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the best remedy for Diarrhœa.

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ouble Over a Name.
(Topeka Capital.)

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What is the name?" asked the
"Louder," replied the man.
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DISON'S DIET.

A. Edison offers this in ex-
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real, Winnipeg, St. John

JAPS SANK BATTLESHIP AND TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYER.

Great Grief in St. Petersburg Over the Disaster.

Daubassof or Rojestvensky May Succeed Admiral Makaroff.

Grand Duke Cyril Suffering from Burns and His Knee Hurt.

Paris cable: The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris telegraphs the following under yesterday's date: At 3 o'clock to-day the Emperor telegraphed to Viceroy Alexieff, ordering him to go to Port Arthur immediately and assume command of the squadron, pending the appointment of Vice-Admiral Makaroff's successor. The viceroy leaves to-night.

Rumors that Rear-Admiral Prince Outomsky was in action against eighteen Japanese vessels this afternoon are still unconfirmed.

Grand Duke Cyril telegraphs he is suffering from burns on the neck and contusions on the knees.

It is certain that only two minutes elapsed between the explosion and the sinking of the battleship.

Heard of It at Tokio.

A Tikio cable says: The first intimation of the result of Vice-Admiral Togo's seventh attack upon Port Arthur reached Tokio at 8 a.m. in a telegram sent to the Associated Press, which promptly communicated it to official circles. The news was received with intense satisfaction, particularly the reported destruction of the battleship Petropavlovsk. There was a note of regret, however, in the comment upon the reported death of Admiral Makaroff, for the Russian admiral commanded the respect of his opponents, and the Japanese admired the manner in which he had rehabilitated the fleet, after the first attack upon Port Arthur, and the splendid fight he was making against odds. The Navy Department expects advices from Vice-Admiral Togo to-night. It is known that he left the vicinity of Port Arthur yesterday to return to an unknown base. It is expected he will reach telegraphic communication to-night.

ST. PETERSBURG'S SORROW.

Great Grief Over the Disaster at Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg cable: With bowed heads, but with unshaken hearts, the Russians met the dreadful calamity of yesterday. Sorrow for the loss, but undiminished confidence in ultimate victory, is the note struck by this morning's papers. An editorial in the Russ may be taken as voicing the national feeling. "Let us" it reads "remain calm. It is a black day but we have been struck by blind fate not by the enemy."

The people sat up all night last night awaiting further details of the catastrophy and the news of Prince Outomsky's battle with the Japanese fleet and this morning hurried out in a raging snow storm to scan the bulletin boards, but nothing further had come.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the despatches given out last night represent all the news received from the far east. The Emperor himself directed that every word should be published. The meagreness of the telegrams is attributed to the confusion due to the death of Vice-Admiral Makaroff.

Not until 10 o'clock this morning had fresh news reached the Winter Palace, and then in the form of a voluminous cipher telegram, which was immediately sent to the Admiralty to be deciphered. This may take a long time, and it is doubtful whether the contents will be given out before late in the afternoon. In the opinion of the Emperor's advisers the Petropavlovsk disaster occurred yesterday morning at about 7 o'clock. It is presumed that Vice-Admiral Makaroff had sailed out from Port Arthur on the previous day to locate the enemy, and had been cruising all night when he sighted the enemy, giving pursuit until the Japanese reinforcements appeared and then putting back for the shelter of the guns of Port Arthur. This explains the second sentence in Rear Admiral Grigorovitch's telegram: "Our squadron was under Golden Hill."

From private advices it is learned that Grand Duke Boris was standing on Golden Hill watching his brother's ship when the catastrophe occurred.

Not a single paper here has a special telegram from Port Arthur this morning.

Makaroff's Successor.

