she could possibly have been but for that experience. Princess May attended her first Royal Drawing-Room in the spring of 1886, and was present at two or three other state functions in that year. She was a constant companion of her mother at all the private gatherings which the Duchess of Teck honored with her presence, as well as at the theatre and other public places, and the bright, self-reliant, almost audacious countenance of the gay and happy young Princess became familiar to many people.

Constantly together as they were, Princess May could not but be inspired with the characteristics of her "English" mother. Of these perhaps the most notable were charity and industry. The Duchess of Teck was very industrious. All her householding was done by herself; she wrote innumerable letters, both friendly and charitable, with her own hand; and she always had some piece of needlework ready to take



The young Prince Francis of Teck went to England in 1866 to visit the Prince of Wales, whom he had met on the Continent. He was present at a dinner at St. James' Palace on the 7th of March, and there met the Princess Mary Adelaide; on April 7th, while walking with her in Kew Gardens, near Kew Cottage, where she lived with her widowed mother, he proposed to the Princess and was accepted, and the wedding took place on July 12th, after some sixteen weeks' acquaintance. Queen Victoria was present at the wedding in Kew Church.

The Duchess of Cornwall and York was the first child of the young couple, and was born at Kensington Palace at one minute before midnight on May 26th, 1897. The baby was baptized in the long string of names above given, in Kensington Palace, the Queen being one of the sponsors by proxy, and the Prince of Wales, who was present in person, another.

PRINCESS MAY remained her mother's only girl; three brothers did not take the place of the one daughter, and the tender relation between the Duchess of Teck and her one girl was of the closest and fondest throughout their life. Between Princess May and her brothers and the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales there was a good deal of intimacy and frequent family visiting. They were much of an age, the Duke of Clarence the Prince of Wales' eldest son, being three years and the Duke of York only two years Princess May's senior. Prince George (now Duke of Cornwall and York) was the "pickle" of his family at the time full of gaily and pranks. He had not then hanging over him the responsibility of being heir to the throne, but expected to pass his life in the perhaps really more pleasant comparative obscurity of a younger son. Princess May was very gay and lively too; but perhaps the gentle and more melancholy elder cousin was more attractive to her lively spirit at that time.

Many are the calls and responsibilities of a Royal housekeeper, and such as is the education of some of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, whose income from their station was small

up to fill unconsidered trifles of time. In a little paper that she once wrote to recommend the "Needlework Guild" to ladies, she observed that both she and her daughter always had a piece of knitting or needlework lying ready to take up at an odd moment, and that the result of these accumulated moments was astonishing. Charity, indeed, took almost the form of a business; at least it was an ever-present duty—with the Duchess, and in this respect, too, Princess May was trained to follow her mother's example.

Such work as all this is not done so whole-heartedly and kindly without winning recognition; and when it was announced in December, 1891, that she was then Heir to the Throne, Prince Edward, or, as the public knew him, Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, was betrothed to his pretty cousin May, public satisfaction with the

"ENGLISH-PRINCESS"

the daughter of the beloved Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, was very great. The Queen, who had always felt and shown great kindness to her cousin's family, gave her hearty approval to the match, and preparations for the wedding were immediately begun. Alas! those happy plans were clouded over almost instantly. Only two or three weeks after the betrothal, influenza broke out with great virulence at Sandringham. Prince "Eddy" was taken ill only on January 8, and on January 14 he passed away.

Something more than a year elapsed before it was made known that the Duke of York had offered himself to his cousin, and that after all Princess May was to be the bride of the Heir to the Throne. The same reasons that had made the original marriage with the Heir popular were now added; to by public sympathy with the loss that she had sustained, and the marriage was generally approved. The Queen gave it all the distinction in her power by attending took place in the Chapel Royal, St. James' on July 6, 1893.

Apartment in St. James' Palace called York House were provided as a town residence, and York Cottage, in Sandringham Park, was enlarged, and became

THE COUNTY HOME

of the young couple. This marriage has proved fruitful to the Duke and Duchess being already the parents of four children. The heir presumptive to the Throne, Prince Edward of York, was born at White Lodge, where the Duchess had gone to have her mother's sickbed care and support on June 23. The Duchess of Teck's death in the following year was a great grief to her daughter, who had the melancholy satisfaction of being present at the last moments of the Duchess, who had died since.

Many public functions have been performed by the Duke and Duchess of York. One of the most important events in their history was their State visit to Ireland. But the increased conscientiousness now given them by the accession of the Duke's parents to the Throne will render their public appearances even more numerous and interesting in future, and the journey to Australia, South Africa and Canada has proved that they can fittingly fulfill valuable high ceremonial duties.

