

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

NOTICE

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A change will be made in Passenger train schedules on Sunday, June 25th, 1922. Standard time, not so called Daylight Saving Time, will be continued to be used for schedules of all trains on the Grand Trunk Railway System.

For particulars, apply to:— J. P. HANLEY, G.P. and T.A.G.T. Ry. Kingston, Ont.

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CUNARD ANCHOR ANCHOR-DONALDSON

Montreal to Glasgow June 27 July 28 Aug. 29 Tyrrhenia June 30 July 28 Aug. 29 Cassandra July 14 Aug. 11 Sept. 8 Saturnia **Calls at Merville (Ireland) en route to Liverpool.

Montreal to Liverpool June 27 July 28 Sept. 2 Tyrrhenia June 16 Aug. 15 Sept. 23 Albania Sept. 16 Oct. 14 Nov. 11 Assonia

Montreal to Plymouth, Cherbourg and London July 11 Aug. 5 Sept. 9 Antonia July 22 Aug. 20 Sept. 28 Andania

N. Y. to Queenstown and Liverpool June 27 July 20 Aug. 31 Scotia July 6 Aug. 2 Sept. 7 Laconia July 13 Aug. 11 Sept. 14 Carmania

N. Y., Cherbourg & Southampton June 27 July 18 Aug. 15 Mauretania July 4 Aug. 1 Aug. 22 Aquitania July 11 Aug. 8 Sept. 5 Berengaria

N. Y., Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg July 1 Aug. 31 Oct. 5 Saxonia July 29 Aug. 31 Oct. 5 Caronia

Boston - Liverpool - Queenstown June 28 July 26 Aug. 23 Samaria

N. Y. to Glasgow (via Merville) June 24 July 22 Aug. 19 Columbia July 15 Aug. 25 Sept. 23 Algeria Sept. 9 Oct. 7 Cameronia

BOSTON TO LONDONDERRY LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW July 3 Assyria Aug. 3 Elysia *Cargo only to Glasgow.

N. Y. to MEDITERRANEAN July 5 (Cruise) Cameronia

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VICTORIA MAN BROKE KING'S SWORD

Story of the Missing Sword Which Once Graced Equestrian Statue of King Charles I. in Trafalgar Square - Reader of Professor Allison's Review of Miss E. Montizambert's "Unnoticed London" Makes Interesting Disclosure.

By Professor W. T. Allison.

The Adventures of a Famous London Statue.

Several weeks ago I reviewed Miss E. Montizambert's book, "Unnoticed London," and quoted what she had to say in her very interesting way about the adventures of the equestrian statue of Charles the First which stands in Trafalgar Square looking towards Whitehall Palace. The statue was cast in 1633, but after Charles was beheaded Cromwell's Parliament sold it to a brazer to be melted down. This man pretended to obey but really buried the statue and did a roaring trade with the royalists by selling them relics which he assured them privately that he had made from the fragments. When Charles the Second came to the throne, the famous horse and its rider were dug up, and, at length, in 1674, were set up again in Trafalgar Square. Miss Montizambert goes on to say that the statue's tribulations were not yet over, for about the middle of the nineteenth century a curio hunter stole the sword, a real one of the Stuart period, and it has never been replaced. The author further remarks that a curious feature of the statue is the absence of saddle girths or trappings and she recounts an old tale that when this oversight was pointed out to Le Sueur, the sculptor, he was so overcome with mortification that he committed suicide.

B.C. Man Broke Sword of King Charles.

Last week Miss Montizambert visited Winnipeg on a trip across Canada and I had the pleasure of meeting her and of telling her that according to a letter I had just received I could inform her who was responsible for the removal of the long-lost sword of King Charles the First. Curiously enough it was while she was in Winnipeg that I received a letter from William Trant, of 2400 Dalhousie street, Victoria, B.C., enclosing copy of letter to the author in which he tells a strange story. After referring to the fact that he had read my review of "Unnoticed London," he proceeds to disclose the true story of the sword. "It was not stolen at all," he says, "but was accidentally appropriated. I am a good authority on the subject because I am the culprit who did the deed. In 1867 I was a reporter on the Metropolitan Press and in December of that year Her Majesty's Theatre was destroyed by fire. I was in the crowd when it occurred and realized that a good vantage ground from which to witness the conflagration was the pedestal of King Charles' statue. I am now and sealed the pedestal, using the sword to assist me in doing so. The weapon broke off in my hand and I was about to throw it away when a person of my acquaintance begged it from me to keep as a souvenir. Some years afterwards, I think it was in the eighties, a complaint appeared in one of the London newspapers that the department in charge of such matters had been very remiss in not replacing the abstracted sword. I then wrote in "The Weekly Despatch" an account of the incident and also addressed a letter

to the head of the department. I have heard nothing of the matter since." According to this statement forty years have elapsed since Mr. Trant sent his letter to the government office. We have all heard many stories concerning the leisurely manner in which government officials unwind their red tape. It is just possible that the department to which this letter was sent will get round to it one of these days.