The Associated Press is informed that Chairman Doubassof, of the Technical Board of the Admiralty, is more likely to succeed Vice-Admiral Makaroff than Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky. Doubassof is one of the heroes of the Russia-Turkish war, and with Makaroff helped to blow up the Turkish fleet in the Black Sea. It transpires that the first person to hear of Makaroff's death was his widow, who received a private telegram. She was on her way to St. Petersburg to see the Admiral's brother, an officer of the Guards, when the Emperor's aide de camp reached her residence at Peterhof with the message from his Majesty, breaking the news, and condoling with her. She was so prostrated with grief that she took to her bed. It is reported by those who went to see the widow that they found the whole town talking of nothing else but the loss of their beloved Stephen Osipovich (the patronomic of Makaroff.) The Admiral's house was silent and darkened, and the eyes of the sailor orderly at the door were red with weeping. The late Vice-Admiral leaves, in addition to a daughter Lillie, who is 18 years of age, and is known as the belle of Cronstadt, an 11-year-old son, to whom he frequently wrote and telegraphed. His last message was dated April 13, and conveyed his Easter greetings. The deceased Admiral added that he was passing Easter evening on board a gunboat stationed at the mouth of the harbor.

Prior to the sending of M. Loubet's telegram, the French Embassy at St. Petersburg received an official assurance that the accident was due to the Petropavlovsk striking a mine, which had become loosened from its moorings during the recent storm. Some special despatches received here assert that the Japanese torpedoed the Petropavlovsk, but the officials accept the Russian version of the sinking of the battleship.

Foreign Minister Delcasse called at the Russian Embassy to-day and formally expressed his deep sympathy. Although without specific advices, the officials say Vive-Admiral Makaroff's successor probably will be Vice-Admiral Skrydloff, comander of the Black Sea fleet, or Rear-Admiral Rojestvensky, in command of the Baltic squadron. The former shared Makaroff's reputation for energy and fighting ability, and recently visited the Emperor, who hesitated between Makaroff and Skrydloff. However, the Matin's correspondent at St. Petersburg says Admiral Rojestvensky will probably succeed Admiral Makaroff.

Did the Japs Sink the Petropavlovsk?

A Tokoi cable says: A brief report from Rear Admiral Uruia, of Wednesday's fighting off Port Arthur, was received by the Navy Department. It says Vice-Admiral Togo's fleet attacked Port Arthur in the morning and succeeded in sinking a battleship of the Petropavlovsk class, and one torpedo-boat destroyer. The Japanese sustained no losses. One Japanese was wounded. A detailed report of the engagement is expected hourly.

Italy and France Condole.

A Paris cable says: President Loubet telegraphed to Emperor Nicholas his profound condolences on the disaster of the Petropavlovsk and the death of Vice-Admiral Makaroff. This despatch, together with those of Emperor William and the King of Italy, sent yesterday, is regarded here as significant of the acceptance of the European governments that the sinking of the Petropavlovsk was due to an accident, and did not occur during a battle with the Japanese ships. The officials say condolences over the result of a battle might involve questions of neutrality, whereas condolences over an accident do not involve neutrality.

Outomsky in Command.

A St. Petersburg cable says: Rear-Admiral Prince Outomsky wires from Port Arthur to-day that the Bezstrassn, one of the Russian torpedo-boat destroyers sent out during the night to reconnoitre, became separated from the rest of the fleet, owing to the bad weather prepailing, was surroundd by Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers and was sunk in the fight. Five men were saved.

Admiral Outomsky adds: "I have taken command personally of the fleet since the disaster of the Petropavlovsk.

"During some manoeuvring of the battleship squadron, the Pobieda struck against a mine amidships on the starboard side. She was able to regain port by herself. No one on board of her was killed or wounded."

Struck a Jap Mine.

A Chefoo cable says: It has been learned from Japanese sources that the attack on the Russian Port Arthur fleet of yesterday morning was planned and put into effect in the following manner: At daylight the Japanese torpedo boats made a demonstration before the port, and at the same time laid mines across the outer entrance to the harbor. They then retired and joined the main squadron. The squadron then advanced and as it drew near the Russian ships were seen coming out. The batleship Petropavlovsk struck one of the mines laid by the Japanese torpedo boats and was destroyed.

YALU RIVER SKIRMISH.

Japanese Account of the First Clash With the Enemy.

