LE FAITH

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John Haynes Holmes.

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ATROCITIES.

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# WIRELESS 'PHONES SOON

## An Englishman's Great Invention Will Revolutionize Etheric Communication

A despatch from London says: The Evening Standard ascribes to William Durtnall, an English engineer, an invention which will possibly revolutionize etheric telegraphy and make the long-distance wireless telephone commercially possible. The invention consists of an electric generator capable of producing heavy currents with alternating frequency of 3,000 to 10,000 periods per second. Both telegraph and telephone by wireless have hitherto been handicapped by the lack of such generators. A wireless telephone demands currents of frequency greatly higher than the frequency of the sound waves produced by speech, while the efficiency of the wireless telegraph is greatly increased thereby. Hitherto it has been impossible to construct a dynamo of large output which is capable of producing such currents. Mr. Durtnall's invention, it is said, overcomes all these difficulties. It produces currents of high frequency, and also of variable frequency. The generator consists of a prime alternator, which produces polyphase alternating currents of given frequency and voltage. This frequency and voltage by means of a series of machines working on the same shafting, and known as "transformer generators," is stepped up to a very high degree without increasing the revolution or speed. The usual mechanical difficulties which present themselves in the shape of centrifugal forces are thereby avoided.

The inventor maintains that it is possible to construct machines of such power that the commercial use of a wireless telephone for a distance of several hundred miles will be immediately possible, and will hasten the development of big centres for wireless distribution of correspondence.

# ARMY OF 300,000 CAVALRY

## SEMIRAMIS INVADED INDIA WITH THIS FORCE.

### A Written Record of Horses in Arabia at Least 3,500 Years B.C.

It was the fashion a few years ago to claim that the Arab horse did not exist, excepting as a figment of the imagination. Scientists later were compelled to acknowledge that there was such a horse, and that he differed from all others even in his anatomy, says Our Dumb Animals.

Then a claim was put forward that what was called an Arab was really an African horse, originating in Lybia, the country lying between Egypt and Tripoli, on the shores of the Mediterranean.

These wise people even asserted that the horses we have always called Arabians were never in Arabia until after the beginning of the Christian era, some going from Egypt, others sent from Capadocia, north of the Taurus mountains, on the Black Sea. The fact that no such horses remain either in Lybia or in Capadocia, although they are numerous in Arabia, caused no embarrassment to these pundits.

Had such special pleaders got their Xenophon or Herodotus from the upper shelves of their bookcases certain embarrassing facts might have caused them to

**Modify Their Contention.**

They would have learned that Semiramis, who succeeded her husband, Nimrod—builder of Nineveh—had an army in which were 300,000 cavalry, with which she invaded India, before she started to build Babylon. Nineveh is perpetuated by the present town of Mosul, built on its site, in the north-eastern part of Arabia, on the Tigris River, and the ruins of Babylon are near Bagdad, on the Euphrates, both these points being in the heart of Arabia.

We are forced to believe, therefore, that there were some horses in Arabia at least 3,500 years B.C. Not only is this certain from the written record, but their representation is preserved by bas-reliefs in stone uncovered by Layard when he explored the ruins of Nineveh in the middle of the nineteenth century. These show horses of the Arabian horse size and type, ridden by men making use of them in a manner such as no horse but an Arab was ever known to stand up to. The riders are hunting lions, with spears and arrows. It is notorious to this day that no horse but an Arab has the courage to face a lion or a wild boar.

If these would-be scientists still claim the proofs insufficient to establish our contention we turn to the history of Cyrus the Great as written by Xenophon.

**When Cyrus Fought Croesus,**

King of Lydia, it is plainly stated that part of his cavalry were Arabians. In arranging his force to meet the enemy, Harpagus suggested that he put the camels he used for transport animals in front of his cavalry. And when they came up to the contest the Lydian horses, terrified by the sight and smell of the camels, became unmanageable, while the horses of Cyrus's army, having been brought up with camels and partly nourished on camel's milk, were not afraid, dashed after the Lydians, and completely routed them.