Why the Saddle Girth Was Omitted.

Mr. Trant continues: "I was familiar with the story of the absence of the saddle girths and the consequent suicide of the sculptor. I repeated the story over half a century ago, but was called to order by a friend for whose accuracy I had great respect. He reminded me that the absence of saddle girths is quite common amongst equestrian statues sculptured contemporaneously with that of King Charles. The sculptors of that period affected classicism, and as Caesar and persons of that ilk did not use saddle girths neither did sculptors reproduce them.

"An interesting item respecting the statue of King Charles is that it was the first equestrian statue cast in metal in England."

I am assured by Miss Montizambert, who was intensely interested in this information supplied by Mr. Trant, that she will incorporate his story in the second edition of her book. I am very glad to learn that "Unnoticed London" is having a large sale in England. Miss Montizambert was born in Quebec city. She has lived abroad for the last fifteen years, for much of this time being resident correspondent in Paris and London for the Montreal "Gazette." She has just completed a second work in which she will do for Parle what she has already done for London, that is embody her observations made during her wanderings in the French capital.

Arnold Bennett's Twenty-Fourth Novel.

Arnold Bennett is easily one of the most voluminous writers of our time. He has just turned off "Mr. Prohack" (McClelland and Stewart, Toronto), his twenty-fourth novel. In this story he has tried to answer this question, "How would a civil servant act, and what would be the effect on his wife and children, if some one, whom he knew only slightly, suddenly died and left him an immense amount of money?" It is the easiest thing in the world to construct a romance of this kind, for the dullest imagination could without difficulty picture the various extravaganzas into which the fortunate hero would plunge. Nine novelists out of ten, however, would make a vulgar narrative out of such a plot as this, for it requires a great deal of finesse, much skill in conceiving new situations and originality in characterization. As far as situations are concerned, I do not think that Mr. Bennett has been strikingly successful in this story but, as usual, he excels in witty conversation and in character portrayal. Mr. Prohack, the principal in the story, is a high official in the Treasury department of the

British civil service. He is described as being "a fairly tall man, with a big head, big features, and a beard. His characteristic expression denoted benevolence based on an ironic realization of the humanity of human nature. He was forty-six years of age and looked it. He had been for more than twenty years at the Treasury in which organism he had now attained a certain importance. He was a Companion of the Bath." Yet, notwithstanding the fact that this important official made the heads of other departments tremble, so much so that he was known as "the terror of the Treasury," he drew but a very moderate income. In fact he and Mrs. Prohack fill up the first chapter by discussing the necessity for more rigid economy in household expenses. If this Treasury official had not had a strong sense of humor the news broken to him in chapter two that he had fallen heir to one hundred thousand pounds would have been too much for him and subsequent events would have landed him in neurasthenia, as it did his good wife, whom he tenderly loved. After we have followed the humorous windings of this story, we can appreciate Mr. Bennett's moral, "Let all pleasantly, or even unpleasantly, seedy husbands think twice before they allow a rich friend to die in a benevolent frame of mind."

Literary Notes.

It is announced that Sir James Barrie's recent address as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's University will shortly be published in book form. His theme was "The Virtue of Courage" and competent judges declare that his speech was one of the greatest ever made in Scotland and that it will go down in history coupled with Carlyle's deliverance to the undergraduates of the same ancient university. In spite of his dazzling literary success Sir James does not forget that he was once a poor Scotch laddie himself. In one of the finest passages in this noble address he said, "You come of a race of men the very wind of whose name has swept to the ultimate seas. Mighty are the universities of Scotland, and they will prevail. But even in your highest exultations never forget that they are not four but five. The greatest of them is the poor proud homes you come out of, which said so long ago: 'There shall be education in this land.' She, not St. Andrew's, is the oldest university in Scotland, and all the others are her whelps."

The most dramatic moment in his speech, which occupied an hour and a half in delivery, was when he took from his pocketbook a letter addressed to him by Captain Robert Scott, the Antarctic hero. A great hush fell over his audience as Sir James read the last words written by his friend in his last hour. "We are in a desperate state, feet frozen, no fuel, and a long way from food, but it would do your heart good to be in our tent, to hear our songs and our cheery conversation. Later—it is here that the words become difficult—we are very near the end. We did intend to finish ourselves when things proved like this, but we have decided to die naturally."

After he had read this letter, Sir James made this comment, "I think it may uplift you all to stand for a moment by that tent and listen, as he says, to their songs and cheery conversation. When I think of Scott, I remember the strange Alpine story of the youth who fell down a glacier and was lost, and of how a scientific companion, one of several who accompanied him, all young, computed that the body would again appear at a certain date and place many years afterwards. When that time came

By Annette Bradshaw

FEMINISMS



A TEST OF TRUE DEVOTION. Estelle (excitedly to fiance)—Look, John, that's the very handkerchief I want to drape my new hat—there, on that woman's hat! Oh, I can't run after her in this skirt and I mustn't let her get away—please, oh please, hurry and ask her where she bought it!

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