A Tokio cable says: Details of the first skirmish on the Yalu River, which occurred last Sunday, arrived today, in the official report of Admiral Hosoga. The text of the report follows: "In accordance with my instructions, the captain of the cruiser Kasaga directed Lieut. Yamaguchi, with five men, to scout in the north of the Yalu. They accomplished the work and safely returned to the Kasaga on Monday. They entered the river in a Corean junk, and at 2 o'clock Sunday discovered a party of Russians leaving the right bank of the river near Toag Toryuho in a junk. Lieut. Yamaguchi attacked them. A patrol of mounted Japanese troops on the left bank of the river joined in the attack. In the meantime another large Russian junk joined the first one, and opened fire on the Japanese. The Russians retired and reached the bank. They then fled inland. The exchange of fire lasted one hour and twenty minutes. The enemy had one killed and two wounded. We had no casualties. Four hundred empty cartridges were found in the Russian junks. We believe the Russians were a cavalry patrol, watching the river."

Japs Drive Russians Back.

Tokio cable: An unofficial telegram from Wiju says that a company of Russian troops attempted to cross the first stream of the Yalu River west of Wiju this morning, and that a company of Japanese attacked and drove the Russians back. The bodies of twenty dead Russians, the telegram adds, were found after the fight. Their uniforms showed that they belonged to the Tenth Regiment of Sharpshooters. Finally, the despatch says, that small parties of Russians, without uniforms, have attempted to cross the Yalu River at different points between Wiju and Yongampo, and that they were all driven back.

Only a Part of Him.

Tokio cable: A fragment of the body of Commander Hirose, who was killed on March 27 in the second attempt to bottle up Port Arthur, was interred to-day. The remains were borne through the streets on a gun carriage, with battalions of marines preceding and following the cortege as an escort from the Navy Club to the Aovama cemetery. A throng of people filled the streets and reverently uncovered when the little casket passed. The medals granted the deceased for valorous conduct were carried in the procession on silken pillows, and the entire navy staff walked behind the casket. Besides full military honors paid the dead officer, white-robed priests performed the Shinto burial ceremonial.

What the Fight Was About.

Wei-Hai-Wei cable: The action fought off Port Arthur appears to have consisted, according to the reports received here, of an unsuccessful attempt made by four Japanese cruisers and one battleship to intercept a large Russian cruiser coming from the east. The Russian protected cruiser Askold and a battleship of the Pobieda type went to the assistance of the Russian cruiser referred to. The forts at Port Arthur did not participate in the action. The firing was continuous, but was of short duration.

The Espiegle, which brought the news here, was unable, owing to the distance, to ascertain the damage done.

GRAND DUKE CYRIL,
Who was Saved from the Petropavlovsk.

ST. PETERSBURG EXCITED

Over the Loss of the Battleship and the Wounding of Cyril.

late St. Petersburg cable says: Intense excitement has been caused here by reports spread broadcast in this city regarding the disaster at Port Arthur, the Grand Duke Cyril being reported wounded and the battleship Petropavlovsk sunk, and Vice-Admiral Makaroff killed. But the reports are very conflicting as to Makaroff's death and as to whether the catastrophe was the result of a fight with the enemy or due to the Petropavlovsk striking a mine in the harbor. Some of the rumors declare that Makaroff was on board the Petropavlovsk and others say he was not on board. The report that there has been a fight seems to have originated out of the supposition that the Petropavlovsk could not have sustained such injuries otherwise. It is also pointed out that it was known that the Japanese had been hovering in the neighborhood for several days.

Later, it became known that the first telegram received by Grand Duke Vladimir said briefly that Grand Duke Cyril had been wounded and that the Petropavlovsk had been lost, without mentioning a fight. The mass of the reports agree in two statements—that Grand Duke Cyril, between whom and the throne there is only one single life, was wounded, and that the Petropavlovsk was lost.

The correspondent of the Associated Press has been cautioned by a high authority to be extremely reserved about accepting the reports current in the city. The date of that disaster has not been announced officially up to the present time.

SINKING OF THE BATTLESHIP.

The Pertopavlovsk Struck a Mine and Sank in a Few Minutes.

A late St. Petersburg cable says: A naval battle is progressing off Port Arthur, the result of which is yet unknown. The Japanese fleet, including torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers, totals forty. Vice-Admiral Makaroff ordered his whole squadron out of the harbor to meet the attack. According to the Associated Press informant it was while preparing to draw up his line of battle in the outer roadstead that the Petropavlovsk struck a mine, on her starboard side, amidships, ond immediately began to keel. Before the crew could flood the port compartments of the vessel in order to keep her on an even keel, she turned turtle and sank in a few minutes, carrying down almost the entire crew. Captain N. Jakovlaff, the Grand Duke Cyril and two other officers were saved because they were standing on the upper bridge. The frightful loss of life among the officers and men was due to the fact that they were all at their stations, ready for action.

