MR. HARRIMAN'S DEALS.

Review of Many Railroad Transactions Which Made Him Famous, and Marked by Unusual Shrewdness.

(The New York Sun.)

In the early days of the Stock Exchange Mr. Harriman also took advantage of fortunate acquaintances. Stuyvesant Fish, who began his career in the financial district at about the same time, was one of the most important of them. Mr. Fish had connections which meant good business to a broker in the way of commissions and Mr. Harriman profited from them. Presently he organized the Stock Exchange firm of Harriman & Co., still in existence, though Mr. Harriman long ago retired from it. He remained a member of the Stock Exchange, however, up to the time of his death.

Stuyvesant Fish's friendship was turned to even better account a few years later when in 1883 Mr. Fish was made vice-president of the Illinois Central. Mr. Fish as soon as possible used his influence to secure the election of his friend Harriman to the Illinois Central board. It turned out later that this was the worst move in railroad politics that Mr. Fish ever made for himself, for, as is well known, it was Mr. Harriman who put Mr. Fish out of the board of directors and the presidency in later years. By the same token it was as happy a development for Harriman as it was unhappy for Fish.

The opportunity to realize the dream of railroad empire came through this connection with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., in that period of the first McKinley administration when Wall street was engaged in resurrecting the dead bodies of suspended railroads. The Union Pacific was one of them and one of them that seemed to some of the most powerful reorganizers dead beyond the hope of resurrection. Mr. Harriman had studied it closely though differently and persuaded his bankers to think as he did. The upshot was that when the government sold the road at auction the bankers had a syndicate organized and put in the successful bid. The Vanderbilts and Goulds, the Ameses of Boston and James Stillman, of the City Bank were in the syndicate, and outsiders, knowing little of Harriman and caring less, considered him as its least important member. In current parlance the syndicate was characterized as a Vanderbilt syndicate and the Union Pacific was put in the list of the Vanderbilt roads.

The syndicate paid the government about $60,200,000 for the 1,800 miles of poor track and worn out equipment then owned by the company and paid an additional sum to bondholders and for the purchase of minor tributary lines. It then brought out a reorganized company with $100,000,000 bonds, $75,000,000 preferred stock and $61,000,000 common. The common, now worth not far from double its par value, was divided up all around. Most of the remaining securities were turned over to the syndicate to reimburse it for its advances to the government and to bondholders and for the purchase of minor lines.

In the early days of the syndicate it was Mr. Harriman's plan to merge the road with the Chicago & North-Western and the New York Central, then as now controlled by the Vanderbilts. The Vanderbilts would have nothing to do with the scheme, and it was up to Mr. Harriman and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., to get it alone. With the assistance of the bankers and the influence of James Hazen Hyde, vice-president of the Equitable Life, whom Mr. Harriman as a matter of policy put on the Union Pacific board, a good market was found for both the bonds and the preferred stock. Mr. Hyde took a big block of the preferred stock for the Equitable and subscribed individually also in that syndicate in Union Pacific preferred which became famous in the days of the life insurance investigation and which had much to do with Mr. Hyde's retirement from the company.

Under the new management and under the stimulus of the tremendous business revival of the first McKinley administration Union Pacific thrived mightily. The company met its interest payments, paid preferred stock dividends without difficulty and presently had good enough credit to float another issue of securities and acquire the Oregon Short Line and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company. Both lines have proved valuable as parts of the Union Pacific system, but Oregon Short Line had a great value apart from its usefulness as a railroad. It had a broad comprehensive charter and permitted Mr. Harriman to accomplish for himself and his associates what Lawson promised for his dupes in Bay State Gas. In later years this Oregon Short Line, thanks to its charter, became the favorite holding company for the Union Pacific system and permitted it to make acquisitions of other lines that otherwise would have been impossible.

To this Oregon Short Line in 1901 was turned over a controlling interest in the Southern Pacific, a company so superior to Union Pacific in mileage and resources at that time that the transaction was described as certainly one case in which the tail actually did wag the dog. With the Southern Pacific came the Central Pacific, which is controlled, and the Union Pacific now did not end "in the air" at Ogden, but had a direct central line to the Pacific coast at San Francisco.