THE HERMIT OF CAPE MALEA.

Pathetic Story of an English Sea Captain.

About twenty-five years ago there was a young English sailor who, through hard work, integrity of character and firmness of will, reached the rank of 26th lieutenant of his anti-ditch—a becoming title of what they would be called a good-sized steamship, some 900 tons register. Upon this accession to good fortune he married the girl of his choice, who had patiently waited for him since his boy and girl sweetherts they parted on his first going to sea. And with rare complacency he gave his wife the best of his own money. And with rare complacency he gave his wife the best of his own money. And with rare complacency he gave his wife the best of his own money.

How happy he was! How deep and all-embracing his pride, as he steaming down the giddy Thames he explained to the light of his eyes all the wonders that she was now witnessing for the first time, but which he had made familiar to her mind by his oft-repeated stories during the long bright days between voyages that he had been able to develop to his wife. The ship was bound to several Mediterranean ports, the time being late autumn, and consequently the most ideal season for a honeymoon that could possibly be imagined. Cadiz, Genoa, Naples, Venice, a delightful tour with not one weary moment wherein to wish for something else. Given a flying visit to old Rome and Naples had been possible, for the two officers, rejoicing in their happy young skipper's joy, saw to it that no unnecessary cares should trouble him, and bore willing testimony, in order that he should get as much delight out of those halcyon days as possible that the entire crew were as docile as dogs, and devoted to their bright commander as to his beautiful wife. Then at Venice came orders to proceed to Genoa and land wheat for home. Great was the glee of the girl-wife. She would see Constantinople and the Danubius. Life would hardly be long enough to recount all the wonders of this most wonderful of wedding trips. And they sailed, with hearts overflowing with joy as the blue sky above them seemed widening ever with straight lines.

WIND AND WEATHER

favoured them, nothing occurred to cast a shadow over their happiness until, near Cape Malea, at that fatal hour of the morning, just before the dawn, when more collisions occur than at any other time, they were run into by a lumbering Greek steamer coming the other way, and cut down amidst to the water's edge. To their peace and sleep or quiet appreciation of the night's silver splendours succeeded the overwhelming roar of the ship's side, and the puffing cabin, and the doctoring of the crew for life all perished, but one, so lately the happiness of men, the skipper. Instinctively clinging to a fragment of wreckage, he had been washed ashore, and Cape Malea at the ebbing of the surly tide, and his strong physique, rendering itself enabled him to reach the plateau of the mountain, where he was discovered by some goat-herds, who, in search of their nimble-footed flocks, had wandered down the precipitous side of the mountain. They endeavored to persuade him to come with them back to the world, but in vain. He would live, gratefully accepting some of their poor provisions but, from that watching place he would not go. And those rude peasants, and under him something of his own sympathy with him so deeply that without payment he hoped of any that helped him to build his hut, and help him supplied with such poor morsels of food and drink, as sufficed for his stunted needs.

And there, with his gaze fixed during all his waking hours upon that identifiable wherein all his bright hopes had suddenly been quenched, he lived until quite recent years. The world forgetting, by the world forgot—the living monument of obstinacy, and patient, uncompromising greatness, his humble friends, whose language he never learned, he was regarded as a saint, and when one day they came upon his lifeless body, they fell forward upon their knees at the sight of the unglazed window through which his was wont to look out upon the sea, where his door one day had been confirmed in their opinion of the sanctity of the hermit of Cape Malea.

A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL.

An excellent building material, resembling pressed brick, but harder, is now being made at European gas works from coke ashes. The ashes are carefully powdered, mixed with a tenth part of slacked lime, formed into a stiff paste with water, and pressed into bricks like ordinary clay. The bricks, protected from rain, harden, and the air without the aid of artificial heat.

DEAFNESS

What is Jimmy howling about now? He thought his grandmother sent him a box of chocolate yesterday, but it turned out to be a box of soap.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns.

Since 1848, speculo has multiplied fourfold. Paper money is now worth than 40 per cent. of all currency.

Deafness Cannot be Cured.

By local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one remedy, Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed, it will not allow the air to pass through and the deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be lost forever; nine cases out of ten are cured by a cathartic, which is nothing but a mild purgative, and it is not a matter of life and death, it is a matter of health. We will give One Hundred Dollars to anyone who can cure a case of Deafness (caused by catarrh of the Eustachian Tube) by our method. Write for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

CHARLES WHOOTER

Brass Bands

Dominion Line Steamships

SHEET METAL DOUGLAS BRASS

Dyeing & Cleaning

W P O 1095