Later, when Cyrus captured Babylon—the night of Belshazzar's feast—he celebrated the event by a grand review of all his army. This was 500 B.C., 3,000 years after Semiramis. In that review Xenophon tells us Cyrus paraded 120,000 cavalry (more than all the cavalry in Europe to-day), besides his chariots drawn by four horses each.

This parade was in the heart of Arabia; and the empire ruled by Cyrus extended from the Indus River on the east to the Red Sea, the Mediterranean and Aegean on the west; from the Black and Caspian seas on the north to the Indian Ocean on the south.

In the days of Darius the Younger the Medo-Persian Empire had an enormous horse-breeding establishment in the plains near Mount Cerone. From this source alone Darius drew 100,000 horses to oppose the Macedonian invasion, and still

**Left 50,000 In the Pastures,**

which Alexander saw in his march through the country.

It would appear safe to claim, therefore, that there were horses in Arabia before they were sent there from Lybia. Is it not more probable that the horses of Lybia were some left in that country by Cambyses, son of Cyrus, who conquered Egypt and Lybia and Ethiopia to add to the possessions left him by Cyrus?

The Egyptians had no cavalry, any more than had the Persians until the time of Cyrus. Horses in Egypt came after the time when the shepherd kings were driven out. Four hundred years after the days of Joseph, when Pharaoh pursued the Hebrews who went out with Moses through the Red Sea, we are told that he followed with 600 chariots—"all the chariots of Egypt"—according to the Bible statement. Horses were so scarce even then that each Egyptian chariot had only two horses; and all these were destroyed in the Red Sea.

And now in our day and country, certain progressive people suggest that though there may have been Arab horses, and they may have been good enough a long time ago, they are not such as would be suited to our moedern conditions and climate. The greater part of such people probably never saw an Arab horse.

## NEW CANNON OF WOOD.

### Used in Recent Revolutions in Haiti and Cuba.

Anyone familiar with the construction of modern weapons of warfare and the high explosive used in them would naturally suppose a cannon made of wood would be of little or no value as a weapon.

Wooden cannon have been used with considerable success, nevertheless, in recent revolutions in Cuba, in Haiti and in the Dominican Republic.

The wood used in the construction of these crude weapons is a very tough variety, having a twisted grain that curls about the log in such a way that to split the timber with the ordinary means is almost impossible.

The best trees are selected and a piece of the log five or six feet in length and about one foot in diameter is cut. After the bark has been removed, and the log made perfectly round, it is swung up on a crude truss, and a hole is burned into it from one end. The log is wound with strips of rawhide cut from the skin of a steer. When the cannon is covered with the strips of hide, another layer is wound on, and this is continued until the weapon has increased several inches in diameter.

After the log is covered, and the bore is finished, the weapon is treated to a hot draught, which tends to contract the hide binding, which becomes almost as strong as wire.

These crude cannon have been used with success in a number of instances, and it is astonishing the number of times they may be fired before they burst or become otherwise disabled.

**Witchcraft in Italy.**

We hear little nowadays of witchcraft in England; but occasionally cases are reported from abroad, according to the London Mail. In Italy four women were recently condemned to six months imprisonment for boystealing and witchcraft. Signora Nardella, living at Lesina, was determined that a railway signalman should marry her only daughter, and decided that the best way to bring this about would be to bewitch him. For this purpose she paid a couple of women to steal a corpse from a neighboring cemetery, and this they consigned to Primiana Boffa, who enjoys a great reputation in the locality as a witch. Having selected a number of bones, she set to work to prepare a love philtre, grinding the bones to powder in a mortar. She added a quantity of bronze filings which she had commissioned a grave-digger to scrape at midnight from the big bell of the parish church. Some peasants who chanced to be watching while the incantations were in progress divulged the story to the police.

Princess Augusta,
who will marry the ex-King of Portugal.

## PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

### Two Children at Montreal Burned to Death.

A despatch from Montreal says: Matches in the hands of six and three-year-old Joseph and Lucien Larue, of St. Paul Street, caused their deaths and the destruction by fire of their home on Wednesday. Heroic but unavailing efforts were made to save the lives of the children, but the flames spread so rapidly that the rescuers were driven from the building. The burned bodies of the children were found beneath a bed, where they had evidently sought refuge from the flames. Two men occupying rooms on the top floor of the building were rescued by firemen.

## THE SMALL BOY AGAIN.

### Starts Railway Engine and Causes Loss of Two Lives.

A despatch from Buffalo says: A small boy went into the New York Central Railroad roundhouse here on Tuesday night and climbed into the cab of an engine. He pulled open the throttle and, as the engine started forward, he jumped. The locomotive ran wild through the yards at a speed of 45 miles an hour and had covered three-quarters of a mile before it crashed head-on into a freight train running in the opposite direction. The two engines met with terrific force. Engineer Fred Ludeke was almost instantly killed and the fireman, William Freelich, was so badly hurt that he died a short time later. Both engines were badly damaged and many cars were wrecked.

## LIVING PRICES FOR MAY.

### Percentage of the Price Level During the Decade 1890-1899.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Labor Department's index number of wholesale prices stood at 137.0 for May, as compared with 136.3 in April, and 136.3 in May, 1912. The numbers are percentages of the price level during the decade 1890-1899. The chief advances of the past month occurred in animals and meats, fish, fruits, and vegetables, with considerable decreases in dairy products and fuel. Western grain was upward, but paints and oils were lower. In retail prices, dairy products, fish, sugar, potatoes and coal were lower, while meats and dentals tended upward.

## INLAND REVENUE REPORT.

### Use of Cigarettes and Liquor Shows Great Increase.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The people of Canada last year smoked 975,325,501 cigarettes, an increase of nearly two hundred million over the figures of the previous year, according to figures compiled by the Department of Inland Revenue. In fact the consumption of tobacco and wet goods has increased all round. The per capita averages are: Spirits, 1.112 gallons, compared with 1.030 last year; beer, 7.005 against 6.598; wine, .131 against .114; tobacco, 3.818 pounds against 3.679 pounds. The figures for tobacco include cigarettes.

## TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

### On a Sugar Estate in a Province of Southern Russia.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Eighty girls were burned to death by villagers enraged at the importation of cheap girl labor to work on a sugar estate in the district of Piriatin, in the Province of Poltva, Southern Russia, according to the Kiev newspaper Kiev Liamin. The excited villagers first securely fastened all the means of exit from a wooden barn in which the girls were housed. They then set fire to the building while the inmates were still asleep, and all were burned to death without a chance of escape.

## BIPLANE UPSET.

### Two German Airmen Killed Near Berlin.

A despatch from Berlin says: Two German airmen were killed at an early hour on Thursday morning at the Johannisthal Aerodrome, in the suburbs of the capital. Aviator Kraftet, carrying as a passenger a man named Gerbitz, had ascended with the intention of making a two hours' flight. There was practically no wind and the biplane was making good speed, when it suddenly turned somersault at a height of a hundred feet, throwing the aviators to the ground, where they were picked up dead.

# COMMENT ON EVENTS

The way the British by-elections are going would seem to indicate that the Asquith Government is in greater danger of immediate destruction then it has been since its formation. Many theories are being put forward to explain the situation. It is said, for example, that there is a great body of Unionist Free Traders who, in elections, when there is no chance of defeating the Government, vote Unionist, but who, in a general election, when there is a chance of electing a Protectionist Government, vote Liberal. This does not explain all the recent results and it looks as though the Marconi scandals, involving in a very indirect way Mr. Lloyd George, the great standby of the Liberal party, have been having an effect on the electorate, for the Irish the great question is whether the Government will hold together until Home Rule has been put into effect as it may be within a year from now. But politics in England have a habit of changing with such kaleidoscopic rapidity that anything may happen in a year

**Goldwin Smith's Letters.**

A considerable furore in literary and political circles has been caused by the publication of a volume of letters by the late Professor Goldwin Smith. The volume is edited by Mr. Arnold Haultain who for many years previous to Mr. Goldwin Smith's death acted as private secretary, and was by the will appointed literary executor. Some time ago Mr. Haultain published a volume of Reminiscences which was, however, disappointing because of the trivial character of the work. The present volume is also disappointing to admirers of the late "sage of the Grange," but for a different reason. It is disappointing because it seems to reveal Goldwin Smith as a narrow, bitter partisan who found the times out of joint, who mistrusted most men's motives and did not hesitate to attack his contemporaries with bitterness and virulence.