A Requiem Mass to be Held.

St. Petersburg, April 13, 5.38 p.m.—After the receipt of definite news of Vice-Admiral Makaroff's death, the military censor committee called an extraordinary session to pass upon the official despatches, which will probably be given out soon. A requiem mass for the repose of the souls of Admiral Makaroff and the other officers and the crew of the Petroplavlovsk had already been announced to take place in the Admiralty Church to-morrow.

The Petropavlovsk turned turtle in a manner similar to the British battleship Victoria, which was rammed by the Camperdown in 1893, and to the incident in the Chino-Japanese war, when a Chinese warship turned turtle, many of the crew remaining alive for several days, hammering desperately on the upturned hull. When the news of Grand Duke Cyril's miraculous escape reached his parents here a Te Deum service was held at the Vladimir palace. The correspondent of the Associated Press says the Grand Duke Boris was going to accompany his brother to Mukden. According to the advices received there, Grand Duke Cyril's injuries are slight.

PRECEDED BY A FIGHT.

Japanese Warships Had Cut Off the Cruiser Bayan.

Wei-Hai-Wei cable: Judging from the report of the British gunboat Espiegle and other reports received here the naval action off Port Arthur was sever while it lasted. So far as can be ascertained, the Russian cruiser Bayan was steaming toward Port Arthur from the direction of the Yalu River. The Japanese battleship Asahi and four cruisers tried to cut her off. The weather was somewhat hazy, which prevented certain knowledge of what happened, but it seemed as though the Bayan was successfully evading the Japanese vessels. The cruiser Askold, which could be distinguished by her five funnels, and a battleship, apparently of the Pobieda type, put out from Port Arthur to help the Bayan. The firing was contiuous and heavy. The outcome cannot be reported reliably, but the Bayan was seen later with a column of steam escaping from her, suggesting that she had been damaged. It is rumored but without any confirmation, that she and the two other vessels were cut off and were unable to return to Port Arthur. It is stated that the Japanese subsequently bombarded the fortress.

SQUADRON NOW HELPLESS.

Its Diminution Will Entail the Gravest Consequences.

A London cable says: In the absence of any Japanese report and in view of the fact that the Russian despatches omit to mention anything about a fight, it cannot be determined what the exact conditions of the engagements were. The reports from Wei-Hai-Wei, which are the only independent ones, are not precise enough to afford much more than a basis for speculation. The result of the action is sufficiently evident, however. The Russians were retreating under the shelter of their land forts when the Petropavlovsk was blown up. Discussion naturaly turns to the question of responsibility for marking the mine, if, indeed, it was laid by the Russians. Officials at the Russian Embassy in Paris told an enquirer that Admiral Makaroff recently caused the positions of all the mines to be carefuly surveyed, and with characteristic vigilance and thoroughness he personally superintended the work. It has been generally accepted that the Japanese laid mines outside of Port Arthur early in March, and it may have been one of these that caused the destruction of the Petropavlovsk.

The diminution of the strength of the squadron is generally commented upon as a factor that will entail the gravest consequences for the Russians. They have now only three battleships that are not known to be damaged, namely, the Sevastopol, Peresviet and Pobieda. Their losses in ships thus far are figured here as being:

Battleships	3
Cruisers	2
Mine ships	1
Gunboats	1
Torpedo-boat destroyers	2

Even if Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky, who is in charge of the fleet at Port Arthur, is able to go to sea with four batleships, which is not certain he can do, Vice-Admiral Togo could bring against him a greatly superior force. It is pointed out that all the Japanese admiral need now to do is to be outside Port Arthur, and transports can pass with absolute impunity.

Rear Admiral Prince Ouktomsky was formerly naval attache of the Russian Embassy in London. He is known to be an able officer, but it is not expected that he will retain the command. Admiral Skrydloff is naturally suggested unofficialy as the successor of Admiral Makaroff, but Admiral Rozhdestvensky, who was selected to command the Baltic squadron, is also mentioned for the position.