Meanwhile as a side line Mr. Harriman had become interested in Kansas City Southern, a railroad built largely with Dutch money from Kansas City to the Gulf of Galveston, and with the assistance of Khun, Loeb & Co. had acquired control of the Chicago & Alton. He was in control of neither at the time of his death, and his work with neither did anything to enhance his reputation either as a railroad man or a financier. From the Kansas City Southern he was eliminated after a fight for stock control, in the course of which it was charged that he had let the road run down and had voted himself, after ostensibly serving for nothing as chairman of the executive committee, back salary at the rate of $25,000 a year. Representatives of the Dutch stockholders portrayed him as a new type of railroad wrecker. Mr. Harriman's friends always hotly denied the accusation, but whatever its truth he never again appeared in such a role.

The Chicago & Alton transaction was the deal for which Mr. Harriman and his associates were most sharply criticised, on the ground of inflation of securities and so-called watering of stocks and bonds. The syndicate paid $40,000,000 for the road and in the course of reorganization converted $8,000,000 of old bonds and $22,000,000 of old stock into $54,000,000 new bonds and $40,000,000 new stock. The transaction was old and fairly well known in the financial district at the time of the interstate commerce commission's investigation of the Harriman lines in 1906, but the details brought greater general censure on the Harriman party than any other financial transaction. The syndicate, it was shown, had received or voted itself 30 per cent. dividend soon after the reorganization, and had taken the new company's 3 per cent bonds at 65 and sold them to life insurance companies, among others at 96. The defence of Mr. Harriman and his associates was that the new capitalization was justified by the back earnings, put into the property in capital expenditure, but never capitalized, and in the new money expended on the road in improvements and extensions. The syndicate purchase of bonds at 65, it was added, was justified, for a 3 per cent. bond at 65 equalled a 5 per cent. bond at par, and the railway at the time of reorganization had no credit sufficient to justify a borrowing at better than 5 per cent. That the market price of the bonds advanced subsequently was due to other circumstances than the credit of the road. One of these circumstances was that the bonds were accepted as proper investment for insurance companies and savings banks, a matter that was discussed in the life insurance investigation in connection with the relations between Mr. Harriman and Governor Odell.

Having acquired the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Alton prior to the spring of 1901, Mr. Harriman and his associates in that year took exception to the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy by James J. Hill and Mr. Hill's associates. They insisted that this acquisition threatened the community of interest among roads in the West and Northwest and retaliated by endeavoring to wrest the Northern Pacific from Mr. Hill. The contest led to the Northern Pacific corner, which culminated on May 9, 1901, when Northern Pacific soared to 1,000 and the entire stock market went to pieces. Shorts were permitted by a compromise settlement to cover their contracts and the contestants got together to stay the panic. On the showdown the Harriman party had a majority of shares, including common and preferred, but the Hill party, which had a majority of the common, was in control of the road and had the right to retire the preferred at par. All interests finally bunched their holdings of Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Burlington in a new holding company, the Northern Securities Company. Subsequently the courts dissolved the Northern Securities Company under the Sherman Anti-Trust law and ordered the return of the stock of the roads to prior holders. This outcome left the Harriman party in control of none of the three roads in the merger, and in this respect was a defeat for it. On the other hand the subsequent appreciation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks enriched the Union Pacific treasury to an amount often estimated at more than $100,000,000. The bulk of these stocks the Union Pacific sold out at a handsome profit in 1906 and reinvested the proceeds in stocks of other roads. The Harriman lines had secured most of the money for the Northern Pacific fight by the sale of part of an unauthorized issue of $100,000,000 Union Pacific convertible bonds. But shortly before the contest Mr. Harriman had been elected a trustee of the Equitable Life Insurance Society and had borrowed $2,700,000 from that institution, presumably to defray in part his share of the campaign expenses. From that time until the life insurance investigation in 1905 he increased his influence in the Equitable, and when the row broke out between James Hazen Hyde and President Alexander, Mr. Harriman endeavored to secure control of the company. The manner in which he was thwarted by Thomas F. Ryan, who bought up the control unknown to Mr. Harriman, was fully explained in the life insurance investigation. There also came out Mr. Harriman's anger in the threat against Mr. Ryan at the time and in his origination of the phrase, "not yet, but soon," in reply to a question as to whether he had made good his threat.