Mr. Haultain declares that these are the letters "of a truly great man who saw very far and whose solutions of all problems were derived from an intellect illumined with 'lumen siccum' which is all too rare," which prompts one reviewer to remark "to consider Goldwin Smith as a great man, even an eminent man, is to give place to an amiable superstition.

On the whole, Goldwin Smith's reputation has not been enhanced since his death. It has to be remembered, however, that he made many bitter enemies who have not yet ceased their activities.

**Exaggerated Stories of Evil.**

Many newspaper readers must have been impressed during the past few years with the tremendous amount of stuff which is being printed concerning the grosser forms of vice, particularly that which is known as the White Slave Traffic. All sorts of organizations have been stirred to take up the subject, all of them no doubt with the best intentions.

It may be stated in emphatic terms that a great proportion of the stories which are printed concerning this evil are entirely imaginary. There are probably few newspaper editors who have not had brought to their offices manuscript purporting to relate life incidents in connection with this matter which, without doubt, had their genesis solely in the brain of the writer. From time to time figures are given out concerning the coming off under violence of hundreds of women. May one be permitted to doubt also the authenticity of most of these figures? Perhaps what is known as the Slave Traffic does exist, but not to the extent which has been described.

The testimony of the head of the Police Department in Toronto and of Commissioner Starr of the Children's Court, who may be accepted as an unprejudiced observer, is to the effect that there has not been in years in Toronto a single unthenticated case of violent coercion being used for the purpose of securing recruits for this traffic.

**A Mania for Publicity.**

One may be permitted also to express doubt as to whether so much discussion and newspaper notoriety is the best method of fighting this evil. It is a question whether such publicity does not do a great deal of harm. It is not an issue upon which the public mind needs to be aroused. Public opinion on the matter is absolutely sound, and there is probably no law maker anywhere who is not perfectly willing to take whatever steps are necessary without any furore or campaign being made about it. The thing that seems to be most needed is the inculcation into the home of good morals and good sense with frequent iteration of the simple warning that "who plays with fire is apt to get burnt."

However, with many persons discussion of the subject seems to be a mania, and it looks as though a campaign of publicity had not yet run its course.

**Ontario Bye-elections.**

Unusual interest is being taken in the bye-elections which are shortly to take place in North Grey and in South Bruce, the former to elect a representative to the Legislature to replace Honorable A. G. MacKay and the latter to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the elevation of Senator Donnelly. South Bruce is interesting to politicians because they think it will give them a line on what rural Ontario thinks about the Naval Issue and North Grey is interesting because it is the scene of historic conflicts. Liberals are afraid that the departure of Mr. MacKay will result in a considerable weakening of their forces in that riding. The fact that both candidates are Temperance advocates may prevent the "Abolish the Bar" issue from being presented in a clear cut fashion.

**Our Religious Convictions.**

On account of the great number of Church conventions recently Ontario daily papers have resembled Church publications almost more than secular prints. The Presbyterian Assembly, the Baptist Convention, the Anglican Synode, the Methodist Conferences and the Congregational Union all demanded their share of publicity, and for a time the sporting page had to look for its laurels as the centre of attraction.

An English visitor who attended some of the sessions of the Presbyterian Assembly and some of the Methodist Conferences told me that he was astounded at the uncompromising attitude of these churches, which he considered fairly typical of what would be described in England as non-conformist denominations. He was particularly impressed with the rigidity of the views expressed towards the liquor traffic. He was almost horrified to find that the opinion was expressed and applauded that not merely the manufacturers and the dispensers of liquor were sinners of the blackest dye, but that the moderate drinker was also denounced. It was regarded as impossible for a man to be a Christian and indulge in liquor in any degree. To this English visitor this was a novel point of view.