A GENERAL ATTACK.

Forty Japanese Vessels Make a Demonstration.

London cable: The Times prints a despatch, dated "Off Port Arthur," and sent by wireless telegraph to Wei-Hai-Wei, which says that Japanese torpedo boats attacked Port Arthur early Wednesday morning. The bombardment began at 9.45 o'clock in the morning.

In another despatch the correspondent says: "At 4.30 this morning in the dim light and amid rain squalls, I saw a squadron of warships in line ahead steering a course similar to our own. As the light increased it proved to be a Japanese squadron of six battleships followed by a first-class cruiser squadron. Six ships were in the line ahead, the third and fourth vessels being the Kasuga and Nisshin, which were making their first appearance in the fleet. The Mitska was leading. They were shaping their course for Port Arthur. Forty miles distant from the port the battleships drew out at full speed, and the Kasuga and Nisshin left the cruisers and joined the battleships, the other cruisers remainmg behind. The interval between them was maintained by the destroyer division and a despatch boat. As we neared Port Arthur we found two first-class and four second-class cruisers already there. This squadron had covered the torpedo boat attack, which was made in the small hours of the morning.

"The battleships now hoisted their fighting flags and steamed in formation, the Mikasa leading and the new ships bringing up the rear to within six miles of Port Arthur's frowning promontory.

"At 10.20 the shore batteries opened, but their fire was only desultory, and it seemed as though Admiral Togo was making a demonstration rather that a bombardment. Three times his fighting squadron circled around in front of the enemy's position, drawing a desultory fire, and at noon Admiral Togo withdrew his battleships to the south. It was inspiring to see how the powerful squadron of fighting machines manoeuvred. The battleships went boldly in, while the less protected vessels manoeuvred with them, performing to their evolutions at a safer distance. Later, although I went closer to Port Arthur than I had ever been before, I saw no sign of any Russian shipping. The shells which fell nearest to us exploded on impact with the water. The Japanese manoeuvring was at eighteen knots an hour. So far as I could see they suffered no damage. The expenditure of ammunition was small. It was a magnificent force, the most powerful individual fleet, indeed, which ever sailed the eastern seas. Including the torpedo craft, there were forty Japanese vessels."

MORNING TORPEDO ATTACK.

Doubt Thrown Upon the Official Version.

London cable: The Times, commenting on the loss of the Petropavlovsk, points out the discrepancies betwen the Russian official messages and those of its correspondent. It says there was no sally of the Russian fleet, and the correspondent did not see any Russian ship. Moreover, he was not aware of the sinking of the Petropavlovsk. The paper deduces that it must have occurred before 4.30, and says it is possible that a mine was a Japanese torpedo. It remarks that the Russians seem to use mine and torpedo as convertible terms. Continuing, the Times says that it looks as if the Petropavlovsk was caught in the roadstead by the torpedo boats, and as if the other ships, deprived of their admiral, retired into the inner harbor before the Japanese fleet reached Port Arthur. This view seems to be confirmed by Admiral Gregorovitch's despatch, which says: "The Japanese squadron is approaching." The correspondent saw it approaching, but the torpedo boat attack occurred hours earlier. Moreover, it is hardly conceivable that a single mine would send a battleship to the bottom with such fearful rapidity, though the simultaneous explosion of several torpedoes would be far more destructive.

PRAISE FOR GRAND TRUNK.

Resolution of Collingwood Board o Trade.

Collingwood, April 18.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Trade this evening the following resolution was moved by W. A. Copeland and seconded by C. E. Stephens and unanimously passed: That this Board of Trade, representing the business men of Collingwood, desire to place on record their appreciation of the satisfactory and efficient service given by the Grand Trunk Railway Company to this town during the severe and stormy weather of the past winter; that a copy of this resolution be sent to the General Manager of the company at Montreal and also to Mr. Tiffin, Divisional Superintendent at Allandale, to whose energy and resourcefulness is due much of the credit for the almost unbroken passenger and freight service we have enjoyed.

Watertown, N. Y.—The St. Lawrence River is now open to navigation from Ogdensburg to Kingston. This is one month later than last spring.

NEWS IN BRIEF

London,—The Bank of England rate of discount has been reduced from 4 to 3 1-2 per cent.