Neither the defeat in the Northern Pacific corner nor in the Equitable appeared to discourage Mr. Harriman in the least. Two years after the Northern Pacific corner he found himself matched with James R. Keene, at this time accounted the most redoubtable market operator of his time. Mr. Keene and his son-in-law, Talbot J. Taylor, had a pool in Southern Pacific and were endeavoring to force the management to declare a dividend on the stock. The Harriman party controlled about half of Southern Pacific stock through the Union Pacific and, as first came out at the time of the Inter-State Commerce Commission's investigation in 1907, released $30,000,000 of this stock from the Union Pacific treasury. The obvious inference has been that this stock was put on the market to smash the Keene pool. At any rate, the Keene pool was smashed, Mr. Keene encountering his most costly reverse.

By the sale of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks, it was shown, and reinvestment of the proceeds, the Union Pacific and its controlled companies had secured at an expenditure of about $150,000,000 these stocks: $28,000,000 Illinois Central, $39,500,000 Baltimore & Ohio, $14,000,000 New York Central, $10,000,000 Atchison and smaller blocks of Saint Paul, Saint Joseph & Grand Island and Chicago & Northwestern. Quite as important as the magnitude of these transactions was the revelation of Mr. Harriman's power as president of Union Pacific and Southern Pacific. Ten years before he had been regarded as the least important member of a syndicate buying a bankrupt road. At the later date he was shown to be in absolute control of the biggest of all systems, the directors having deputized entire power to the executive committee and the committee having by resolution turned it over to Mr. Harriman.

The Illinois Central stock acquired by Union Pacific was used effectively in ousting Stuyvesant Fish from the presidency of the Illinois Central after along and bitter contest. That was the last of Mr. Harriman's long and spectacular fights in railroads and the markets. He made conquests afterward, but these were peaceful triumphs and are out of the establishment of harmonious relations in the railroad and banking fields in the troubled times of the panic.

At the time of his death Mr. Harriman had either under his absolute control or more or less under his influence railroads with a mileage in excess of 60,000, approximately $4,000,000,000 capital and an annual earning power of about $750,000,000. But this broad statement includes, of course, such roads as New York Central, Delaware & Hudson and Erie, in which his influence, though important, would doubtles not have been paramount had at any time an issue arisen with other equally influential directors.

The railroads that were either absolutely under Harriman control or were considered under his sphere of influence to a greater or less extent were Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Oregon Railway & Navigation, San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake, Saint Joseph & Grand Island, Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central, Baltomore & Ohio, Reading, Kansas City Southern, Central of Georgia and various smaller lines and subsidiaries of the Union Pacific and New York Central systems. He was also director of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Equitable Trust Company, Guaranty Trust Company, National City Bank, Night & Day Bank, Railroad Securities Company, Wells-Fargo National Bank and Western Union Telegraph Company. Of transportation companies other than railroad companies he was in control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Portland & Asiatic Steamship Company and Wells, Fargo & Co. Express.

It was reported only last week that Mr. Harriman's plans for new construction and development of railroad and other transportation companies contemplated an expenditure of $300,000,000.

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You can painlessly remove any corn, either hard, soft or bleeding, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It never burns, leaves no scar, contains no acids; is harmless because composed only of healing gums and balms. Fifty years in use. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists 25c. bottles. Refuse substitutes.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

WHAT TO EAT IN THE WOODS.

As a rule the camper or traveller in the wilderness will make a great mistake if he eats too much meat. Of course, if he be right out in the wilds, where the game is just begging to be shot and eaten, it is hard to resist the temptation to "kill and eat," but a little experiment will prove that a certain proportion of the other proteid foods will give better results, both as regards muscular powers and heat production, than meat. Of course such vegetables and fruits as are obtainable should be eaten freely.

As all woodsmen know, the dietic standby of the wilderness dweller, whether he be a camper, tramper, or lumberman, is beans—ordinary dry white beans. Combined with these so as to make up a properly "balanced dietary" there should be a certain amount of the starchy goods—vegetables and fruits. Where these cannot be obtained pilot bread and other crackers which it is possible nowadays to get in large variety, are a partial substitute. Some of the nut foods now on the market are at once portable, palatable, and nourishing, but it must be understood that these are proteid foods to be used instead of meat, beans, or peas, and always in very moderate quantities. Lentils (dried) are another proteid food which is easily carried and nutritious.

Salted, "corned," or otherwise preserved meats are of little value from any standpoint. The same preservatives which prevent these meats from undergoing chemical change outside the body will also preserve them from undergoing the normal chemical change which we call digestion inside the body. This, of course, applies equally to canned meats, which the dweller in the wilderness will, sooner or later, find to be a delusion and a snare.