At the Synod meetings he said he found a somewhat softer temper. The atmosphere here was not quite so unrelenting. In fact, delegates, lay and clerical, were frequently to be seen slipping out of the meeting to enjoy a quiet smoke at the back of the church.

The great outstanding figure in the local Synod is Hon. S. H. Blake. He speaks on every subject that comes up, always eloquently, always in the most precise English and always to the point. It might be added that he is always partisan. He takes one side of a question and argues it often in an extreme manner. Because of this partisanship it is difficult to think of him as a judge, and that may be one of the reasons why he so quickly stepped down from the bench, many years ago, to resume the practice of law.

**Mellower this Year.**

This year, however, it was noticeable that Mr. Blake, who has but recently recovered from a somewhat severe illness, had lost a great deal of the bitterness which sometimes on previous occasions cropped out. Reporters have general instructions to keep a sharp lookout for everything Mr. Blake says, because he has through long years built up a reputation of saying things that make good copy.

The Anglican Church suffers from the division into high and low church parties. Mr. Blake is the great champion of the low Church party. He is the main pillar of St. Paul's, of which Archdeacon Cody is the Rector. This is sufficient to identify Mr. Cody with the low Church party, though it is doubtful if he is as extreme as is his patron. On the high Church side the leader is Provost Macklem, the head of Trinity College. Despite rumblings, however, the conflict between high and low Church was this year comparatively tame.

W. W. Ashald, Superintendent of Telegraphs on the G. T. R., died at Montreal.

# PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

## REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

### Prices of Cattle, Crain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

**Breadstuffs.**

Toronto, June 24.—Flour—Ontario wheat flours, 90 per cent. patents, $4 to $4.10, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitobas—First patents, in jute bags, $5.50; second patents, in jute bags, $5.00; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.80.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.04, on track, Bay ports; No. 2, at $1.01 3-4; No. 3, 98c, Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white and red wheat, 98 to 99c, outside, and inferior at 80 and 85c.

Oats—No. 2 Ontario oats, 34 to 35 1-2c, outside, and at 37 1-2 to 38c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats, 39 1-2 for No. 2, and at 37c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—The market is purely nominal.

Barley—Trade is nil, with prices nominal.

Corn—No. 3 American corn, 68c, Toronto, and at 64c, c.i.f., Midland.

Rye—Prices nominal.

Buckwheat—The market is purely nominal.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $18 a ton, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $19 to $19.50, Toronto.

**Country Produce.**

Butter—Dairy prints, choice, 22 to 24c; inferior, 17 to 19c; creamery, 25 to 28c for rolls, and 25 to 27c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots 22c here, and at 19 to 20c outside.

Cheese—14 to 14 1-2 for twins, and at 13 1-2c for large.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.25 to $2.35 per bushel; primes, $1.75 to $2.00, in a jobbing way.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 12 3-4 to 13c per lb. for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $3 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 for No. 2.

Poultry—Hens, 17c per lb; turkeys, 18 to 20c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—Ontario stocks, 85 to 90c per bag, on track, and Delawares at $1 to $1.05 per bag, on track.

**Provisions.**

Bacon, long clear, 15 3-4 to 16c per lb, in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $28; do., mess, $22. Hams—Medium to light, 19 to 20c; heavy, 17 to 18c; rolls, 16 to 16 1-4c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 21c; backs, 24 to 25c.

Lard—Tierces, 14 1-2c; tubs, 14 3-4c; pails, 15c.

**Baled Hay and Straw.**

Baled hay—No. 1 at $11.75 to $12.25, on track, Toronto, and No. 2 at $10.50 to $11.00.

Baled straw—Good stock at $8 to $8.25, on track, Toronto.