St. Paul, Minn.—No decision in the Harriman Northern Securities case was rendered to-day.

London.—The British torpedo boat destroyer Teaser, which ran ashore during the naval manoeuvres at Portsmouth last night, has been towed off and docked.

Cleveland, O.—The Standard Oil Company to-day anounced another reduction of a half cent per gallon on all grades of refined petroleum, Ohio State test quoted, taking effect to-day, at 11 cents. W. W. Ohio State test 12 cents and H. L. 175 degrees W. 13 cents.

London.—A special despatch from St. Petersburg says the son of General Kazarkoff was killed this morning as the result of a dynamite outrage, in his room at the Hotel du Nord. The police, it is added, discovered documents indicating the author of the outrage.

New York.—A compromise by which the lock-out of all the workers here in the lithographing trade, which was believed to have been settled last week, was upset in a ratification meeting of the unions which ended early to-day. The unions rejected the settlement by a vote of 595 to 65.

Portland Me.—The Republican State Convention to choose delegates to the National Convention at Chicago and six candidates for electors of President and Vice-President was held to-day. Before the State body assembled Congressman Amos I. Allen of Alfred was renominated by Republicans of the first district.

BRITAIN'S REAL TROUBLE.

Lack of Technical Skill Affects Business

Toronto, April 18.—There are two factors in the trade situation in the old country, which, combined, have tended to unsettle the situation there. One is temporary merely, the stoppage of the flow of gold from the South African mines; the other is of a more permanent nature—the lack of technical skill in manufacturing and the unhealthy influence of trade unions.

These are the opinions of Mr. B. E. Walker, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, who has just returned from a visit to London, where he has been during the past three months. Mr. Walker stated that probably what the people of the old country were most interested in at the present time was the new fiscal policy as they called it in England. He considered that there was a certain amount of misconception in Canada as to how they really did feel in Great Britain, which it would be well to remove. While Mr. Chamberlain had by his great personality developed an interest in a new fiscal policy, the people of Great Britain were not thinking along the same lines as he was. They were not always willing to admit the decline in trade which was talked of.

So far as trade generally in England was concerned, Mr. Walker remarked that the average Englishman would admit that in technical skill they had fallen behind in some branches. The trades unions, too, had made it difficult to obtain a full day's work out of the British workingman. There was no question about that, and this lack of technical skill and the influence of the unions, Mr. Walker considered a very serious as well as a permanent question that has got to be faced.

Regarding what is known as Chamberlainism in the old country, Mr. Walker stated that there was no natural relation between the desire of Mr. Chamberlain to bind the parts of the empire together and the decline in British trade due to the causes he had mentioned, although Mr. Chamberlain's proposals offered to settle the trade question in Great Britain. For himself, Mr. Walker was disposed to blame the manufacturers in Great Britain in not being up-to-date in trade skill. They had been too prosperous over there, and as a consequence had not kept abreast of the times. Still, however, there were many Englishmen who favored Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

Personally, Mr. Walker did not feel that the fiscal discussion in Great Britain would work out in the direction of Mr. Chamberlain's proposals. The Englishman saw that Mr. Chamberlain had got the two things, Imperialism and trade, mixed.

TRAMPED TO HEALTH.

Consumptive Has Walked 10,000 Miles and Cured Himself.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 13—Charles E. Norris, who has walked more than ten thousand miles to cure himself of consumption, believes he has accomplished the cure, but will continue the tramping. He is now passing along the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad toward New York State.

Norris comes from San Francisco, where, eleven years ago, he found himself afflicted with consumption. He removed to Salt Lake City and to Los Angeles in a futile endeavor to improve his health. His wife died, and in August, 1901, when he was told he could not live three months, he resolved to start walking and to die on the road in the effort to better himself if necessary. He then weighed 98 pounds.

At first he was so weak he could go only a short distance, but the fresh air, for he also slept in the open when he could, soon gave him new strength, and he has been walking ever since. He now weighs 138 pounds and is in robust health, but says he feels the necessity of keeping in the open and exercising constantly to keep alive. In the cold weather he goes south, and in the spring makes his way north again. He has been in nearly every State in the Union and along the borders of Canada. His records show that he has tramped 10,250 miles.

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