

BROADBRIM'S

Letter From Greater New York.

THE GREAT COWBOY

GOOD AT PEACE MAKING AS AT FIGHT.

Never Made Peace for Himself, But Went in for Marquis of Queensbury Rules—Roosevelt in New Light.

Special Correspondence: Letter No. 1, 479. New York, Sept. 8.—"The stone which the builders rejected, has become the head of the corner."

From the dark and massive manhood that crowns the Hudson's sloping bank, at Riverside, where sleeps one of the grandest soldiers of all the generations since Adam, again is heard the suppliant entreaty which echoes and re-echoes throughout all



THE SULTAN OF SULU, P. J., who offered to marry Miss Roosevelt and make her his 7th wife.

the land, "Let us have peace." At first it sounded like a prayerful hope, then it swelled to the glory of a mighty invocation, then the republic and the kingdoms and the empires of the earth caught up the cry and carried it over our mighty globe with the dread power of a typhoon, the hot breath of which swept every destroying element from its path, dashed down with resistless force to where two mighty armies faced each other intent on bloodshed and massacre, with a single breath from the Almighty's messenger of love and joy and hope—the murderous multitude vanished like an uncanny and fitful dream of the night, or as the hoarfrost of the morning sun, oscillating between hope and fear, between victory and defeat, and now that peace is assured, and we wait with anxious and impatient hearts for the full accomplishment of the prophecy that "The sword shall be broken into plowshare and the spearhead into the pruning hook," then we may hope and dream for the coming of that blessed day when peaceful nations shall learn the art of war, and every man, from the rising of the sun to the setting down of the same, shall sit beneath his own vine, and his own fig tree, with "none to molest nor make him afraid."

The story of the deadly conflict between Russia and Japan will be one of the marvels of history for all time. The gauge of battle was aggression on the part of Russia—but defence on the part of Japan. The territory which Russia tried to steal from Japan, defended as a friendly power, belonged to neither. It was China's rightful property for ages; its fruitful and productive plains in former centuries had fed and nurtured the tremendous hordes of Manchuria Tartars—prowling robbers whose name was a terror throughout the world and whose descendants sat on the throne of China to-day. Both the contestants were despots. Despotism is the oldest form of organized government known to the human race; it has the sanction and authority of time in support of its regal claim, and if all of its other claims were ignored, it can point with confidence to Heaven where one voice is supreme, unquestioned and eternal. Despotism brooks no question as to its primacy—it despises republics as its natural enemies, and it has no sympathy or belief in a "Government of the people, for the people and by the people." And right here is where we are brought face to face with a mystery which may never be solved this side of the gates of pearl and gold.

The desperate battles between Russia and Japan had been progressing for three long letter years; the fighting was incessant, the cost was tremendous and the loss of life was frightful. The great nations of the earth looked on and faintly hoped the war might stop, but they made no remonstrance and gave no sign. On the distant continent of America there flourished the young giant of the west, the republic of the United States; its ruler was the youngest man that had ever occupied the presidential chair; when he became presidential chair, when the assassination of his chief, wise men shook their heads and thought that the cobweb of the west and the rough ruler of San Juan Hill was an unworthy successor

to the chair of the immortal Washington. He had not been long at the head of the government when the people discovered that their president was a many-sided man who had a fashion of doing things as they were done by nobody else; that he never asked advice and seldom took it; in short, the man was a mystery, a law unto himself. When this murderous conflict was at its worst and the blood of two hundred thousand Russian braves had dyed the grass red around the imperial city of Mukden, the rough riding cowboy offered his services to become the peace-maker of both parties, and at first the offer seemed to meet but scant courtesy from emperors whose ancestors had been rulers of men for a hundred generations, but, stranger than all was the fact that the peace-maker had never in his own proper person, applied for peace in the settlement of his own personal affairs; as far back as we know anything about him, he was a fighter from the word go; in his school boy days he settled his disputes with his school mates according to the Marquis of Queensbury rules. At Harvard, when they tried to have him laid out three of them and each one had to wear a bedstead on his optic for a week, wherever he went. When the cowboys began to make fun of the tenderfoot, he suddenly jumped for the worst, fought in the crowd and in a desperate rough and tumble fight, he nearly made the cowpuncher a subject for a coroner's inquest. But wherever he was, or whatever he is, he stands before the world to-day as a peace-maker who has no equal in the history of the world; never has such general acclamation glorified a single individual since time began. In the darkest hours when the treaty's shipwreck seemed not far off, our fighting peace-maker stood fast, and like Sheridan, at Cedar Creek, he saved the day; the civilized world has paid its tribute and his grateful countrymen join in the hosannas.