**Winnipeg Wheat.**

Winnipeg, June 24.—Cash—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 98 1-2c; No. 2 Northern, 96c; No. 3 Northern, 91 1-2c; No. 4, 86c; No. 5, 76c; feed, 59c; No. 1 rejected seeds, 90 1-2; No. 2 do., 88c; No. 3 do., 83 1-2c; No. 1 tough, 88 3-4c; No. 2 do., 87 3-4c; No. 3 do., 84c; No. 4, 76 1-2c; No. 5 do., 66; No. 6 do., 55c; feed, tough, 55c; No. 1 red Winter, 99c; No. 2 do., 96 1-2c; No. 3 do., 92c; No. 4 do., 86 1-2c. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 35 1-4c; No. 3 C.W., 33 1-4c; extra No. 1 feed, 34 1-2c; No. 1 feed, 33 1-4c; No. 2 feed, 30 3-4c. Barley, No. 3, 48c; No. 4, 47c; rejected, 43 1-4c; feed, 43 1-4c. Flax—No. 1 N.-W. C., $1.14 1-2; No. 2 C.W., $1.12 1-2; No. 3 C.W., $1.02 1-2.

**Montreal Markets.**

Montreal, June 24.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 1-2c; do., No. 3, 39 to 39 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 41c. Barley—Man. feed, 50c; malting, 61 to 64c. Buckwheat, No. 2, 58 to 60c. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60; seconds, $5.10; strong bakers', $4.90; Winter patents, choice, $5.25; straight rollers, $4.75 to $4.85; straight rollers, bags, $2.15 to $2.30. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.45; bags, 90 lbs, $2.10. Bran, $16 to $17; shorts, $18 to $19; middlings, $21 to $22; mouillie, $26 to $32. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $13.50. Cheese—Finest Westerns, 12 to 12 1-2c; finest Easterns, 11 1-2 to 11 3-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 25 1-4 to 25 1-2c; seconds, 24 1-4 to 24 3-4c. Eggs—Fresh, 23c; selected, 25c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 65 to 85c.

**United States Markets.**

Minneapolis, June 24.—Wheat—July, 91 3-4c; September, 93 7-8c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 94 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 92 3-4 to 93 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 90 3-4 to 91 3-4c. No. 3 yellow corn, 59 to 59 1-2c. No. 3 white oats, 39 1-2 to 40c. No. 2 rye, 54 to 55 1-2c. Flour prices unchanged. Bran, $17.00 to $17.50.

Duluth, June 24.—Linseed, cash, $1.32 7-8; July, $1.31 7-8; September, $1.34 1-2 asked; October, $1.34 1-4 asked. Wheat—No. 1 hard, 95 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 94 1-4c; No. 2 Northern, 91 3-4 to 92 1-4c; July, 93 1-4c asked; September, 94 7-8 to 95c asked.

**Live Stock Markets.**

Montreal, June 24.—A few of the best cattle sold at from 6 to near 7 cents, but most of the sales were made at from 4 to 5 cents per pound. Milch cows, $30 to $65 each. Calves, 3c to 6c; sheep, 4 1-2c to 5c; spring lambs, $4 to $6 each; hogs, about 10 1-4c.

Toronto, June 24.—Cattle—Choice, export, $6.85; choice butchers, $6.50 to $6.65; good medium, $6 to $6.40; common, $4.75 to $5; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3 to $3.25. Calves—Good veal, $5 to $7; choice, $8 to $8.50; common, $3 to $3.50. Stockers and Feeders—Steers, 700 to 1,000 pounds, $4.50 to $5.25; yearlings, $2.10 to $3.50; extra choice heavy feeders, 300 pounds, $5.85 to $6.25. Milkers and springers—From $40 to $70. Sheep and lambs—Light ewes, $5.75 to $6.25; heavy, $4.50 to $5; lambs, yearlings, $7 to $8; bucks, $4.50 to $5; spring lambs, $9 to $10.50. Hogs—$9.85 to $9.90, fed and watered; $9.50 to $9.60 f.o.b.; and $10.15 off cars; heavy hogs, over 240 lbs., 50c. less.