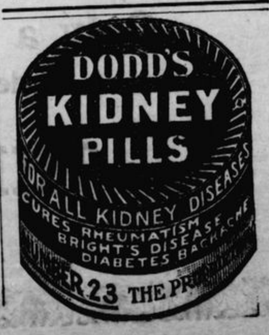
Canned vegetables are of some slight food value, although here, also, the chemical preservatives interfere with the complete digestion of the vegetables. Dried fruits and vegetables, which are now obtainable in large varieties, are usually free from adulteration, and are a valuable addition to the dietary of the dweller in the deep woods.

A meal of stewed lentils, "Boston chips," and soaked evaporated apricots, with a few good crackers and the unconscionable appetite of "all outdoors," would shock the head waiter at the best New York hotel. But it is a better meal dietetically than you would be likely to get from him; and just as palatable. For when a man is sojourning in the wilderness he is not usually a gourmet.—Dr. W. R. C. Latson, in the October Outing.

A Lesson in Tolerance.

We know gentlemen who for seventy years and more have partaken of meat three times a day and of fried potatoes, hot bread, strong coffee, sausage, scrapple, hash, pate de foie gras, tea, high balls, claret, champagne and all kinds of abominations unto the dietetician without apparent impairment of their health. One conspicuous sign of their sanity is their noninsistence upon this diet as suited to everybody, babies, for instance, and convalescents. They watch unperturbed neighbors who think steak and "French fried" the acme of an evening meal, or who devour poached eggs at that sacred function; who cut lettuce and put sugar on it; who take cold meat and marmalade for breakfast; who love pie so that they would take it hypodermically if they could. Unmoved they regard their bitter enemies, armed, some of them with scales, attacking their Salisbury steaks or their wheat hurled from a torpedo tube. Why will not the shadow of a shade feeders be equally tolerant? This particular form of interference with personal liberty is contagious and demands prompt stamping out. At luncheon recently an old friend attacked the writer violently for mingling a second cup of coffee with cream, emphasizing warmly the action of caffeine on the heart; he paused only to gulp his fourth liter of German beer.—Medical Journal.

Ancient buildings or works cannot be restored in Italy without the consent of the Government.



THE FARM

CANADIAN MEAT INSPECTION

The Meat Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is carried on under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, a measure which received the royal assent at the prorogation of Parliament in June, 1907, and came into operation on Sept. 3 of that year.

Present-day sentiment in Europe and elsewhere, especially since the recent revelations in Chicago, is arrayed very strongly against the use, as human food, of any meats save those duly inspected and certified by proper governmental authority.

It was in conformity with this sentiment, and chiefly with the object of preserving our valuable export trade in bacon and similar products, that the Meat and Canned Foods Act was passed.

With the view of clearing up any misunderstanding which may exist in the public mind as to the exact nature of the legislation under which the present Meat Inspection Service is conducted, the following explanation is given:

Before the Meat and Canned Goods Act was introduced in the House of Commons by the Hon. Sydney Fisher, the Minister of Justice was asked for an opinion as to the powers of the Federal Government with reference to meat inspection.

His reply was that while these powers undoubtedly warranted the Federal Government in undertaking the inspection of articles exported from the Dominion or from one Province to another, there was very grave doubt as to whether they would permit of a similar inspection of articles, the trade in which was confined within the boundaries of any one Province.

This limitation was especially applicable to meat inspection, a subject intimately associated with public health, one of the matters which, since 1872, has been dealt with altogether by the Provincial authorities.

Provision is made either by the Municipal Act or by the Public Health Act of each Province, and in some cases by both, for the establishment and carrying on of municipal meat inspection, and that this legislation has, up till now, in too many cases, remained a dead letter, or, at best, been very ineffectively enforced, is no fault of the Federal authorities.

Further, a little consideration will, I think, demonstrate the utter impossibility of any Federal Department undertaking the supervision, in all its ramifications, of the local meat trade, in every town and village throughout the Dominion.

On the other hand, under the Provincial laws above mentioned, it is quite possible for municipalities to organize, at but little cost a thoroughly effective system of local meat inspection the machinery being in many cases already provided, and the aditional expenditure, therefore, comparatively small.

The awakening of the public conscience on the meat inspection question might reasonably be expected as a result of the adoption, by the Federal Government, of a policy of inspection of meats for export and interprovincial trade, and the agitation now making itself felt in many of the larger centres of population throughout the country is, therefore, not surprising. I am satisfied that once the Canadian public has become seized of the situation they will insist upon the adoption, by the various municipal authorities throughout the country, of a much more thorough system of dealing with butchers and the meat trade generally than has hitherto been tolerated.

It does not appear to me that there is any need for, or likelihood of conflict. We are setting a fairly high standard, and all that is required is for the municipal authorities to adopt, under the legislation now existing, regulations somewhat similar to ours, with the view of rendering unmarketable, diseased or otherwise unsound meats, which, under present conditions, cannot enter establishments engaged in export or interprovincial trade.

The first and most important step in this direction will, it is needless to say, be the providing of public municipal abattors, to be conducted under inspection methods smilar to those required by the Meat and Canned Foods Act, especially as regards the admission, either of live animals or their carcases.

The sooner the private slaughter house is abolished altogether, the better for all concerned, as most of the objectionable meats placed on the market emanate from these undesirable and unsanitary places.

The trade in home-killed dressed carcases will also, for similar reasons, gradually be wiped out of existence, and although the abolition of this form of meat disposal will probably cause some temporary dissatisfaction among farmers, matters will soon adjust themselves and the profits to the producer will be in no way lessened, although the livers and other offal hitherto utilized by the household will be no longer available.

The municipal abattoir is a modern necessity and must come.

There are many among us, not yet old, who can well recollect when the number of hospitals in Canada could almost be counted on the fingers, and when a proposal to erect an institution of this kind in a small town was looked upon as indicating a mild form of insanity. How many of the communities now possessing modern and up-to-date hospitals would be satisfied to do without them?

The same will be found true of the abattoir and if no other argument could be advanced in favor of the Meat and Canned Goods Act than the fact that it has aroused and is arousing public opinion on the great and important question of a sanitary meat supply, this would, in my opinion, fully justify its being placed on the statute books.

The following establishments, which are engaged in export or inter-provincial trade, are operated under the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, and all meats and meat food products from such establishments have undergone a careful and thorough inspection at the hands of the officers of this branch of the Department of Agriculture, and are marked with the Crown and the words, "Canada Approved," together with the establishment number:

1—Fowler's Canadian Company, Hamilton.
2A—Geo. Matthews Company, Limited, Hull, P. Q.
2B—Geo. Matthews Company, Limited, Brantford.
2C—Geo. Matthews Company, Limited, Peterboro.
4A—Wm. Davies Company, Limited, Toronto.
4B—Davies Limited, Montreal.
4C—Davies Packing Company, Harriston.
5—Laing Packing & Provision Company, Montreal.
6—Park Blackwell Company, Toronto.
7—Harris Abattoir Company, Toronto.
8—D. B. Martin Company, West Toronto.
9—Gunns Limited, West Toronto.
10—F. W. Fearman Company, Limited, Hamilton.
11—Ingersoll Packing Company, Ingersoll.
13—Whyte Packing Company, Stratford.
14—Collingwood Packing Company, Collingwood.
16—Wm. Ryan Company, Fergus.
17—H. Coleman, Kincardine.
18—J. Y. Griffin Company, Winnipeg.
18B—J. Y. Griffin Company, Edmonton.
19—Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, Winnipeg.
20—Gallagher, Holman & Lafrance, Winnipeg.
21—Western Packing Company, Winnipeg.
22—Montreal Union Abattoir Company, Montreal.
23—P. Burns Company, Calgary, Alta.
24—Wm. Clark, Montreal.
25—Montreal Abattoir Company, Montreal.
29—N. K. Fairbanks Company, Montreal.
30—Vogel Meat Company, Strathcona, Alta.
33—Dominion Meat Company, Calgary, Alta.

There are at present employed in these establishments 68 veterinary inspectors, all of whom have received a special training in meat inspection, and have passed a searching examination as to their qualifications.

There are also 11 lay inspectors, whose duties comprise the supervision of the marking and shipment of goods.

The inspection conducted in each of these establishments is as follows:

All animals for slaughter are examined by a veterinary inspector on the premises before they are allowed to enter the killing floor. All animals found to be diseased, or showing suspicious symptoms of any kind, are tagged and held back until the end of the day's kill, when they are slaughtered separately.

The inspector makes a thoroughly examination of the carcass and of all organs of every animal as it is killed. If these are found healthy, they are stamped with the inspection legend, the crown and the words "Canada approved," as also the establishment number.

Any meats found, in the whole or in part, to be diseased, of from other causes unfit for food, are immediately marked with a "Condemned" tag.

Any carcass, in regard to the condition of which there is cause for doubt, is marked "Held," and set apart for further examination, at the conclusion of which the inspector decides as to its disposition.

Condemned carcasses and organs, as also any meats which are at any time found to have undergone such deterioration as to unfit them for human food, are tanked with the non-edible products, under the personal supervision of an inspector.

A summary of the reports of condemnations made by our inspectors during the last fiscal year, shows a total of 9,308 carcasses, 280,591 portions, as also 353,212 pounds of meat, condemned as unfit for human food. This should demonstrate effectually the necessity which actually exists for a thorough system of meat inspection.

When it is remembered that these establishments under inspection handle only animals of the best class procurable, the conditions which exist in the ordinary private slaughter house, conducted without inspection or official supervision of any kind, may readily be imagined.

Boards of Health and municipal authorities have been too long neglectful of the necessity for intelligent action in the matter of meat inspection.

It is the duty of every man to see that his family, as well as himself, does not eat diseased or unwholesome meat. In places where establishments under federal inspection do not exist, safety in this regard can be secured only by the establishment of a municipal abattoir, conducted under the constant supervision of a skilled professional inspector.—J. G. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General and Live Stock Commissioner.

Talking About Religion.

Dr. Grenfell, in his little book, "A Man's Faith," brings out very forcibly the reticence and bashfulness which seem to overcome the ordinary Christian whenever the chance is offered him of saying a word in favor of his faith. Perhaps it is something a little more serious than diffidence, as the doctor intimates. He says: "It is hard not to tell news. It is harder yet not to tell good news. Not to do it makes you feel as a boy felt after a Christmas dinner—as if he 'must burst.' But it is worse again when you have a truth that you know to be a truth, a truth of infinite, practical, daily value forever to those you love best, and yet you can not tell it. You can sing it. You can quartette it. You can monotone it. You can say it in a black coat, in vestments, at matins, at evensong, at the solemn feasts, at the new moons. But still you have not conveyed your truth to your dearest friend, the man who shared your rooms, and studied and competed with you, who played on the team with you, and who trusted you with a pass five yards from the enemies' goal line. Yet he won't take it from your lips that faith in Jesus Christ is worth a red cent—won't accept it. However, the heathen, the stranger, who knows not your inner life, is more likely to listen. Where is the fault? Is the faith in Christ really not of value? Or is it that you, use of the faith fails to commend it? If you are really eager to give that inestimable gift to your friend, your husband, your darling boy, and fail, is there not something wrong in your use of it, your method of commending it? Does it not make a man's heart cry out, 'My God! is my conventional use of faith the cause of preventing others from accepting it?'" This is a serious and searching putting of the case, and we surmise it applies to most of us and that it will be well for us to lay the admonition to heart and seek to discover some means of reformation.

MODERN METHODS.

(Cleveland Plain Dealer.)

"Did you keep the suspected one under close surveillance?" asked the chief of detectives.

"Yes," replied the faithful sleuth; "see for yourself."

And a moment later the movements of the suspected one were reproduced by a moving picture machine.

BIG COMET COMING.

It Appeared in 1456 and Spread Terror all Over Europe.

The famous comet known as Hailey's, which terrified Europe in 1846, will, next spring, pass close enough to the earth to be seen in all its glory.

At the present moment the earth and the comet are rushing towards one another at a tremendous pace in their several orbits, and rapidly reducing the four hundred millions of miles which separated them a short time ago. There is, however, no danger of a collision, as we shall pass in October the spot at which the comet will arrive at the end of next March. By May and June next year we shall have got around to the other side of the sun, and the comet, which will then be turning in its path into space, will be at its nearest to us. But again we shall be in front of it, and when it crosses our orbit for the second time we shall be steadily leaving it behind us. Its last appearance was in 1835, for it has a period of about 75 years.

Hailey's Comet was so called not because he discovered it, for it had long been known, but because he was the first to calculate its orbit and predict its return. Hailey was born in 1656, and was educated at St. Paul's School and Queen's College Oxford. He was a notable astronomer, travelled much on the Continent, and was a friend of Sir Isaac Newton. In 1720 he was made Astonomer Royal, and besides predicting the return of the comet in 1682, he recommended the use of the transit of Fenus for obtaining the paralax of the sun. He died in 1742 with a Newton. In 1720 he was made Astronmer. The comet, which bears his name has appeared since his death, in 1759 and 1835.

The two most celebrated historical appearances of Hailey's Comet were in 1066 and 1456. The first date was that of the Norman invasion of England, and each side claimed the comet as a portent in favor of themselves. The Normans said the comet was set in the heavens to guide Duke William across the Channel. The other famous appearance of the comet was in 1456, when it spread terror all over Europe, and in all the churches people prayed to be delivered from the Turks and the comet. Three years earlier Constantine, the last Emperor of Byzantium, had died the death of a hero on the Sandjakdar Yokushar, the Sultan Mohammed had entered the city and the Church of Sophia had become a mosque. The Crusades were over, and Christianity seemed fated to succumb to Islam, for nothing was able to stop the conquering Moslems. Then in 1456 the comet appeared in the heavens and Europe saw in it the scimitar of Othman foretelling the subjugation of Christendom.

Its appearance according to the chroniclers of the time was terrible; it stretched across the sky like a waving flame and was of the color of molten gold. The Pope, Calixtus III., ordered that the bells in the churches should be rung every day at noon and that universal prayer should be offered up to exercise the portent and to check the advance of the Turks. Then at last, to the great relief of Europe, the fiery yataghen grew dimmer and fainter, and at last disappeared from the heavens. When next it appeared, in 1531, Solyman I. had just been repulsed at Vienna, and Europe had become accustomed to looking on Austria and Hungary as the barrier against the Turks and so comparatively little notice was taken of the comet as a Mohammedan portent.

RHEUMATISM DRIVEN FROM THE BLOOD

A Remedy Which Assists Nature Makes a Cure Which is Permanant as This Case Proves.

Every sufferer from rheumatism wants to be cured and to stay cured. The prospect of the frequent return of the trouble is not atractive to anybody who has gone through one siege. Most treatments aim simply to "keep down" the rheumatic poisons in the blood. The tonic treatment by hundreds of cures that it builds up the blood to a point that enables it to cast out these poisons through the regular channels of excretion — the bowels, the kidneys and the skin. When this is done the rheumatism is permanently cured, and as long as the blood is kept pure and rich the patient will be free from rheumatism. Mr. Thomas McNeil, Richibucto, N. B., says —"Permit me to bear testimony to the worth of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for acute rheumatism. My son, Frederick, was subject to this painful trouble for a period of eight or ten years, and during this time periodical attacks would regularly occur. His last attack was a most severe one, and the pains were excruciating in the extreme, shooting through the various parts of the body to such an extent that even the approach of any person would cause him to cry out with fear, and he had rest neither day or night. Our family doctor, a man of skill and experience, applied many remedies without avail, and could give no encouragement other than that the warmer weather then approaching might prove beneficial. Just at this time we noticed where some person similarly afflicted had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them. He kept on using the Pills, each succeeding box showing improvement, until he had taken ten boxes, when all pains and aches had completely disappeared, and although his mode of life is that of a fisherman, and consequently exposed to both wet and cold, he has had no return of any of the symptoms whatever. The cure is complete, and is entirely due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PAIR OF MOTTOES.

(Wasp.)

"My motto," said the young physician, "is: 'Be sure you're right and then go ahead.'"

"And mine," rejoined the old doctor, "is: 'When in doubt, perform an operation.'"

TOO MUCH TO BELIEVE.

(Sketchy Bits.)

"Who is he?" the crowd murmured. None knew.

Finally they asked him himself.

"I," he said, with great condescension, "I am a man who can read a continued story in the magazines without looking back at the previous number to see how that part ended."

But they believed him not, and stoned him for a liar.

Indigestion

Dyspepsia Means Slow Starvation.

Let those who have Experimented with Doubtful Remedies turn To-day to Dr. Hamilton's Pills And be Cured Quickly.

By the testimony of actual cures—by the words of those who have proved the merit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, you can satisfy yourself that indigestion and dyspepsia are curable.

"Four years ago I got into a condition of low health—surfered all possible torture with acute indigestion, wind on the stomach and dizzy headaches. The very smell of food often was sufficient to make me violently ill. Energy was gradually fading away, I no longer had any desire for work or for the company of other people, and was in the depths of despair. Worse martyrdom, brain and body could not suffer and live. I used so many remedies without success that I was in poor hopes of getting relief, when I started on Dr. Hamilton's Pills. In a month I noticed a slight improvement and kept right on, using one pill every second night. In a month I was another man, looked ruddy, strong, hearty, and I felt as if I had been made anew. Four years have gone by and I still rely on Dr. Hamilton's Pills and attribute to their power my present condition of robust health.

CURED 4 YEARS

(Signed) "H. P. ECKFORD, "Rodney, P. O."

Be advised, and test Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which for years have been the standard remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Constipation, Flatulence, Headache, Backache and all kidney, liver anl bladder troubles. These diseases are all thoroughly cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. 25c. per box or five for $1.00, at all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Caesar's Stronghold.

(By a Banker.)

In a recent article of this series reference was made to the numerous Norman castles still to be seen in various parts of Britain. Almost equally numerous, and in some instances probably practically unaltered since the time when they were garrisoned by thousands of Roman legionaries, the fortified camps occupied by Julius Caesar fifty years before the commencement of the Christian era, and by his successors for several centuries, still exist both at various points round the coast and also in many inland positions where an isolated lofty hill dominating the surrounding country has been upreared by some great convulsion of nature.

As an interesting example of these great intrenched strongholds "Caesar's Camp," near the Kentish coast, may be mentioned. A conical, lofty hill, several hundred feet in height, a mile or two in circumference, surrounded, near the summit, with a double line of deep fosses, or dry moats, in the lower of which traces remain of a gallery upon which the Roman archers could stand concealed from the foe beneath, its sides in places almost perpendicular, this old Roman fortified camp must have been well-nigh impregnable.

And the exertion of scaling this "sugar-loaf" hill is amply repaid by the glorious view obtained from the summit. Standing perhaps on the very spot whence Julius Caesar directed the operations against our skin-clad ancestors, the country around is spread out like a map. On one side pastures and woods, farmhouses and villages, golden cornfields ripe for the sickle, contrasting with the vivid green of adjoining fields, with here and there the square tower of some church erected either by the Normans, or in some few cases in the somewhat later period when the bold circular columns and rounded arches and windows of that period gave place to the more florid so-called Gothic style of architecture. On the other side, bordered by the terraces and churches of a fashionable watering place, the broad ocean, flecked with craft of all sizes, from the mighty liner or the mailed battleship to the brown sailed fishing boat, sailing out in quest of the harvest of the sea, glitters and sparkles in the sun's rays.

And, causing an added exhilaration, the delicious and fragrant air of the downs, redolent with the perfume of wild thyme, centaury, and other wild flowers, invigorates and gladdens and causes a thrill of exultant emotion to course through the veins. And, amidst all this loveliness and all this fascinating beauty, the mind "looks from Nature up to Nature's God," and a rush of hallelujahs swells through the soul at the thought that the Creator of this lovely earth, in order to nullify the sentence passed by Immutable Justice against the sinner, Himself on Calvary made expiation for the sins of all who will but conform their lives to His will as expressed in Holy Writ, and will cast themselves at His feet, acknowledging Him as their Saviour and their Redeemer.

Worth Knowing.

I had the misfortune to spill ink on the front of a handsome double-faced walking skirt. I sponged the spots immediately with cold water, then with sweet milk, changing the milk and the rag in sponging as often as they became discolored, and kept this up until the rag showed no further discoloration. As soon as the skirt was dry I sponged it thoroughly with gasoline, and not a vestige of the ink remained. Soak the worst soiled sponge in sweet milk and it will come out sweet and clean. I usually rinse mine afterward in water containing a few drops of carbolic acid.

A little soap rubbed on the bottom of a squeaking door, or on the sill, will sometimes remedy the trouble. If the difficulty lie in the hinges, dip a feather in kerosene and apply, swinging the door to and fro gently.

A hired housekeeper dented a tiny V at the top of the wire carpet beater and used it to slip under picture wires to lift them from the wall. It was also used to replace them with. The heaviest pictures could be lifted down in this manner. Such a device is handy for women, who are in danger when climbing up and down step-ladders during house-cleaning season.

Have plenty of dish towels and a line or two on which to dry them. Have several sets of these cloths, two for china, two for glassware, and three for the tin and crockery ware. Allow them to be used only for their legitimate branch of the dish washing and change once a week for clean ones all round. The dishes will look nicer and the towels will be more easily kept clean than if you go about it the usual way.

White paper should not be used for wrapping round articles that are to be put away. Chloride of lime is used for Whitey-brown or blue paper is best for color of the fabric which it carries the purpose.

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