"Let us have peace."
—BROADBRIM.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

Photograph and Scribble Found in Pocket.
Buda-Pesth, Sept. 8.—All Buda-Pesth is lamenting over the death of Mile. Antoinette Kirchner, the famous actress and Hungarian beauty, who has died by her own hand. Herr Hugo Blanckenheim was for many years a wealthy and much respected merchant prince of the Hungarian capital. Happily married and with charming children, he was envied by all, and was regarded as a model husband and a model father. When cooling through the village of Zircendorf, the other day he was overcome with faintness, but, refusing all assistance, he mounted his machine and rode away. On the following morning peasants on their way to work discovered Herr Blanckenheim lying dead in the grass by the roadside. Hurriedly they summoned a policeman, and the plowman's body was carried to the cottage of a peasant near by.

In the dead man's pocketbook was found the photograph of a very beautiful girl, inscribed with the words, "With love, from Netta." This picture, with the rest of the dead man's belongings, was subsequently handed over to his family. Horrified, the widow recognized the features of the girl in the photograph as those of Antoinette Kirchner. A terrible presentiment seized upon her, and impulsively ordering her carriage, she drove at once to the actress' flat. A dramatic interview followed. Forewarned by the newspaper reports, the actress had half expected this visit. Although deeply moved, she suppressed her emotions, and with cold hauteur, and without flinching, disclaimed all knowledge of the accusing photograph. The widow, convinced by her apparent indifference, returned home comparatively happy. But her contentment was short-lived, for within a few hours newspapers were running through the streets announcing the "terrible suicide by poison of Mile. Antoinette Kirchner."

Mr. Cleveland's Income.

Harper's Weekly.
Mr. Cleveland's income from his investments is between eight and ten thousand dollars, to which he adds an average of about \$3,000 by writing occasional essays for publication. Some years ago Mr. Cleveland had \$5,000 to spare, and Mr. Benedict obtained for him the right to subscribe for the stock of a projected trust company. The knowledge that the former president was to become one of their shareholders inspired the promoters with a brilliant idea. After consultation they sought Mr. Cleveland and through him offered Mr. Cleveland the presidency at a salary of \$50,000 a year. It was a legitimate undertaking, backed by reputable men, but Mr. Cleveland somewhat reluctantly declined on the ground that he was unacquainted with the details of the business, and that the condition of his health would not permit of the severe application requisite to accept it. Again he was urged to accept, with the assurance that his duties would be nominal, his mere official connection with the company being considered sufficient recompense for his remuneration. Mr. Cleveland replied simply that would seem to him too much like selling the use of his name, which, of course, he could not do. That closed the incident.

In the last ten years the Canadian wheat yield has gone up forty-one per cent.

In 1891 Canada had 453,542 acres of potatoes, as compared with 445,713 in 1901.

Ontario had 2,144 acres of tobacco under cultivation in 1901.

Ayer's

Pills. The one great rule of health—Have daily movements of the bowels. And the one great medicine—Ayer's Pills, Ayer's Pills. Sold in all parts of the world for over 30 years.

The Inaugural of the Merchandise Discount Stamp

This hour is always been first and foremost in giving its patrons the benefit of modern and improved trading facilities and advantages, and the inaugural of the Steacy & Steacy Merchandise Discount Stamp is the latest and greatest improvement and inducement.

We offer the Steacy & Steacy Merchandise Discount Stamp to stimulate cash trading, to permit every cash buyer at this store to participate in its profits—to show the power of cash and to benefit by paying cash.

You will receive one stamp for every 10 cent purchase or part of a purchase, 10 stamps on every dollar purchase—50 stamps on every five dollar purchase and so on—when you have collected 500 stamps—equivalent to fifty dollars expended in this store, your book will be filled and you may exchange it for

\$2.50 worth of merchandise in any department of this store—or use it at its value in purchasing any higher priced article and pay the difference in cash.

This is not a trading stamp in the ordinary sense of the word—a trading stamp collector is generally obliged to expend \$100 to secure 990 or 1,000 stamps, smaller quantities not being available for redemption and the premiums are generally limited to a small range of cheap and inferior articles of no value.

The Steacy & Steacy Merchandise Discount Stamp gives you free and unlimited chance from the greatest dry goods stock in Kingston. You need collect only 500 stamps and it is safe to say that a filled book of 500 Steacy Stamps is worth more than 1,000 of any other kind.

This is our new form of advertising. We intend it shall stimulate cash buying and we can well afford to give this discount for cash as against credit—for with cash we are enabled in turn to secure equal and large discounts on what we buy. Our usual standard of low prices will apply as always on everything you buy.

The Stamp Inaugural marks the opening of our New Fall Lines—In Garments, in Dress Fabrics, in trimmings, in everything that's new and fashionable, and to make the Fall Opening and Stamp Inaugural doubly interesting every visitor

Monday and Tuesday, September 11th and 12th

Will receive FREE OF ALL CHARGE a Steacy & Steacy Merchandise Discount Stamp Book and 10 stamps free of all charge.

STEACY & STEACY

A SECTIONAL STEAMBOAT

Parts Readily Put Together and Self-Locking.
American Inventor.
A most unique and interesting sectional steamer has recently been constructed for the United States engineering office of the army department, with the idea of having a boat that could be transported on a large warship or steamer and assembled where required for service in a moderate way. Nothing of a similar nature has ever been constructed, making this boat of particular interest, as the parts are arranged so as to be readily put together and are self-locking.

The boat is built of steel, with twin screws, and has two compound engines and a Scudbury water tube boiler. The vessel is right-foot long, with a draft of 3.5 feet and a beam of 18 feet. She has a displacement of 72 tons and operates at a speed of 11 knots per hour. The section containing the engine has a space out of fore and aft, 115 feet, with an inside bulkhead for the officers' quarters. The sections are fitted with cones, one foot two inches in diameter. In the section next to the engine is a boiler installation, which includes storage tanks for water and fuel bunkers for 16,000 pounds of coal. The engine section contains two double cylinder compound engines with nine inch strokes, the high pressure cylinders measuring six inches in diameter, and the low pressure cylinders twelve inches. The section ahead of that containing the boiler installation has quarters for a crew of twenty men, and also serves as a hold for the cargo, while the bow section long, with necessary store lockers and carries the chain and anchor equipment as well as a derrick.

The boom and derrick must provide a forward deck also having hatchways which are provided with watertight covering flush with the deck. There are two light boats with davits on the steel deck, which is constructed to carry a load of 20,000 pounds, concentrated on a truck of four wheels, having an eight foot wheel base. There is a windlass on the deck of each section and a steel cable to connect the sections, bolts being used for reinforcement, and when the steel lock is in place each section of the steamer becomes a watertight compartment.

It is stated that this type of vessel will be of special service for the prompt handling of troops and material in war time, the necessary material, provisions and men being easily transferred from the army transport to any coast where it is necessary to make a landing.

SHEEP NOTES.

What is Desirable to Make Them Thrive.
Lambs rarely recover from a setback.
An ungainly ewe can be made to quit the butcher if fed enough.
So far as possible arrange to keep the sheep dry under roof.
In fattening sheep the feeding must be regular whether done once, twice or thrice a day.
Sheep left clean are not affected by scab except it be communicated to them by scabby sheep.
The greatest profit in feeding sheep for mutton is gained while the animals are young.

The more sheep a man can keep on a given area the smaller will be the cost of production.
Six weeks of good feeding should put thirty sheep in a good condition for market, and when fully ready they should be sold.
Call the sheep in good season. It is much better to cull at an early age and not wait until sheep have lost money before it is sold.
There is no reason why anyone who is fairly situated as regards the markets and who is willing to take the necessary pains should not make the raising of early lambs profitable.
Shallow, flat-bottomed troughs are much easier cleaned and in a measure at least in allowing each sheep to secure its share of feed.
In selling a lot of sheep it is always best to have them graded. A lot made up of old sheep and young ones will frequently sell for no more than the worth of the old ones.
By having them sorted as to size, age and condition, the buyer can bid on just what he wants, without being obliged to take something that he does not want.

Fine Courtesy.

The late Dr. Henry Thayer, the founder of Thayer's laboratory in Cambridge, was on his way to his office one winter morning in the early '90s when the sidewalks were a glare of ice. While going down Main street he met a lady coming in the opposite direction. The lady was a stranger to him, although he was not unknown to her. In trying to avoid such a other peril, and came to the sidewalk facing each other, with their pedal extremities considerably entangled. While the polite doctor was debating in his mind what was the proper thing to say or do under the trying circumstances, the problem was solved by the quick-witted lady, who remarked, "Doctor, if you will be good enough to rise and pick out your legs, I will take what remain."

VACCINATION PRODUCES

Smallpox, Consumption, Cancer and Debility.
By Porter T. Cope, Philadelphia Philanthropist.
Instead of preventing smallpox, vaccination is to-day, the only cause of smallpox in this country, for the virus in vitality after or poison increases. In the conditions of temperature and nutrition which it encounters when again placed in the human blood.

Presumably the vaccine used by physicians is prepared under the most "sanitary" conditions, by torturing calves until I can point you to cases where the eyes of the animals have dropped from their sockets from the agony they endured. But if you will read the various advertisements of vaccine manufacturers, what the "lymph" men say about the "lymph" men and vice versa, you will see that the greatest danger of infection exists.

But, mark you, that is not all. In the report of the local governing board of London for 1905, it is admitted that the virus now used is obtained from the deadhouses on the smallpox hospital ships "because they find it most effective."

This vaccine is called "corpse virus," and it cannot be denied that it carries with it the frightful danger of inoculation with cadaveric poison, the most deadly toxin known to science. No, no. We continue to have a minimum of smallpox in the world in spite of vaccination, not because of it. It is a dreadful superstition that is vitiating the lives of the entire human race. Burning witches was a charming pastime in comparison to it. It is the most prolific source of consumption to-day. The son of Dr. Edward Jenner, the unfortunate physician who discovered the cause in 1768, died of consumption, after he had been inoculated by his father, and Dr. Jenner used only the comparatively harmless horse grease, the discoverer himself declaring against the use of cowpox, to say nothing of the deadly and filthy "corpse virus."

"Hecla" Furnaces

Burn Hard and Soft Coal, Coke and Wood.
It's unexpected that always happens. If there is another "coal famine," you will be alright with a HECLA FURNACE. Every HECLA FURNACE has a special WOOD GRATE. It is put in place through the fire door—rests on top of the bar grate—makes the most effective wood and soft coal grate ever designed.



With this grate, a special appliance may be supplied which burns soft coal with a minimum amount of smoke and soot, making the HECLA a soft coal burner of the highest efficiency.
HECLA FIRE DOORS are big enough to admit large chunks of wood. And the smoke outlet is above the highest part of the door. Even when you open the door to add fuel, no smoke comes out. It all goes up the chimney.
HECLA FURNACES have dozens of just such conveniences—such help—such improvements—over the ordinary furnaces.

Send us a rough sketch of your house, and we will send an estimate of the cost of installing a HECLA FURNACE in your home. Anyway, write for the HECLA Catalogue.

CLARE BROS. & CO., LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MAN. PRESTON, ONT. VANCOUVER, B.C.

Imperial Oxford Range

When buying a range the oven construction should be your first consideration. Its baking and roasting qualities are of the utmost importance to you. A poor oven means ruined food, waste of coal, late meals and many heartaches. The Imperial Oxford Range is the result of years of experience and scientific study. It has taken years to evolve it, and years of use have proven it without a peer. There are a number of exclusive features in the construction of the Imperial Oxford Range that give it advantages found in no other. Of these exclusive features the most important is the heat-defusing oven flue. This flue draws the cold air in from outside the range, superheats it and distributes it evenly throughout the oven. This insures fresh, heated air in every part of the oven. This insures fresh, heated air in every part of the oven. This insures fresh, heated air in every part of the oven.

WANTED.

TWO WAITRESSES, APPLICABLE British American. WAGON FOR DELIVERY. GOOD SMART BOY FOR work. Apply to Box 2. A GENERAL SERVANT. A GENERAL SERVANT. Mrs. Francis Kirkpatrick. FIFTY GIRLS TO SPLIT. A FEW GIRLS, CAN HANDLE. A GIRL AS HOUSEMAID. A GENERAL SERVANT. GOOD SMART BOY, APPLICABLE. IMMEDIATELY, MAID. A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST. STRONG, SMART BOY.