## AGAINST THE AUTOMOBILE.

### Farmers of Prince Edward Island Will Not Have Them.

A despatch from Charlottetown, P.E.I., says: A plebiscite on the automobile question was taken throughout the island on Tuesday by means of the annual district school meetings. Returns so far show that the farmers were very strongly opposed to allowing autos to run under any conditions. About 90 per cent. of the districts voted against the bill which passed at the last session of the Legislature, but was held up pending the plebiscite. At many meetings every man voted against it. The Government is not likely now to put the measure into effect.

## ELECTRICAL STORM.

### Coffin's Island Lighthouse Struck and Destroyed.

A despatch from Liverpool, N.S., says: Another electrical storm came up on the town on Thursday morning, the fourth this week. Coffin's Island lighthouse was struck, and will be a total loss. The dwelling house of the caretaker also took fire, and nothing could save it. The lighthouse was 65 feet high, with a white revolving light visible sixteen miles.

## SEVERE EARTHQUAKE.

### Where Great Loss of Life Occurred Some Years Ago.

A despatch from Port de France, Martinique, says: A rather severe shock of earthquake was felt here at half-past twelve o'clock on Wednesday night. It caused considerable excitement, but no damage or loss of life has been reported.

# THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

## HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

### Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

**Canada.**

Amherstburg business men have organized a Board of Trade.

Constable D. H. Felker of Brantford has been appointed Chief of Police at Edison, Alta.

Brooklands Hospital, Sydney, N. S., was destroyed by fire. The patients were all rescued.

Toronto's new General Hospital was formally opened on Thursday, and inspected by thirty thousand people.

Chas. Watt, found guilty at Amherst, N.S., of murdering his sister's infant child, was sentenced to be hanged.

Gillespie Beemer, eighteen years of ago, has reached Aylmer, Ont., having ridden from Winnipeg, 900 miles, on a bicycle in eleven days.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy was appointed by the Provincial Government as Inspector of Feeble-minded.

Mr. E. T. Corhill, Chief Inspector of Mines for Ontario, has accepted the position of safety engineer with the Canadian Copper Co., the first of its kind in Ontario.

**Great Britain.**

Andrew Carnegie has given $25,000 to be used in the improvement of Anglo-German relations.

The British Ministers were vindicated in the House of Commons in connection with the Marconi investments.

Six militant suffragettes were convicted of the charge of conspiracy to do malicious damage to property.

**General.**

Two big Mexican loans were barred from the German money market.

At the last meeting of the Berlin Medical Society bitter opposition to Dr. Friedmann was expressed.

## 20,000 MEN OUT.

### Chicago Building Trade Tied Up by a Lockout.

A despatch from Chicago says: The lockout of 20,000 men engaged in the building trade here, recently threatened by contractors who are putting up buildings in the downtown district, became effective on Thursday. The lockout followed the refusal of 150 striking stonemasons to return to work on a big bank building. Officials of the Building Trades Council declared that they would retaliate by calling a strike and stopping building construction throughout the city.

## SAD FATALITY AT KINGSTON.

### Three Boys Playing with Logs on Rideau River Drowned.

A despatch from Kingston says: Three boys, Lawrence Jackson, Bagot Street, aged 10; Albert Gibson, North Street, aged 10, and Jack Wallace, aged 9, son of School Trustee Wallace, were drowned about 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening near Cataraqui Bridge. They had taken off their clothes and were playing on a number of logs floating in the water. When they did not return home at tea-time a search was made, and the clothing of the lads was found on the shore.

## PROMINENT DOCTOR DIES.

### Dr. Severin Lachapelle, of Montreal, Passes Away Suddenly.

A despatch from Montreal says: While on his way to a meeting of sympathizers of the "Free and Pure Milk Movement," Dr. Severin Lachapelle, whose life work has been identified with the cause of better hygienic conditions in Montreal's slum districts, dropped dead on Wednesday. Dr. Lachapelle made a specialty of hygiene and public questions, and he leaves some popular works much appreciated, among which may be mentioned "Woman and Nurse" and "Health for All."

## MILITANTS ARE BUSY.

### Have Destroyed Upwards of $500,000 This Year.

A despatch from London says: Late on Wednesday night the parish church of Rowlip Regis, near Dudley, was destroyed by a fire attributed to the suffragettes. The church dates from the year 1200. It was rebuilt ten years ago at a cost of £6,000. The East London Federation of the Women's Social and Political Union is organizing a declaration to the Premier wherein they boast that upwards of £100,000 worth of property has been destroyed this year.

## EX-MAYOR JOHN A. LEE DEAD

### Was Chief Magistrate of New Westminster, B.C., for Three Years.

A despatch from New Westminster, B.C., says: While motoring just outside the city on Tuesday ex-Mayor John A. Lee dropped dead in his car from heart disease. At the close of a third successive term as Mayor he was elected President of the New Westminster Board of Trade. He was a director of many of the city's institutions and a prominent Conservative. He leaves a widow and two children.

# FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE

## NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

### Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

A waterworks scheme has been completed in Carrick-on-Suir at a cost of $54,000.

Bonshel's drapery establishment in Calvin has been completely destroyed by fire.

As the result of a gun exploding, Patrick Murphy, a farmer of Boherbue has lost his left hand.

The laborers in connection with the building trades in Derry have had their wages increased 25 cents per week.

Mr. Beattie, Crossfort, has died from tetanus as the result of having cut his hand against the wheel of a cart.

Sir George Abercromby was seriously injured when he was thrown from his horse at Greenmount County, Dublin.

There is every expectation that good coal will soon be raised in quantity near the railway line from Cookstown to Stewartstown.

Damage to the extent of $5,000 was done by fire which originated in the flax mill of John Eakin, Ballygillen, near Magherafelt.

A volunteer fire brigade is to be organized for Roscommon. A representative committee has been formed, and volunteers called for.

Mr. W. F. Rees, lecturer in economic history in Queen's University, Belfast, has been appointed to a similar position in Edinburgh University.

An aspect of the housing problem in Dublin, in which all classes are directly interested, is the abnormally high rent of the better class houses.

"The Poet of Baltinglass," Jack Whelan, has passed away in the workhouse of his native town. He was close on a hundred years old.

David Nicholson, aged 28 years, an electrician, was knocked down and instantly killed by a tram car between Baldoyle and Killanak Church, Dublin.

A young man named W. George Martin, aged 18, was fatally injured by being caught in the belting at Messrs. Greaves weaving factory at Portadown.

The 22 artisan dwellings erected by the Kildare Urban Council were opened by Lady Weldon, P.L.G., in the presence of a large gathering of Athy people.

A county tuberculosis dispensary is to be erected at Prospect Hill, Galway, as a step towards putting into operation the provisions of the Tuberculosis Act of 1908.

A fierce fight between police and about 300 people took place at a farm at Portonligton, and the crowd only dispersed when the police made a baton charge.

There has been a serious outbreak of typhoid fever in the wilds of Connemara and the sufferers have been in a miserable condition. Many of the farms are bogs.

What constitutes a record money value of a herring catch in Donegal fishing was landed by the steam drifter Weal of Binghead, her shot of ninety-two crans selling for $1,250.

A shocking affair occurred on the borders of County Kildare, near Dunlavin, when John Archbold killed himself and inflicted such terrible wounds on his wife that her life is despaired of.

Owing to the number of contagious cases that have been admitted to the Longford Union Hospital, the Government have decided to purchase a disinfecting apparatus at a cost of $650.

Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Limited, have launched from Queen's Ireland shipyard the large mail steamer and passenger steamer Andes Contrudra for the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

The Limerick Town Clerk has received a claim from the constabulary authorities for $4,090, the cost of extra police drafted into the city in October in connection with the Home Rule meeting and the riots.

## BURNED IN BONFIRE.

### Kingston Child Received Some Severe Burns.

A despatch from Kingston says: Bessie Simmons, nine years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Simmons, University avenue, fell into a bonfire in a yard on Frontenac street, on Thursday, and received some severe burns. She was pulled out in time to save her from worse injuries.

**Overprudent.**

"Did you ever see anyone so afraid of draughts as Aunt Maria?"

"No; she'd put a wrap on if she came into the room and found a bureau drawer open."

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO