

The Leader

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MORRISBURG, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1911.

Local and General

Whitaker, the Optician, will be at Aultsville, Jan. 26, Bouck's Hill, January 27, Morrisburg, from January 28 to Feb. 4.

Miss Sarah Haggerty, of Prescott, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Sherman, this week.

A fish hatchery for Ogdensburg is being urged by several of that city's prominent citizens.

The Lutheran tea at the parsonage last Thursday night was a grand success, something like \$50 being realized.

Mr. C. A. Myers, of Montreal, was in town Tuesday on business, and received the glad hand of many old acquaintances.

Miss Aggie M. Becksted has successfully passed her final exams. in the Montreal General Hospital, coming second on the list.

A despatch from Renfrew states that Mr. M. F. Beach, of Iroquois, proposes to develop power on the Madawaska river at High Falls.

A rear-end collision occurred at 8.30 Monday morning, about 500 feet from the station at Potsdam, N.Y., which demolished the caboose and one carload of coal. Fortunately no one was injured.

By a vote of fifteen to five, the Glenary Presbytery at a special meeting decided against the church union proposition, and decided to ask the session to submit the basis of union to the various sessions and congregations for consideration.

Following the service in the First Baptist church at Brockville on Sunday morning last, a letter from the pastor, Rev. S. J. Robins, was read by a deacon, in which the minister announced his resignation owing to ill-health, the same to take effect February 12. The matter was left open for another week.

Alderman and Mrs. S. J. Carter, of Montreal, spent the week-end in town, guests of Rev. H. S. and Mrs. Osborne. On Sunday evening Mr. Carter gave a very able address along temperance lines, during which he contrasted the attitude of the general public a few years ago with the present on temperance, showing very much in favor of the present.

The death occurred Sunday at noon of Mr. George Bush, a highly respected resident of the township of Edwardsburg. He has been ill for some months. He was sixty-five years of age, and leaves besides his wife three sons and one daughter. They are Mrs. Dalgish, Augusta; and Messrs. Geo. John and Stephen Bush, of Edwardsburg. In religion the deceased was a Methodist and in politics an ardent Liberal. The funeral took place Tuesday at 2 o'clock and was largely attended.

At 1.40 Monday morning a fatal railway accident occurred at Collin's Bay, near Kingston, in which two lives were lost, being Engineer Dennis and Fireman McDermott, both of Belleville. It was a case of two freight trains following each other closely, and the head one broke in two, and before the other could be flagged ran into the other. The body of Engineer Dennis was burned to a crisp. Brakeman Cunningham lost an arm. Several cars laden with flour and wheat took fire.

The following, taken from "Onlooker" in the Montreal Star, looks good for "Doc" Sweet:—"Mr. Joseph Page, leading magnate in our local baseball world, is by no means proving to be a blank so far as scouting for the major professional clubs is concerned. In the person of a young man named Sweet, formerly pitcher for the Morrisburg nine, Mr. Page claims that he has found the pure gold of baseball excellence, and has notified the Chicago-Americans to that effect. Sweet has been offered a sugar-coated contract, and, if he signs it, he will have to stick to baseball for some time."

J. Leslie Sheridan, assistant N. Y. C. railway agent at Morrisstown, N. Y., is supposed to have been drowned Sunday night, while crossing the river on the ice from Brockville, where he had spent the afternoon and evening. He is a son of Mr. James Sheridan, of Brockville, who is now offering a reward of \$100 for the recovery of the body. It is supposed that while going home, the night being dark, that he stepped into an airhole from which he was unable to extricate himself, as some citizens of Brockville now say they heard cries of "help" coming from the river about 9.30 Sunday night.

George King, an employee of the Fitz-Gibbons Boiler company, was removed to the city hospital Saturday morning, having been painfully burned while at work on the steamer Ogdensburg of the Rutland fleet of steamers. It was stated that a fuse blew out of a torch light which the men were using and a quantity of the blazing oil was thrown onto King. He became frantic with the pain and dashed along the deck until stopped by one of his fellow workers who rushed to the rescue with an overcoat which he threw over King's head. The unfortunate man's eyes are both closed and blistered and one of his ears was burned almost to a crisp.

"Ken" Mallen spent a couple of days in town this week.

Mr. Ken Casselman, of Morley, N. Y., was in town on Tuesday.

It is reported that there are over 200 cases of typhoid fever in Ottawa.

The Tack Factory to-day shipped 2,500 pounds of tacks to Winnipeg.

Mr. C. M. Redmond and family, of Madrid, N. Y., visited friends in town for a few days this week.

Mr. James Meikle left on Monday for Kenmore, where he will be engaged in taking stock for a large firm there.

Ice cutting is being rushed this week by Mr. W. C. Coir. It is a most excellent quality that is being harvested.

Services in St. James' church on Sunday will be at 8 and 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m., and in Trinity church at 2.30 p.m.

Mr. Alf Snyder has been laid up since last Thursday with a serious attack of la grippe. He is somewhat better now, however.

B. A. Yuill, of Brockville, a G. T. R. fireman, was killed at Prescott yesterday morning, being caught between the tender and the freight shed and crushed to death.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 31st, at 3 p.m. in St. James' Hall.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church will hold their regular monthly tea in the basement of the church on Thursday, Feb. 2nd.

A fire is reported from Casselman, where Silvia Chouinard's barns were totally destroyed. They were insured for \$235 in the Dominion Insurance Company.

Mrs. Geo. G. Rose left New York last week to spend a few weeks in Bermuda. B. W. L. She does not expect to be back to Morrisburg until about the first of March.

Mr. Stephen Lazert, of Iroquois, will conduct the service in the Apostles' Mission on Sunday night, and on the following Thursday evening the Rev. A. J. Shea, of Winchester, will have charge.

The Invincibles, of Brockville, the team which the Morrisburg boys defeated in Brockville on the 30th by a score of 5 to 4, will play a return match here on Wednesday, Feb. 1st, when a fast game may be expected.

S. J. Delaney, the first mate on the steamer Reserve, of the Dominion Light House depot, Prescott, who went to Collingwood two weeks ago to take his papers for a captaincy, has been successful in passing the examination.

It is the intention of the M. T. Co. to make an effort to raise the barge Acadia, which is aground between Doran's and Ogden's Island, in the spring, and posters are out warning people against trespassing on the said barge.

Mrs. Wesley Baker will sell by public auction at her premises on west part of lot 3, concession 2, Williamsburg, all her farm stock and implements, on Tuesday, Feb. 14th. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. James Connolly will be the auctioneer.

Any person wishing to contribute to the "Linen shower" of the Cornwall General Hospital, to be given Feb. 1st, will please wrap their offering and put their name on it and leave it at the home of either Mrs. W. C. Gibson or Mrs. McArthur, who will be glad to take it to the hospital.

Just to make the curling game a little more interesting, The Leader man hereby challenges The Herald man to a match, the said two "newsies" to pick a rink and skip the same. Should this challenge be accepted there will be something doing. Chief Hall will be on hand to keep the "devils" out.

A highly esteemed resident of Dickinson Landing, John Stoneburner, died on Wednesday morning, aged about sixty years. Deceased had been ill only one week, death being caused by pneumonia. He is survived by his wife, one son, William, on the home-stead, and one daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie, Ottawa.

The report from the Minister of Education re the squabble in school section No. 10, Williamsburg, in which two voters were complained of as not being eligible to vote, says:—"The inspector cannot go behind the voters' list, and the two votes complained against are to be accepted." This leaves Mr. Wm. Bowman as trustee for this year.

The residence of James Currie, postmaster, Crysler, was gutted by fire of mysterious origin. Mr. and Mrs. Currie were in Ottawa, the children were in school, and the house was in charge of the young lady who acts as assistant to the postmaster. The fire was discovered by a neighbor. The villagers gathered and fought the flames so well that the walls and roof were saved, as well as most of the furniture. The damage was covered by \$1,000 insurance in the Royal Insurance Company.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

S. O. Casselman, Grocer, Morrisburg, issuer of marriage licenses.

LONG SAULT POWER PROJECT

The Plans of the Aluminum Trust to Dam the St. Lawrence River for Power Purposes Strongly Opposed Before a Committee of Congress in Washington.--Hon. Chas. E. Littlefield's Brief Condemning the Proposed Works.

The following are the objections cited in the brief prepared by Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, who represented those opposing the damming of the St. Lawrence River near the Long Sault Rapids, at a hearing given by the Harbors and Rivers Committee of Congress in Washington during the week commencing Jan. 9, 1911. During the five days devoted to the hearing on the bill many new features developed, the more important of which appear in this brief which was filed with the committee a few days after the hearing. It must be remembered that in 1907 the Long Sault Development Co. obtained the consent of the Legislature of New York State to the bill, but it was then necessary to have this confirmed by Congress, which, according to custom, referred the bill to the committee on Harbors and Rivers. The report of this committee will necessarily have a great influence upon the decision of Congress for or against the bill.

THE REAL QUESTION UPON WHICH CONGRESS HAS TO PASS.

The Long Sault Development Company chartered by the State of New York, May 23, 1907, is given by its charter the exclusive right for all time to the use of the waters of the St. Lawrence River for the development of electrical power "at or near Long Sault Island." The amount expected to be developed is a minimum of 500,000 horse power. The total developed and potential electrical horse power for the United States in 1908 was 1,827,000 horse power, and the total developed at Niagara was 274,040 horse power.

The project contemplates the greatest development of water power ever before attempted under one charter. The capital stock of the Long Sault Development Company is one million dollars. It is all owned by the Aluminum Company of America, which has a paid in capital of twenty millions, and has the absolute control of aluminum in the United States. Inasmuch as the Aluminum Company is the sole party in interest, we shall for the purpose of convenience refer to the Aluminum Company as the party behind the project.

In the brief filed by the Aluminum Company it is contended that if the project is approved it will become vested with the exclusive right to the use of the water subject to regulation by the United States. This we concede. The great proposition is then, shall the exclusive right for all time to the use of all of the water power of the St. Lawrence River "at or near Long Sault Island" with the potential development of at least 500,000 electrical horse power be transferred, under the conditions and circumstances hereafter to be indicated, to the Aluminum Company thus having an absolute monopoly of the manufacture of aluminum in the United States?

Upon the propriety of this action upon general principles, attention is called to the fact that the question of electrical power and its concentration in private hands has been made the subject of an extended investigation by the Bureau of Corporations, which in its report of January 14, 1909, stated that the General Electric interests controlled, developed and potential, substantially 252,000 horse power; the Westinghouse interests 180,000 horse power; other large power companies 875,000; the remaining 520,000 of the total 1,827,000 by smaller companies.

The Bureau said:—"It is obvious that the effect upon the public of such present and future conditions is a matter for serious public consideration." If this be true, the pending project is entitled to careful consideration.

II.
THE SAINT LAWRENCE RIVER IS AN INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY AND SHOULD UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES BE EMBARRASSED IN ITS NAVIGATION FEATURES BY LARGE INVESTMENTS OF PRIVATE CAPITAL.

The Ashburton Treaty in Article

VII. provides that the "Channels in the River St. Lawrence on both sides of the Long Sault and of Barnhart Island * * * shall be equally free to ships, boats and vessels of both parties."

A project like this which includes a lock only on the American side and a complete dam of both channels, the practical use of which is questioned by engineers and experienced navigators, is clearly inhibited by the provisions of the Treaty.

Every difficulty involved in the erection of permanent structures by private capital in a navigable river as bearing upon its improvement, at some future period, in a manner and under circumstances impossible to anticipate at the time of giving the original authority applies with vastly greater force to an international navigable river than to one solely within the limits of the country conferring the authority.

It is too obvious for argument that neither country can in the slightest degree, at least directly regulate or control, either on the line of navigation or the development of water power, the works that are situated in the other country. The interests of either country may develop to be entirely adverse to the other. The circumstances that would result in such a condition it is impossible to foretell—the probability of their occurrence is by no means remote. It is extremely unwise for either country to embarrass itself by authorizing the investment of vast sums of private capital under circumstances so entirely beyond its control.

This project contemplates the development of all the water power in the river as a whole, which involves the power upon both sides, both in Canada and the United States, and by reason of the complications involved as above indicated, the control of the river should never be allowed to pass into the hands of any private corporation and neither government should allow itself to be embarrassed by private investments.

III.
NAVIGATION IS PARAMOUNT AND NO DEVELOPMENT WHICH IS NOT ON A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN DEVOTED PRIMARILY TO THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE WHOLE RIVER IN THE INTERESTS OF NAVIGATION, AS TO WHICH THE DEVELOPMENT OF POWER SHOULD BE PURELY INCIDENTAL.

This project from the standpoint of legislation is exclusively for the development of power, and there is no effort upon the part of the New York Legislature to improve navigation in the slightest degree.

Messrs. Freeman and Noble, engineers representing the Aluminum Company, men of high character, great ability and distinguished reputation, both conceded that power was the primary purpose and that navigation was incidental thereto. Congress has had an experience which should lead it to exercise the greatest of caution in allowing private capital to secure a foothold in a navigable waterway. The Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Company some years since developed a water power in the Sault Ste Marie River. Although the original authorization was no doubt considered wise and judicious and as not involving any future embarrassment to the Government, it has now been definitely decided that the public interests require the entire elimination of the company from that great navigable waterway, and the Government is now engaged in the condemnation of the property of the company, and we understand large sums are claimed by the company to adequately compensate them for the loss thereby sustained, very much larger sums we apprehend than are represented by the actual investment.

In a great navigable waterway like the St. Lawrence River, the Government ought not to be embarrassed by private investments, although it retains the power to regulate and control the locks and

dams. After the construction upon plans approved by the Department at that time believed to be adequate, it is easy to see how subsequent developments may show that the power of changing and modifying should be exercised, and whenever such power is exercised or invoked, the inconvenience or expense to which the private enterprise is to be subjected is always an extremely embarrassing factor involved in the question of change. While it may have the right to compel a great corporation to make what are clearly necessary changes, the fact that the corporation will be subjected to large expense is a factor which tends to embarrass the efficiency of the right reserved to the Government. Such rights should not be granted in a case of the magnitude before the committee.

While the St. Lawrence River is not now utilized as is the Sault Ste Marie, it should not be forgotten that its use is very rapidly increasing. In 1895 the total quantity of through freights passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals both East and West from and to Montreal was 277,244 tons. The same freight in 1909 had increased to 1,116,515 tons, quadrupling in fifteen years. The St. Lawrence is the only natural waterway by which Canada can get the competition of waterborne freight from its vast agricultural and mining resources in the West to the Atlantic. The vast project of a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, involving an expenditure as has been estimated by some of five hundred millions of money, now has many earnest and able advocates. The State of New York is expending some one hundred millions of dollars for the development of its canal system. There are numerous large rivers giving an outlet from the interior of the United States to the Atlantic coast. The vital commercial necessity of water-borne competition is thus recognized on the very largest scale. The St. Lawrence should be preserved for great National and International exigencies of that character.

If it is said that the Dam Act as amended June 23, 1910, provides for the elimination from a navigable waterway of the investment of private capital, we submit that the remedy thus provided prohibits this project. The Act provides that

"Congress may revoke any rights conferred in pursuance of this Act whenever it is necessary for public use, and in the event of any such revocation by Congress, the United States shall pay the owners of any dam and appurtenant works built under authority of this Act as full compensation, the reasonable value thereof, exclusive of the value of the authority or franchise granted, such reasonable value to be determined by mutual agreement between the Secretary of War and the said owners, and in case they cannot agree then by proceedings instituted in the United States Circuit Court for the property."

First note the broad and comprehensive character of the property that will have to be paid for on the basis of "full compensation" by the United States—"any dam and appurtenant works." This would include not only all the power houses and dams, but the plant and machinery that would be constructed in connection therewith, and probably upon both sides of the International boundary line, with all of the transmission lines and substations that might be "appurtenant works" for the purpose of transmitting electricity at least two hundred miles and perhaps three hundred. The Aluminum Company admits that the construction of the dams and power houses alone will involve an investment of at least forty millions. No information is afforded as to the cost of the "works" that may be "appurtenant" thereto. Suppose that all of the "appurtenant works" involved an equal amount of expenditure as that involved in the power houses and dams. You would have eighty millions of investment, and under this provision

of the Statute if the United States found it necessary to remove the works in order to provide adequately for the navigation that may ultimately be developed in the vast country reached by the head waters of the St. Lawrence and the chain of great "unsalted seas" connected therewith, the company would be entitled to "the reasonable value thereof" on the basis of "full compensation" to be determined ultimately by twelve men, who would have the right to say, how much should come from the Treasury of the United States to reimburse the actual investment made by a company on the faith of an Act of the State and Federal Legislature. It is safe to assume that the private corporation would not suffer any very marked reduction under such circumstances.

Attention is here called to the two concluding provisos of Section 4 of the Act of June 23, 1910. The first has already been quoted. The second provides that

"The authority granted * * * shall terminate at the end of a period not to exceed fifty years from the date of the original approval of the project under this Act unless sooner revoked as herein provided or Congress shall otherwise direct."

The third proviso reads as follows:—

"Provided, however, that this limitation shall not apply to any corporation or individual heretofore authorized by the United States or by any State to construct a dam in or across a navigable waterway upon which dam expenditures of money may have heretofore been made in reliance upon such grant or grants."

This proviso was a part of the amendment of June 23, 1910. By a very fortunate and happy coincidence it covers exactly the case of the Aluminum Company.

By the provisions of the second proviso the authority conferred upon all persons or corporations developing power terminated at the end of fifty years. Corporations covered by the third proviso were excepted from this provision as to termination at the end of fifty years and could therefore have a perpetual franchise.

It happens that the Long Sault Development Company, while not yet authorized by the United States, was authorized by the State of New York on May 23, 1907, to construct dams, etc., and it also happens that the Long Sault Development Company has undoubtedly expended some money in reliance upon the "grant" of the State of New York. They contended before the committee that they had expended \$1,738,373.12. We know of no other company that enjoys the advantage of coming within the exception provided in this general law, so that while companies heretofore authorized either by the State or the United States must receive their authority subject to termination at the end of fifty years, by virtue of this exception, the Aluminum Company otherwise known as the Long Sault Development Company, enjoys a perpetual franchise. It should also be here remarked that the claimed expenditure of \$1,738,373.12, while urged before the committee as a reason why Congress should concur with the New York Legislature in giving the necessary authority cannot in any legitimate sense be urged as a reason for the grant of such authority, because, while it may be that they have made the expenditure in part at least, on the faith of the New York Statute, there is no sense in which they can be said to have made such expenditure on the faith of the action of Congress, because Congress has not yet acted, and they can hardly assume that they can proceed with large expenditures in anticipation of the favorable action of Congress and then insist that such expenditures should be considered by Congress in entitling them to favorable action in connection with the matter of authorization.

IV.
THE PROJECT WILL INJURE AND NOT IMPROVE NAVIGATION.

The project is primarily one of power development, with navigation incidental thereto. No obligation is imposed upon the company to improve navigation—simply not "to impair or obstruct the navigation."

It is true that the Aluminum Company produced able, distinguished and experienced engineers, such as Messrs. Freeman and Noble, who were confident that the

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FORTUNE FAVORS THE BRAVE; OR, A LOOK INTO THE PAST

CHAPTER V.—(Cont'd)

Derrick Darnley threw himself back with a sigh of exhaustion as they departed.

"You may fan me if you like, pretty coz," he observed, languidly; and Dorothy, eager to obey him, took off her broad-brimmed hat and waved it to and fro.

She was not very sorry when she saw Nancy turn and move away; but Darnley, who had caught a glimpse of those wonderful blue eyes, with something very like contempt for him in their gaze, at once roused himself.

"Oh! do be sociable, Miss Hamilton," he pleaded; "it is too hot to do anything industrious, and the shade is delicious here."

"Many thanks, but I must go. Dorothy, I think I shall walk down to the village, if you don't mind; I want to see Mrs. Wortley."

"In all this heat," Darnley began, but Nancy had already disappeared, and with a slight contraction of his brows the young man resigned himself to circumstances.

The smiles and flush had died away from Nancy's face as she walked slowly back to the house. It pained her to see the wealth of love and attention pretty, spoiled Dorothy lavished and wasted on Derrick Darnley—yes, wasted was the right word, for her woman's quick wit showed her that he cared for Dorothy only as a child, and with just as much affection as a brother gives to a sister; while she, who reigned as queen over the hearts and lives of all around her, would have willingly crouched at her cousin's feet if by so doing she could have won a look or word of deeper regard. The proud spirit that was so pre-eminently one of Dorothy Leicester's characteristics, seemed to vanish altogether when she was near Darnley as the snow melts beneath the sun.

Nancy had often wished during the last few months—though the feeling had been more or less vague—that Dorothy had been more guarded in her admiration for her cousin; but she had never experienced the decided sense of pain and annoyance such as came to her now as she left them alone together.

"It will mean grief to her some day," she said, regretfully and tenderly to herself, "and, oh! I could not bear to think that she should rush blindly forward to meet it. Yet what can I do? She is such a child, she hardly knows herself the truth of her heart; it would be cruel and worse to speak bluntly to her, and, after all, she is not so much to blame; he has no right to accept her adoration in that languid, selfish, conceited manner. I—I did not think he would act like that."

She stopped when she passed the tennis court, and half smiled as she saw Lord Merefield's woe-begone face.

"Why cannot that be?" she thought, half sadly; "it would make Sir Humphrey radiant with happiness and Lady Merefield would be overjoyed. He is a nice boy, too, but—"

And here, be it said, Nancy colored vividly, as she suddenly realized that in that eloquent pause she had contrasted Lord Merefield with Derrick Darnley, very much to the former's disadvantage; and that, finding the young barrister so fair and manly herself, it was no wonder that Dorothy did so also.

"I will not bother my brain about it," she determined; "the future will shape itself whatever I may do to prevent it."

And with this philosophical reasoning she went indoors, and, putting on her hat and gloves, started for her long walk to the village.

She never neglected to pay a visit twice a week to Nurse Wortley, whose kindness to her when she most needed it she was never likely to forget.

As she walked slowly along, her thoughts flew to her uncle, and the wretched, sordid place which for so many dreary years she had learned to call home. Sometimes the past returned so vividly that she would start and look round affrighted, fearing that her happiness was only a dream, and would presently roll away; but these moments were not frequent now, far more keen was a gratitude to her Heavenly Father for having guided her into such a haven, and given her such treasures as undoubted love, appreciation and trust as her own.

She rarely thought of Henry Chaplin without pain. She could not forget that he was her head mother's most beloved brother, that he had done all in his feeble power for her good. It was always a bitter mortification to Nancy to think that her father's relations had practically disowned her. It

made her blood boil to remember that Sir John Hamilton had curtly and coldly informed Henry Chaplin that the family did not intend to recognize the broken-hearted widow of Bernard Hamilton, when she came back from that Indian grave, only herself to weaken and die.

"If she had committed some crime—even even of humble birth—they might be forgiven," the girl would say, passionately, to herself; "but her only fault was poverty, and because my father married secretly and against his parents' wish, they vent their displeasure like this on her and on me; but I do not want them—it is I who do not own them of my own free will—I am too proud."

Of course Nancy was not blind to the fact that her uncle's position had materially added to the difficulties which her mother had had to contend against when she wrote her story to her husband's family. Scholar, student, philosopher, gentleman as he was, Henry Chaplin still ranked as a petty tradesman; he had gradually sunk from his proper place, dragged by a rash and unfortunate marriage, into the very gutter of life. It was hardly likely that Sir John Hamilton, proud, haughty, aristocratic to the backbone, would be more easily appeased when his daughter-in-law wrote imploring aid from such a place; it was nothing to him how, by a series of misfortunes, Henry Chaplin had sunk to this level; it was nothing to him that poor Nellie Hamilton had nowhere else to rest her broken heart; it was enough that she was residing at a small grocer's shop, in a fourth-rate London neighborhood; and, incensed and deeply grieved at his son's untimely death, he promptly and curtly cut off all further communication with that son's wife, bidding the rest of his children follow in his steps. He was faithfully obeyed, as we have seen. He had been dead for several years now, and his eldest son reigned in his stead; but he, too, was blind and deaf to the cause of his brother's child; and if he ever thought of poor Nellie Hamilton at all, it was with a sigh of relief that she would trouble them no more in this life.

Was it strange, then, that our heroine, warm-hearted, impulsive, generous, as she was, should have grown to hate the name of her father's people with a hatred foreign to her nature, and to regard her poor, weak Uncle Henry with a still greater affection than she would have bestowed on any relation of her father's?

She had strayed news of him now and then from Dr. Grantley, and somehow she felt intuitively that things were not going well with the shop or household, though nothing definite was told her. The doctor never mentioned either her aunt or Thomas Moss; and if Nancy ever permitted them to enter her thoughts, she was not long before she chased them away, supplanting their hideous memories with some fresher sweeter ones.

Deep in her thoughts, Nancy had walked some way before she became fully aware of the intense heat and fatigue of the journey she had undertaken.

"Not halfway, and tired already!" she observed, ruefully, coming to a standstill, and drawing a deep breath. "I wish I had waited now, and come this evening, or taken Dorothy's ponies. The exercise would have done them good," with a smile, as she remembered the two fat, sleek, handsome creatures, metaphorically and actually eating their heads off in their luxurious stalls.

"Just half-past four," she continued, looking at a toy watch hanging from a dainty chateleine, one of Sir Humphrey's many gifts to her. "I have a very good mind to retrace my steps. It is ignominious, but immeasurably more pleasant. Meanwhile, until I have determined, I will rest me a little. This stile looks comfortable."

She gave another sigh, this time of relief, as she sank back against one of the broad upper posts. Her little hands lay ungloved on her lap, and as she glanced down at their soft, smooth white surface, she smiled.

"How different!" she mused. "They are a fit emblem of the change in my life. Who would think, to look at them, that they have peeled many hundreds of potatoes, scrubbed a few floors, and served out soap and soda behind a counter? Well, life is funny!" She leaned her arms on her knees, and put her fresh young face into her open palms.

"I hope," she thought, soberly, fixing her glorious eyes on a huge

stag-beetle, as it ran swiftly through the parched grass below, "I hope I am not growing too proud of myself. I want to remember that I have done nothing to deserve all the marvellous good fortune that has come to me. I want to remember that I am guarded and cared for by One who has never yet deserted me. I feel I am not half grateful enough. I must not grow idle and luxurious. I must never forget that."

"Dorothy is different from me. This life is hers by right. It has come to me as a gift—maybe as a loan—and as such I must value it. Oh, if I had only voice enough," the girl murmured, passionately, yet with true religious fervour, "to sing out all the gratitude and happiness in my heart, I could fill the whole world!—yes, the whole world!"

A glow, born of the emotion within her, flitted across her face and made it beautiful.

In her graceful attitude, unconscious of all but her deep thought, Nancy made a pretty picture enough to satisfy any eye; and yet there was one, who stood a little distance off, looking at her with anything but pleasure or good-will written on his pale, unwashed face. "Yes, she's alone, sure enuf. Now, to 'ave it out with 'er; and quick, too. I'll let 'er know what she's got to deal with in me."

Still intent on the beetle, and lost in her musings, Nancy did not hear the soft, hasty footsteps come toward her, and she started with something like fear as a shadow fell across the sunlit path, and, raising her eyes, she saw William the dismissed servant, before her.

In a moment, however, her sense of vague fear and aversion vanished in pity for the man's poor-looking condition.

"I am sorry to see you like this, William," she began, gently, gathering together her gloves and sunshade, and stepping to the ground. The man interrupted her angrily. "Here, stow that!" he said, insolently. "Sorry, indeed, Miss Upstart, when it was you as got me the chuckout! Sorry, indeed! I ain't to be won over by soft-sawder like that; not me. You've done me a jolly bad turn, and I'll be even with you!"

Nancy drew back, not alarmed, but indignant, at the man's injustice and insolence.

"You do not know what you are saying," she answered, very quietly, but with a full measure of cold haughtiness in her voice. "Let me pass!"

(To be continued.)

THE GARDEN OF THE LORD.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

Before our eyes God's garden lies. He bids us share its fruits so rare. The Day of Rest yields fruit the best,

The day of pain may yield large gain.

The day of loss leads to His Cross.

The day of toil is fertile soil.

The day of prayer makes sweet the air.

The day of need brings power to plead.

The frailest flower reveals His power.

Of darkest night He is the light.

While nature sleeps, His own He keeps.

The pruning knife brings larger life.

The day of peace makes joys increase.

The day that frowns may win some crowns.

The day of wrong may make us strong.

The day of grief may bring relief.

The lonely day may show His way.

The day well spent brings sweet content.

The wasted day drives bliss away.

Vexation's hour may bring us power.

Temptation's stress our souls may bless.

The day's calm close brings sweet repose.

With power alone sad hearts may moan.

A lack of power is evil's hour.

The power that feels upholds and heals.

Selfseeking strength grows weak at length.

Pity and power are fruit and flower.

To hoard and hold makes hearts grow cold.

To earn and give is just to live.

To get and share drives out despair.

The words that please may cause disease.

The words that sting may healing bring.

T. WATSON.

Uniondale, Ont., 1911.

MADNESS FROM HYOSCINE.

In Twelve Hours Effects of the Drug Wore Off.

Dr. Philippi, a well-known German physician, has just published, in a medical review, some extraordinary details of the effects upon twenty-five men and women visitors at Davos pension of some henbane root accidentally introduced into their horseradish at dinner.

Henbane is the plant from which hyoscine, the drug used by Crippe in the murder of Belle Elmore,

is extracted. But in this instance there were no fatalities.

Dr. Philippi states that the poison commenced to act two hours after dinner, and the ladies especially were affected. But all the men and women suffered from hallucinations.

One lady thought herself a living statue and refused to move from her pose. Another went on her hands and knees searching for an imaginary object. An English lady wanted to teach her language to everybody present in turn. A Russian lady, who always spoke German, entirely forgot that language.

Another lady ran to the telephone and put out her tongue at the receiver as though exhibiting it to a doctor. A chambermaid carried away twenty-five hot water bottles in succession to her own bed.

When a doctor was hastily summoned one of the lady patients, to whom he was an utter stranger, insisted that he was an old and dear friend, and would not allow him to leave her.

The men were also caught in the brainstorm. One of them started out for a chemist, but never reached there, forgetting his purpose, and bought quantities of useless things at other shops.

Twelve hours later, having been promptly and carefully treated, the patients had all recovered, but they could none of them remember their extraordinary behavior.

THE POWER OF COMPOUND INTEREST.

Here is a simple rule for finding the number of years in which a sum of money will double itself at compound interest. Divide 69.3 by the rate per cent. and add to this .35. Thus at 3 per cent., we get 69.3 by 3, which yields 23.1 to find the number of years by dividing which we add .35 years making the time 23.45 years.

At 3 per cent. simple interest it takes 33.1-3 years for money to double itself. And so you will find that compound interest has a very great advantage over simple interest in doubling power, the ratio of one force to the other being for all ordinary rates of interest about as 10 to 7.

This power of compound interest may be illustrated in another way. Three young men save \$50 each a year for 40 years.

A, being a very cautious youth, puts his money in a strong box at home. At the end of 40 years he has saved \$2,000.

B places his money with a banker who says he will allow him simple interest at 3 per cent. At the end of the 40 years he has at his credit \$3,230.

C deposits his money in the Post Office Savings Bank at 3 per cent., compound interest, and at the end of 40 years he has \$3,883 at his credit.

But D has discovered a still more excellent way. He pays his money to the Dominion Government for the purchase of a Canadian Government Annuity. He is now aged 20, and the Government say to him that if he dies during the 40 years of saving his estate will be as well off as C's estate, for it will receive back all that he has paid in with 3 per cent. compound interest, and if he survives to age 60 he will receive from the Government an income of \$500 as long as he lives.

At 3 per cent. C's \$3,883 would, if he spent a portion of his capital each year, give him \$500 a year for less than nine years, and if at 70 he would find himself without a penny and in debt if he had no other means of support. This is worth thinking about, and you may obtain further information on the subject of your Postmaster or by addressing the Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa.

THE ORPHANAGE ALPHABET.

"We are orphans and fatherless."—Lamentations 5: 3.

A is for pure and wholesome Air;
B is for Bread on which to feed;
C is for kind and tender Care;
D is for Dwellings orphans need.

E is for Education wise;
F is for Faith by which we live;
G is for God who hears our cries;
H is for Health His mercies give.

I is for Ink with which to write;
J is for Jackets orphans wear;
K is for Kindness always bright;
L is for Love so sweet and fair.

M is for Medicine and for Meat;
N is for News from those who roam;
O is for Oatmeal made to eat;
P is for Parents safe at home.

Q is for Quarts of flowing milk;
R is for Raiment sometimes red;
S is for Syrup smooth as silk;
T is for Tables freely spread.

U is for Use that in us lies;
V is for Virtue made to shine;
W is for Work that wins the prize;
X is for Excellence the sign.

Y is for Youth that fears no frown;
Z is for Zeal which wins the crown.

T. WATSON.

Uniondale, Ont., 1911.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

"Eat and Be Merry!"

Stop starving yourself—stop suffering the pangs of indigestion—stop worrying about what you dare and dare not eat.

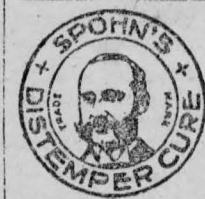
Eat hearty meals of wholesome food, take

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

and you'll feel like a new person. Sour stomach—heartburn—occasional indigestion—chronic dyspepsia—all yield quickly to NA-DRU-CO Dyspepsia Tablets. The properly digested food restores your strength, your stomach regains its tone, and soon requires no further aid.

50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet send 50c. and we will mail them.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, MONTREAL.



FOR

PINK EYE

DISTEMPER
CATARRHAL FEVER
AND ALL NOSE
AND THROAT DISEASES

Cures the sick and acts as a preventative for others. Liquid remedy on the tongue. Safe for brood mares and all others. Best kidney cure; 50 cents a bottle; \$5.00 the dozen. Sold by all druggists and harness houses. Distributors—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

MAPLEINE

A flavoring used the same as lemon or vanilla. By dissolving granulated sugar in water and adding Mapleine, a delicious syrup is made and a syrup better than maple. Mapleine is sold by grocery. If not used for 1 or 2 cups, see recipe book. Crescent Mfg. Co., Seattle, Wa.

ALAS, POOR EXPLORERS!

MEN WHO HAVE PERISHED IN "DARKEST AFRICA."

The Greatest of All Was David Livingstone, Who Spent 33 Years in Africa.

We still call Africa the "Dark Continent." We might equally well term it the "Fatal Continent," for it has claimed the lives of a greater number of explorers than all the rest of the wild regions of the earth put together.

The latest victim of the African savage is an Englishman—Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, murdered by natives in the rubber country of the Wadai. Wadai is the last stronghold of the slave trade, and is controlled by the dangerous Mohammedan secret society known as the Senussi. Lieutenant Alexander knew the risk he ran. His death adds one more to the long list of British martyrs to the cause of civilization.

"I mean," wrote Mungo Park, more than a hundred years ago, "to sail east with the fixed determination to discover the termination of the Niger, or perish in the attempt. Near Broussa the natives made a fierce attack upon his expedition, and Park was obliged to fly down stream, taking the risk of shooting the dangerous rapids. His canoe struck a rock, split in pieces, and flung him and his companions into the raging waste of foam. Park made a desperate effort to swim ashore, but was swept away and drowned."

TWENTY YEARS AFTER.

Twenty years later, in 1826, Major Alexander Laing, another hardy Scot, made a successful attempt to visit the mysterious city of Timbuktu. Before he reached it he was set upon by Tuaregs—those masked bandits of the desert—who left him for dead. But though covered with wounds, he pulled through, and reaching Timbuktu, stayed there for some months until the fanatic inhabitants drove him forth into the desert. He reached El Aruan, a small oasis in the Sahara, and there was literally cut to pieces.

Captain Clapperton was another victim, but his death was due, not to savage spears, but to the fever-laden mists of the Niger. His servant, Richard Lander, tended him to the end, and carried his papers safely to the coast. On his journey, Lander had many thrilling adventures. In one place he was caught by natives, and subjected to the ordeal by poison—that is, he had to eat a portion of the deadly Calabar bean. By a miracle he came through it unharmed, and afterwards, in company with his brother, conducted a fresh expedition, which solved the puzzling problem of the mouth of the great Niger.

HOW LIVINGSTONE DIED.

The greatest of all African explorers was David Livingstone, whose experiences of the "Dark Continent" began in Bechuanaland in 1840, and extended over thirty-three years, during which time he walked tens of thousands of miles over the bush paths of Central Africa.

His last journey was through the upper part of the Congo Basin. He describes the country as "one vast sponge, intersected by countless streams." The blazing sun beat down, and raised a constant stream of mist, and being the rainy season everything was saturated day and night. Under these awful conditions even Livingstone's iron physique broke down, and his devoted servants made a litter, and staggered on through the deep, sticky clay. On April 27th he made his last entries in his notebook; on the 29th he was hardly conscious.

On that day they carried him into Chitambo's village, built a bed for him, and aired the hut with a good fire. He revived a little, and lay peacefully all the 30th. In the evening he called to his body servant—Susi—to bring his medicine chest, and from it took a dose, and then dismissed the boy. His pupil—Jacob Wainwright, a colored man—slept in the hut with him, and woke early in the morning to attend his master. He found him kneeling by his bedside. Wainwright waited a while, then, growing uneasy at his absolutely motionless attitude, touched him on the shoulder. The great missionary was cold and dead. He had passed from life in an attitude of prayer.

Wainwright and the others buried their master's heart under a great tree, then, after carefully mummifying the body, carried it to the coast. It was conveyed to England, and buried in the presence of reverend crowds in Westminster Abbey.

LAST OF THE LIEUTENANT.

What is perhaps the most dreadful disaster in all the records of African exploration befell the French expedition of 1881 under Colonel Flatters. After passing safely through the worst parts of the Sahara Desert, the treacherous Tuaregs swept down upon them, and killed nearly all his men, including his thirty camel-drivers, and drove off all the camels. The survivors, numbering fifty in all, started back across the sandy desert known as the "Thirst Country," pursued and harassed day and night by their Tuareg enemies. They met a tribe who professed to be friendly, and who sold them dates. The fruit was poisoned, and many died in agony.

At last they reached the wells, but these were held by the enemy, and in the fight that ensued all the Europeans but one—Lieutenant Polguin by name—were killed. He struggled on with a few native porters. But now there was no food. The starving men went mad, fell on one another, and the fate of poor Polguin is too ghastly to be here described. Eventually, four sharpshooters reached the town of Wargla, the sole survivors of eighty-eight persons who had set out full of hope a little more than five months previously.—London Answers.

CRUSHED.

They were a happy pair, bent on enjoying themselves, and they didn't much mind if the other passengers suffered in consequence.

Presently the girl started to criticize the clothes worn by an elderly woman sitting on the opposite seat, and the youth, wishing to please, entered into the thing heartily.

The old lady's last year's bonnet and cloak were fully criticised with more or less giggling on the young lady's part; the cut of her skirt was condemned, and there is no telling what might have come next if the woman had not put a sudden stop to the conversation by a bit of clever feminine strategy.

She turned her head, noticed that the girl was older than the youth, and in the smoothest of tones said: "Madam, will you please stop your son from staring at me? It becomes irritating."

Unshaven Person (entering barber's shop)—"I do not want a hair-singe, shampoo, electric massage, dandruff cure, or head-wash." Barber—"Well, what do you want?" Unshaven Person—"I want a shave." Barber (to assistant)—"Shave him, Bill. There's no law to prevent these chaps wasting our time."

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

LENGTH OF PARLIAMENTS

THE LONGEST AND SOME OF THE SHORTEST.

Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton
Was Member of Parliament
for Two Hours.

The shortest Parliament on record is that which on September 10, 1399, deposed Richard II. The very act of deposition dissolved the Parliament, and six days later Henry called together without the formality of an election all the old members, says the London Globe. He gravely styled it a new Parliament. The fourth Parliament of Charles I. sat only for three weeks, and this after the country had been without the blessings of representative government for eleven years. But his fifth Parliament atoned for the brevity of the previous one. It sat off and on for nineteen years; "a Parliament which many, before that time, thought would never have had a beginning, and afterward would never have an end." Opinion, as we know, differed as to the character of this renowned Long Parliament. Macaulay declared it to be entitled to our "gratitude and reverence," while Corbett described it as the

"SCOURGE OF THE NATION."

One of the shortest lived of administrations was the "Ministry of all the Talents," which only lasted thirteen months. It was on February 5, 1806, that Greville formed his Cabinet, which had to include Charles James Fox. King George III. is reported to have said to that unwelcome Minister: "Mr. Fox, I little thought that you and I should ever meet again in this place; but I have no desire to look back upon old grievances, and you may rest assured that I shall never remind you of them. Fox died in the following autumn. When the King demanded an assurance that the Premier would initiate no measures for the relief of the Catholics, Greville resigned. This action prompted Sheridan to remark: "I have known many men knock their heads against a wall, but I never before heard of a man collecting bricks and building a wall for the express purpose of knocking out his own brains against it."

The shortest period that a member of Parliament has represented a constituency is two hours, this remarkable record being achieved by the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton. Having been re-elected for the Ealing division of Middlesex on his having been appointed Secretary of State for India in 1895, the Parliament to which he had been elected was dissolved.

WITHIN TWO HOURS

of his election. Sir Matthew White Ridley, who had been appointed the new Home Secretary, ran him very close, for he was elected in the old Parliament and again to the new Parliament for the Blackpool division of Lancashire in the same week, in both cases unopposed. Mr. C. T. Ritchie was returned on July 5 unopposed for Croydon, his reelection having been necessitated by his appointment to the post of President of the Board of Trade. Parliament was dissolved on July 8, so that Mr. Ritchie only represented his constituency for a whole week-end.

The shortest lived "party" that ever obtained a footing in Parliament was the Tichborne claimant's counsel, Dr. Kenealy, who was elected for Stoke-on-Trent in February, 1876, solely on the Tichborne issue, polling 6,110 votes to the Liberal candidate's 4,168, and the Conservative's 3,901. He lost no time in carrying out his mandate, moving on April 23 for the re-opening of the case before a royal commission. But in spite of all his eloquence he and Mr. Wnalley of Peterborough, as tellers for the motion, would have no one to count if Major O'Gorman had not himself taken pity on them, and the noes were 433.

THE LONG PARLIAMENT

made a point of meeting on Christmas Day itself. On the Christmas Day of 1647 a resolution was adopted deciding "that power be given to the Committee of Plundered Ministers to put in due execution the Ordinances for Abolishing the Observation of Holy Days"; and on that of 1646 the House read for the first time "A Bill for the Abolishing and Taking Away of Festival Days commonly called Holy Days." On the Christmas Day of 1648 the Commons passed a resolution ordering for the same afternoon a meeting of the committee appointed "to consider how to proceed in a way of justice against the King and other capital offenders." At the only Christmas Day division of which there is any record over two hundred members took part a very large number considering the troublous times and the small size of the House. But after the Commons had been "cleared out" by the army in the autumn of 1653 they never again met on Christmas Day. Though in recent years there has been no instance of

a Christmas Day or Boxing Day sitting, on two occasions the members of the House of Commons have sat on Christmas Eve. The first was in 1852 and the other in 1888. The 1852 instance is the only one during the last hundred years on which members of Parliament have only been allowed a three days holiday at Christmas.

STORIES OF PARIS COURTS.

Barristers and Sleepy Judges—Arguments in Murder Cases.

The centenary of the Paris Bar, recently celebrated at the Palais de Justice, has recalled numerous anecdotes which are going the rounds on the humors of the law courts, writes the Paris correspondent of the London Standard.

Among others it is told how a well-known lawyer, M. Alem Rousseau, was pleading a rather tiresome case and noticing that the Judges were paying no attention to him, said: "As the President is falling asleep I suspend my speech." But the Judge had just woke up and cried: "And I suspend you from practising for six months." Nothing daunted, the lawyer retorted: "Well, I suspend myself for ever and ever," and gathering up his brief and cap he left the court and never appeared again.

A Paris barrister, M. Clery, however, was more vigorous. Seeing that the president and the assessors were all asleep, he stopped and dealing a tremendous blow on the desk in front of him that woke everybody up with a start, he cried: "Yesterday at this same hour I was saying—" and the whole bench rubbed their eyes and asked each other if they had really slept through twenty-four hours.

The same counsel was pleading at Versailles on a cold day and remarked that the Judges were all turning more and more around toward a stove that gave out a welcome heat. "The tribunal behind which I have the honor of speaking" brought them all "right about face" at once.

On another occasion the Judge asked him to cut his speech short, as the Court had made up its mind. Assuming the air of a childlike native, M. Clery retorted: "Me right, you good Judges, him innocent," and sat down.

Though not intended humorously, the celebrated criminal advocate Maitre Henri Robert made a hit the other day when defending the matricide Wache de Roo. He produced an act of renunciation signed by the prisoner of all benefit from the will of the mother he had murdered and added to the jury: "So if you acquit him he will go forth miserable and poor, perhaps to Madagascar, to repent of an act which he may have committed in a moment of thoughtlessness!"

And the verdict of the jury was typical. They found that he had committed murder but that he had not killed his mother, although the unfortunate lady was the only person who had been killed. This was in order to save the prisoner from ten years' penal servitude, which is the minimum penalty for parricide, whereas manslaughter with extenuating circumstances can be let off with mere confinement.

France is beyond doubt the country where murder can be committed with the least fear of serious consequences provided that any sentimental element can be introduced. In the case of Wache de Roo he cried and sobbed piteously during the whole proceedings and swooned when being interrogated, but it was noticed that as soon as the sentence was passed he seemed to recover his self-possession altogether. It is not in theatres alone that the most excellent comedies are often to be seen.

WHITE FOR MOURNING.

Various Colors Are Worn in Different Countries.

Intending to symbolize the gloom of night, "when all men sleep," black is the color of mourning all over Europe. In Persia, pale brown materials are worn for mourning—the color of withered leaves. Both sorrow and hope are expressed to the South Sea Islander in black-and-white stripes, while in Ethiopia the mourning color is greyish-brown, which represents "the earth to which all men shall return."

Purple and violet have been the mourning colors for cardinals and kings of France, and white is worn to express grief in China. Henry VIII. wore white after the death of Anne Boleyn, and fifty years ago it was the custom in some counties of England to wear white hats at the funeral of young people. Mary Queen of Scots wore white in mourning for her husband.

In Syria and Armenia sky-blue is worn at the death of a relative, and is intended to express the belief that the deceased has gone to heaven. In Egypt and Burmah yellow is worn, to symbolize the sere and yellow leaf.

The less people know about you the more friends you will have.

HAPPENED IN JANUARY

MANY STRANGE THINGS HAVE TAKEN PLACE.

Events of the First Month of the Year That Have Changed Course of History.

When Juan Diaz de Sois, cruising down along the coast of South America, discovered a new port on January 1, 1513, it was the height of a tropic summer, and he named the port Rio Janeiro in honor of the day.

It was on January 19, 1534, that Vasco Nunez de Balboa came back to the little town of Darien after he had discovered the Pacific Ocean.

On January 26, 1788, the first company of English settlers sailed through summer seas to Australia.

January has been rather an eventful month for England in several different ways. It was on January 18, 1486, that Henry VII. married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., and so ended the Wars of the Roses by joining the houses of York and Lancaster.

It was on a January day that Henry VIII. married the beautiful Anne Boleyn. He died on January 28, 1547. Twelve years later, on January 15, 1559, his daughter Elizabeth was crowned Queen.

Less than a hundred years after Elizabeth came to the throne, England was to see for the first time in the history of the world

A KING BEHEADED

by his own subjects, for it was on January 30, 1649, that Charles Stuart lost his life.

For hundreds of years this day was kept by fasting and mourning by Royalists all over the world.

It has been said that revolutions always begin in summer, but by an odd freak of destiny both the kings who have been victims of revolutions met their fate in January, for Louis XIV. of France was guillotined on the twenty-first day of January, 1793.

In January, 1788, the last Charles Stuart, Prince Charlie, who had landed in Scotland more than forty years before to fight gallantly to win back the throne of Great Britain, died exiled and almost forgotten, an old man, in Rome.

In the days when speaking pieces was part of the Friday afternoon programme in every school many a boy began solemnly to recite "The Burial of Sir John Moore," but very few of them had any idea who the hero was or when his burial took place. He was in the British army in America before the end of the Revolution, he fought against the Irish in 1793, and he was killed fighting Napoleon in Spain at

THE BATTLE OF CORUNNA, January 16, 1809. So it was on a January night that his friends went through that weird ceremony and "left him alone in his glory."

A little more than 200 years ago, on January 21, 1707, the Great Mogul died, the last of the Moguls of India. To-day his name is only a proverb, for people still say "as rich as the Great Mogul," but during his lifetime the tales that were told of his thrones crusted with precious stones, his treasure chambers full of gold and diamonds, emeralds, rubies, sapphires, were not only wonderful but true.

The French jeweller Tavernier saw and handled some of these jewels and it is supposed that the Great Mogul diamond was split and recut and that part of it is now the Kohinoor of the British crown jewels. The Great Mogul ate from golden dishes and drank from a cup of carved rock crystal, and one of his thrones was completely covered with diamonds.

All through January in 1762 there was a great frost in England, and it is said that the ice on the Thames was

FIVE FEET THICK.

On January 27, 1800, a great storm swept over part of England and blew down what was known as King John's Castle at Old Ford, near Bow.

The union of Great Britain and Ireland took place on January 7, 1801.

January has the credit of still another event which has changed the world's history. Gold was discovered in California January 14, 1848. And the first telegraph was established January 6, 1844, and the first penny post and postage stamps in the world came into being in England January 10, 1840.

CRIME IN LONDON.

London is a larger city than New York, yet in the past twelve months only 19 murders were committed in London to 185 in New York. Such an enormous discrepancy is hard to explain. New York has a larger and more varied foreign population in proportion to its size, yet London has a large foreign contingent. Possibly the explanation may be in the fact that English justice is quicker and surer than ours, and also that the spirit of regard for law is stronger in London than in New York.—Rochester Times.

THEIR MAJESTIES' BOOKS

CHAT WITH WINDSOR CASTLE'S LATE LIBRARIAN.

The Favorite Books of British Monarchs—Present King Likes Thomas Hardy.

At seventy-five most of life's campaigners have retired from the field of active service. Content to rest upon such laurels as they have won, they slip quietly from the world into retirement, and live among the memories of the past, says London Answers.

Sir Richard Holmes, for thirty-five years librarian at Windsor Castle, may be said to be living among his memories now more than any other man in England; but he is by no means content to rest upon his laurels. Since his retirement ten years ago, he has written the only official life of Queen Victoria, while now he is editing with unflagging zeal the official "Edward VII.; His Life and Times."

THE 120,000 BOOK-KEEPER

"To be librarian at Windsor Castle," declared Sir Richard, "is no light task. There are 120,000 books to be looked after; but toward the end of my term I knew almost the whole library by heart. They used, I am told, to call me the 'Inquire within on everything of Windsor Castle'; and I remember how astounded Queen Victoria used often to be when she would endeavor to trace some noteworthy passage to its source, and I would give her the reference, and sometimes the very page of the book in which it was to be found.

"Queen Victoria was always very conservative. She would never have anything altered unless absolutely necessary, the reason being that she did not like anything to be moved upon which Prince Albert had looked. His own collection of books was kept unadded to—almost untouched—at Buckingham Palace; and if one day, by some miraculous happening, he had come back to life, and walked into the room, he would have found everything exactly as he saw it last."

"When King Edward came to the throne he made many changes for the better. A large portion of Prince Albert's collection was transferred to Sandringham, and the magnificent Royal collection of miniatures was taken away from the library at Windsor, and placed where the King's guests might see them more conveniently. You see, the Windsor library is part of a mile from the Royal apartments, and his Majesty had to walk over all the way when he wanted to review his miniature or consult a book.

A READER OF FACES.

King Edward was not, upon the whole, a great reader of books, I found; but he was a keen reader of faces, and had one of the most retentive memories I have ever known. I recall one evening when Professor Vamby, the authority on Eastern Europe and Central Asia, was visiting at the Castle. For two hours we three sat together into the night and discussed the intricate problems of that region; or, rather, they discussed; I listened. And as I listened I marvelled more and more at his Majesty's wonderful grip of every aspect of the question.

"The last time I saw King Edward was at Frogmore, in January last, on the occasion of the anniversary memorial service for Queen Victoria. He singled me out and shook hands with me, and asked after me with the kindly interest that always characterized him.

"I often used to get out books for King George when he was quite a child. There is a reader, if you like! Now, one of his favorite authors is Thomas Hardy; in his younger days it was all naval books. I used to give him paints, and let him color pictures, and, under my supervision, he turned out some remarkable green horses, pink cows, and yellow elephants. He was always very biddable and obedient, though full of fun, and I am proud to think that the high estimate of him I formed when he was a boy has been so abundantly fulfilled."

COTTON IN AFRICA.

About 15 years ago American upland cottonseed was imported into Uganda, where it was found to suit the soil and climate better than any other. The production rapidly grew, but in a few years the industry fell into disorder, owing to competition, and to prevent its ruin the colonial government obtained the consent of the native chiefs to a system of supervision, which seems to have worked well. Immense improvement and extension of the business are now predicted. At present hardly any other cotton-plant than the American upland can be found in Uganda, but it is anticipated that a hybrid, still more valuable, will eventually be developed there.

MEETING WITH ROYALTY

SOVEREIGNS THAT HAVE COME UNSOUGHT.

Amusing Incidents Which Have Happened While Visiting Windsor Castle.

The great French historian, Monsieur Guizot, gives in one of his reminiscences an amusing account of an incident which happened to him when visiting Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. Failing to find his bed-room, he, at last, in desperation, turned the handle of a door, only to discover the Queen having her hair brushed preparatory to retiring for the night!

Curiously enough, the famous sea painter, Mr. J. H. Millar, who numbered among his patrons most of the Royal family, and who was especially a persona grata with the late King Edward, once had a similar adventure.

Mr. Millar went to Windsor Castle to settle the details of a picture he was to paint for King Edward, and, his business concluded, somehow found himself left alone to find his way out of the maze of the rooms and corridors. Before long he felt himself absolutely at sea as to the way of exit. He wandered on, seeking a means of egress, and at last came to a door which looked promising. So he opened it wide, and found himself right face to face with

A SHORT, ELDERLY LADY, who was being assisted into a long cloak.

In an instant Mr. Millar recognized her Majesty Queen Victoria! And so overcome was he that he turned and fled precipitately, even leaving the door wide open in his frantic haste.

Some years ago the present writer was visiting the private rooms of the Castle with a friend, who is a permanent official there. He was shown what was then the Empress Frederick's sitting room.

A door led from this room into the Empress's bed-room, and the guide gently opened the intervening door, the visitor advanced. But just as softly a hand inside pushed the door quietly to again, whilst a smiling face we knew only too well, was just visible as its Royal owner said, "Not at home!"

It was when the late King Edward and Queen Alexandra—as Prince and Princess of Wales—were visiting Temple Newsam, outside Leeds, not long after their marriage, that a tradesman, who supplied the Temple regularly with certain goods, mentioned on his morning visit that he would like to look round the Royal apartments, IF IT COULD BE MANAGED.

And his friend the butler said it might be contrived, as their Royal Highnesses had gone out with their hosts.

They went along the picture-gallery, and then the attendant stopped suddenly. The visitor saw a young fellow, with the jolliest manner imaginable, coming towards them, a smile on his face, as he whistled, "My pretty Jane." And he nodded laughingly at the two other occupants of the gallery as he passed.

"Who's that?" asked the visitor.

"Good heavens!" ejaculated the servant. "Why, it's the Prince himself. He hasn't gone out after all!"

"That the Prince!" exclaimed the tradesman in delight. "Then he's just the finest young fellow I've ever met, and God bless him!"

A ROYAL COLLECTION.

Queen Alexandra has carefully preserved all the letters of condolence her Majesty received on the death of the King, and these are now numbered among her most treasured possessions. The letters have been divided into categories, those from royalties and intimate friends, and those from thousands of the late King's subjects not only in England, but in all parts of the Empire, many of them being quite poor people, and from little children. The letters have been carefully bound in plain, dark red calf, with a small crown on the cover. Queen Alexandra specially prizes those letters of sympathy which came from poor people, and though it was obviously impossible for her Majesty to reply to them all, during the first few months she wrote to several of those correspondents, thanking them for their kind sympathy.

Willie—"Father, a man is a bachelor until he gets married, isn't he?" Father—"Yes, my son." Willie—"And what does he call himself afterwards?" Father—"I wouldn't like to tell you, my son."

She—I don't see why you should hesitate to marry on \$3,000 a year. Papa says my gowns never cost more than that." He—But, my dear, we must have something to eat. She (petulantly)—Isn't that just like a man? Always thinking of his stomach.

ARSENIC SLOW BUT SURE

DEADLY POISON BRINGS DEATH TO THE USER.

Women Who Use It for Complexion—First Braces, Then Kills.

"You no doubt have observed the lily-white complexion of some women. These women are sacrificing years of their lives for that beautiful skin by the use of arsenic," said D. V. Duvall, a chemist of Manchester, England, recently. It is a well-known fact that thousands of women in all countries of the world use that poison in small quantities to bleach their skin. It is an effective means of whitening and clearing the complexion, but the complexion given by its use has no permanency unless the absorption of the drug be continued.

ACCUMULATIVE POISON.

"Arsenic, as science has long told us, is an accumulative poison. When one takes it either by prescription for the upbuilding of an appetite or for the bleaching of the skin he does not feel any ill effects for several years. The effect of the drug is bracing and makes a person feel like eating. It also aids the digestion. The average user of the poison takes it in such small quantities that he does not realize how much of it will accumulate in his system in the course of four or five years.

"Being an accumulative poison it often takes that length of time to see the results of the drug. Then the user may complain of not being able to control his fingers or toes. Subsequently he loses control of his hands and arms. Arsenic poisoning is the result.

PARALYSIS EPIDEMIC.

"Five years ago in Manchester there was an epidemic of paralysis. Several thousands of persons were stricken. Several hundred died, and the medical profession of England made a thorough investigation of the malady and traced it to beer. The investigators discovered that the brewers were using a glucose in the brewing of their product which was found to contain a small quantity of arsenic. This drug imbibed in small quantities in beer, had gradually accumulated in the bodies of thousands of persons, had impoverished their blood and left a great percentage of them helpless."

WONDERFUL ROYAL TOYS.

Little Czarewicz and Emperor of China Exchange Presents.

The little Crown Prince of Russia recently sent to Pu Yi, the baby sovereign of China, a toy railroad that is perfect in every detail. Little engines carry beautifully fitted express, accommodation and freight trains over three-quarters of a mile of toy track. Miniature stations, block signals, switches, everything that goes to make up a complete modern railway, are included in the little Czar's Christmas gift.

The toy cost the Russian Government \$25,000. In return for it, says the Christian Herald, the baby Pu Yi sent to the Czarewicz a trained dwarf elephant and a collection of curious Chinese playthings, among which queer little manikins, no bigger than the ordinary tin soldier, dance queer dances and act out Chinese fairy tales. Miniature jewelled ivory men-of-war sail about on a little glass sea that by some ingenious arrangement reflects shore lines and clouds, sky and trees, for all the world like a real harbor.

Appropos of these wonders there is in the possession of the Czar a very remarkable watch. It was made by a Polish mechanic named Jules Curron. The Czar had heard some wonderful tales about the inventive ability of this man, and wishing personally to test his skill, he sent him a parcel containing a few copper nails, some wood chippings, a piece of broken glass, an old cracked china cup, some wire and a few cribbage board pegs. Accompanying this was a command to make them into a timepiece.

Within a remarkably short time the Czar received them back in the shape of a watch. The case was made of china and the works of the other odds and ends. So pleased and astonished was the Czar that he sent for the man and conferred several distinctions upon him.

MAXIMS ON MEN.

The average man never admits it. Patience is a great virtue in men—other men.

A man worships his brains—especially if he hasn't any.

It is frequently difficult to corner a man who isn't square.

By the art of cheerfulness men conceal their real feelings.

Many a man catches on who doesn't know how to let go.

Men who do not make the most of themselves will not amount to much.

The man who quickly finds his limitations is the man who doesn't hunt for them.

G. T. R. TIME-TABLE	
EASTBOUND	
No. 8 (daily).....	due 4.19 a.m.
" 12 (daily except Sun) "	" 7.15 a.m.
" 4 (daily).....	" 3.32 p.m.
" 6 (daily).....	" 3.55 p.m.
WESTBOUND	
No. 7 (daily).....	due 1.10 p.m.
No. 11 (daily except Sun) due	7.33 p.m.
" 5 (daily).....	" 10.13 p.m.

The Leader
ISSUED EVERY THURSDAY FROM
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The Leader Publishing Co.
LEWIS E. MURPHY,
Editor and Manager

THURSDAY, JAN. 2, 1910.

GOOD ROADS.

Mr. A. W. Campbell, the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals for Canada, the first and greatest apostle of improved highways for Ontario, has been addressing the Empire Club, Toronto, on his favorite topic, more particularly to urge co-operation between cities and towns and the country for the purpose of securing good roads. Mr. Campbell stated that in the twenty years which he had devoted to the study of Ontario roads \$21,000,000 had been spent in labor and \$19,000,000 cash had been paid for actual improvements on the highways of the province, and during that time very little real headway had been made with the \$40,000,000 that had been expended, he said he could have macadamized every rod of road in Ontario, and in the next ten years such a transformation would take place, entailing the expense of not a dollar more than had been wasted so foolishly in past years.

Mr. Campbell outlined a typical plan, whereby the 500 mile road between Montreal and Windsor could be macadamized at a total cost of \$1,500,000, to be met by ten thousand automobilists in Ontario, would be willing to pay the required levy of \$100 per year. After the roads had been built then the important feature of the whole movement was to adopt an efficient system of maintenance, and this could be done by dividing a road into districts and providing each district with a staff of caretakers. Under such reform Mr. Campbell said that he had pictured a highway leading northward from Toronto to Muskoka, on to Northern Ontario through the Temiskaming Valley, up to the sixteen-million-acre clay belt, and along to Winnipeg, joining the two provinces.

One obstacle in the way of the improvement of our highways is that the residents of the rural parts are of opinion that the demand for reform comes from the owners of machines which are usually regarded as being destructive of good highways. A tax on automobiles such as Mr. Campbell proposes would remove this feeling to a large extent, and might be an inducement to the Provincial Government to contribute one-half rather than one-third the cost of making country roads. If it would be more desirable to do this, we think, than to concentrate our efforts on one or two trunk systems such as Mr. Campbell proposes.

Another way in which the Provincial Government might help would be to build two or three miles of approved highway in every county which has not yet adopted the county system, and to maintain the same for say three years. Object lessons of this character would certainly do very much to better the condition of all the highways in the province, by giving the agriculturists a chance to see what the benefit of good roads would be to themselves, who are, after all, the chief users.

A Rich Treat in Store

When the curtain rises on the first act of "The Old Homestead," there comes wafting over the footlights the sweet and wholesome fragrance of a pure New England home, the sunlight of an honest, upright character, reflected in the dear old Yankee farmer. And mingled with this delightful and inspiring atmosphere of country life is a genuine strain of American humor, as racy of the soil as are the characters themselves in "The Old Homestead." What need is there to say more in connection with the forthcoming engagement of this perennial favorite? This is its twenty-fifth season, and it is as pleasant to day as ever.

There are Cy Prime, "nigh onto eighty," and Seth Perkins, the two "boys" who frolic like kittens and never grow old; Aunt Matilda, Rickety Ann, the Ganzy boy, the "gentleman" tramp and the rest. How well they harmonize in the family group, as after the pathetic search of Uncle Josh for his wayward son amid the enticing fascinations of the metropolis, they all gather around the fireside.

It is gratifying to know that Mr. Thompson will bring a complete production and an excellent company. All the familiar scenes that have made the performance so attractive in the past will be seen in their characteristic picturesqueness and will include the "Old Homestead" farm in its summer garb, the striking reproduction of Grace church, New York, by moonlight, and the typical farm house kitchen, where Reuben's friends are gathered to meet him on his return.

This great production is coming to the Music Hall, Tuesday, Feb. 7th.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

LONG SAULT POWER PROJECT

(Continued from page 1)

project would result in an improvement to navigation. They thought that the currents and character of the river could be ascertained as well in rowboats as in the large steamers that actually navigate the river, which does not seem to us to be a justifiable inference. Mr. Noble admitted that he had at one time considered the question of navigation with reference to the Long Sault Rapids, where the project is to be located, and then decided upon a canal around the rapids, and suggested that the relative expense was one of the elements involved. While they had devoted some time to the consideration of this project, neither of them claimed to have made a comprehensive study of the whole river or to be thoroughly familiar with all of its conditions, or that with reference to this project they had studied it primarily as a navigation proposition.

Mr. John Kennedy, of Montreal, appeared for the Montreal Board of Harbor Commissioners. He is an engineer of at least equal ability, character and experience. He lives upon the St. Lawrence River. He has made it a life study, and more particularly as to its navigation. He did not hesitate to express the opinion that the project upon the facts disclosed would result in an impairment of navigation instead of an improvement.

Two captains and pilots, who have been engaged for years in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, both upon freight and passenger vessels, joined in expressing the same opinion.

The experience of the Canadian Government in an energetic effort to improve navigation at the Galops Rapids, is a conclusive demonstration of the fact that the opinion of the highest engineers is of very trifling value as to the effect of any effort to improve the St. Lawrence River. The Canadian Government, under the advice of its best engineers, expended \$1,000,000 in an attempt to improve navigation at the Galops Rapids with in the last few years. When the improvement was completed its effect was such that no insurance company would carry insurance upon vessels that use it. It cost the Canadian Government \$1,000,000 to demonstrate that the opinion of competent engineers is not always a safe basis to proceed upon in attempting to improve this river.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company is a corporation chartered both in Canada and the United States. It has assets of over five millions. It operates a passenger and freight service on Lake Ontario and on the St. Lawrence River between Niagara, Kingston and Montreal. It has about 21 passenger and freight vessels. It operates during four months of the year on the St. Lawrence River, and runs its boats down all of its rapids. The principal of these rapids are the Long Sault and Lachine Rapids, the Long Sault Rapids being in many respects the most important and attractive. It operated two boats on the river the past season, representing an investment of \$400,000. It has another already completed at a cost of \$200,000 to run during the next season. It expends \$35,000 in cash every year for advertising. It carries during the month of June, July, August and September upon these tourist steamers down these rapids between fifty and sixty thousand people each year (an increase of about 50 per cent. during the last five years), eighty-five per cent of whom come from the United States. The attractions on the route are the features that draw substantially all of this travel. The fare is \$5.00 from Kingston to Montreal. The project absolutely eliminates the Long Sault Rapids, and according to the statement of Mr. O'Donohue, the assistant manager of the company, and Captain Batten, its chief pilot, who has the actual charge of the operation of one of its steamers during the summer season, the construction of the lock and its use at the Long Sault Rapids, which will be needed if the project goes through, will on account of the time required therein and the insurmountable difficulties of navigation at and below the Lachine Rapids, also eliminate that rapids. With these two rapids eliminated the business of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company would be substantially destroyed. This alleged improvement to navigation will cost the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company hundreds of thousands of dollars, and deprive thousands upon thousands of American citizens of a healthful life-giving pleasure, but will no doubt add to the profits of the Aluminum monopoly.

Captain W. G. Batten, with thirty-five years, and Captain J. H. Logan, with about forty years' practical experience in navigating the river, covering the Long Sault Rapids, both say that the project would be impracticable for freight-

carrying vessels below the power houses at their contemplated location, and both agree as to the effect it would have upon the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.

The river northeast of and below the proposed Long Sault and Barnhart Island power houses to the eastern end of the Cornwall Canal is not now used for navigation except by passenger steamers, mainly going down the river, and by log rafts. In order to utilize the proposed lock, freight boats will have to go up the river at this place, and both of these experienced navigators say, as the result of their actual experience at that place in large steamers, that the river is and will be entirely impracticable if not absolutely impossible of navigation for freight vessels and tows on account of the swift, winding and tortuous current, with its swirls and eddies and narrow channels.

It is impossible for either engineers or pilots to state precisely what the result of the project would be as to navigation. The probabilities only can be suggested. The project once authorized, the investment once made, if the result is disastrous to navigation, the public will have to bear it, except upon the condition of reimbursing the company for its investment. This is a hazard that Congress ought not to assume.

V.
THE JAMS CAUSED BY THE DAMMING OF THE RIVER WOULD PLACE THE COUNTRY ABOVE IN GREAT JEOPARDY.

In 1879, 1887 and 1905 dangerous ice jams were caused in the St. Lawrence River simply by reason of the fact that a bridge of ice was formed by swinging a sheet of ice from one shore to the other. These flowed the river upstream something like ten miles during the last of January. The water was raised near the upper end of the jam from 9 1/2 to 11 feet at different points along the river, and the occurrence of soft weather was the only thing that prevented vast destruction of property. Arresting the flow of this river in mill ponds, either large or small, very greatly increases the probability of the occurrence of jams of this character and makes their occurrence early in December instead of the latter part of January very much more probable. The injury that would thus result to the people living upon the river above, as well as to the canals that have been constructed by the Canadian Government at an expenditure of millions of money, cannot be estimated.

The Aluminum Company contends that there is no danger from this cause, and that the main channel which they contemplate in their project would be kept open. Mr. Freeman, who is their principal consulting engineer, stated "as to the main channel that would undoubtedly keep open except under a rare contingency." It is clear that there are contingencies under which the river would be closed, and no foresight can tell when such contingencies will occur or when by a lack of diligence or ability upon the part of the company an ice jam would be precipitated. It is a hazard that the Canadian Government, with its canals, and the people upon both sides of the river, with their property, ought not to be subjected to.

Appreciating these great dangers the State of New York has made it a misdemeanor to

"detach any field of ice or large body of ice,"

in the Saint Lawrence that

"forms or is likely to form a bridge or passage way between an island of the river and the main shore or between any islands of such river" (Penal Code, Sec. 1904).

yet it authorizes the construction of dams, which renders the creation of bridges of ice on the surface almost inevitable, leaving it to the diligence or ability of the corporation to avert the dangers and does not require the company to provide against them.

VI.
CONGRESS EXERCISES UNDER THIS CHARTER A CONCURRENT POWER WITH THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE AND ASSUMES EQUAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE LEGISLATION, SO THAT IF THE ACT OF THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE FROM ANY POINT OF VIEW WAS IMPROVIDENT AND ILL ADVISED, THE CONCURRENT ACT OF THE CONGRESS WILL FOR THE SAME REASONS BE LIKEWISE IMPROVIDENT AND ILL ADVISED.

The Aluminum Company files an elaborate brief discussing the respective rights and powers of the State and Federal Governments in the premises, which follows very closely the lines laid down in the able and exhaustive reports of Senator Nelson for the Committee on Commerce of the Senate, and Representative Stevens as Chairman of the sub-committee of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Committee of the House of Representatives upon this subject.

We have no occasion to enter upon a discussion of those questions, as they are in no sense involved in the matter pending before the committee. If the State of New York had given to the Long Sault Development Company a clear and unconditional right to develop power and an unqualified title to the lands involved, without any reference to the rights of Congress or to the question of navigation, and the Aluminum Company were now here asking Congress for its permission to exercise the unconditional rights thus obtained from New York in this navigable water, then perhaps it might well be that the question as to whether or not the only power that Congress could exercise would be such as it might exercise "for the purpose of maintaining or improving navigation" would have to be determined. But that is not the question presented.

After defining the purposes of the corporation in Section 1, the Act of the New York Legislature in Section 3, proceeds to authorize the corporation

"to erect, construct, maintain, operate and use all such dam or dams, canal or canals," etc.

as may be necessary; and in Section 4, provides that

"After the Congress of the United States shall authorize the construction of dams, locks and canals hereby authorized," etc., * * * the commissioners of the Land Office shall upon application of said corporation grant unto it the title and interest of the people of the State in and to lands under the waters of the St. Lawrence River to be covered or occupied by said works and locks and power houses," etc.

The Aluminum Company contends and we concede that the title to such lands is in the State of New York, and it is clear that the company cannot acquire this title and this right to "erect said works" until Congress shall "authorize the construction of dams, etc." The legislative steps are, first, authorization by the State of New York; and, second, authorization by Congress. Until both authorizations concur, the corporation has no right to proceed and the Act is inoperative. It is the Act of the Legislature of the State of New York and not the necessity of protecting navigation that makes the concurrence of Congress necessary. It is a condition that the Legislature had a right to impose and did impose.

There is no intimation in the Act that Congress has to act in the interests of navigation or in any other interest or from that or any other point of view in deciding to "authorize" as provided. This condition thus imposed upon the corporation by the Act is unlimited and unqualified and does not confine the Congress in reaching its determination to the protection of navigation or to the accomplishment of any particular purposes. The discretion, the exercise of which will make the Act operative or inoperative, is full, complete, unqualified and conclusive. It imposes upon Congress the full responsibility of determining whether or not upon all of the important public considerations involved this stupendous natural resource shall be delivered for all time to the exclusive control of the Aluminum monopoly. It makes the Congress a joint sponsor of the project, as without its concurrence it cannot become an accomplished fact. If this condition had, not been imposed by the Act of the New York Legislature, the Act of Congress could not have had any effect upon the conveyance of the title and the consummation of the grant to the company. Congress might in such case have refused to allow the works to be constructed in the river, but that is as far as it could have gone. By expressly making the Act inoperative, except upon the authorization by Congress, the Legislature of New York have imposed upon Congress the responsibility of saying whether or not the Act shall or shall not become operative as a legislative contract between the State of New York and the Long Sault Development Company. By so doing it has conferred upon Congress a far greater power than it possessed under the Constitution, and that is, the right to say whether this extraordinary contract with the Aluminum Company shall or shall not be completed. This being true, every important public consideration that contraindicates the wisdom and propriety of allowing the project to be consummated upon the terms

(Continued on page 8.)

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hutchins*

FOR SALE

WE are going West and will sacrifice our stock to quick buyer.

S. P. STATA & SON
Aultsville

Morrisburg Sanitarium

TELEPHONE 51

ALL FORMS OF CHRONIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, NERVOUSNESS, ASTHMA, KIDNEY, LIVER, CONSTIPATION OF BOWELS, Cured.

Any Operations in Surgery performed here by best Surgeons in States and Canada. Always one or more Doctors in charge.

FINE OPERATING ROOM
Hot Dry Air, High Temperature; X-Ray, Static Electricity, Ozone for Weak Lungs

AT THE

Morrisburg Sanitarium

Special Sale During the Month of February of Gold Fish

Sent safely in the coldest weather, any distance, by express

If you wish an Aquarium for your Home or for a Gift, this is your opportunity

These Two Bargains are to Introduce Gold Fish Into Your Home

A Complete Aquarium for
\$1.00

On receipt of your order and \$1.00 we will send you by express the following

POPULAR OUTFIT

Our February Gift Offer for

\$2.00

On receipt of your order and \$2.00 we will send you by express the following

Beautiful OUTFIT

16-in. Crystal Fish Globe, 1 Fancy Gold Fish, 1 Oriole Gold Fish, 1 American Gold Fish, 1 Gold Fish (Silver), 1 Box Fancy Stones, 1 Package Hay's Wafer Fish Food, 1 Bunch Aquarium Moss, 1 Booklet-Price List and Instructions how to feed and care for Gold Fish in the home.

Regular catalogue price of the above collection is \$1.65. Order at once and we will supply for \$1.00.

1 8-in. Crystal Fish Globe, 1 Fancy Gold Fish, 1 Comet Tail Fish, 1 Beautiful Oriole Fish, 1 Choice Silver Fish, 1 Small Gold Fish, 1 Tadpole, 1 Package Hay's Wafer Fish Food, 1 Bunch Aquarium Moss, 1 Booklet-Price List and Instructions how to feed and care for Gold Fish in the home.

Regular catalogue price of the above collection is \$2.75. Order at once and we will supply for \$2.00.

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST FREE

The Hay Floral & Seed Co.

FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Everybody's Corner

Advertisements under this heading will be inserted at the rate of five cents per line for the first insertion and three cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements of five lines or less, 25 cents for the first insertion and 15 cents for each subsequent insertion

FOR SALE

CHEAP to quick purchaser, Double House and Lot on Ellen street. Apply to J. N. EASTMAN.

FOR SALE

TWO young large English Berkshire Boars fit for immediate service; also a number of young Pigs of both sexes. G. A. BECKSTEAD.

FARM TO RENT

OF 100 acres on lot 2, 3rd Con. Williamsburg. Possession given March 1st. For particulars apply to HAROLD S. WEAGANT, Archer.

Fire! Fire!

Owners of buildings and contents will do well to remember that Fire is able to destroy their property when they least expect a visit from this destructive fiend. They will, therefore, consult their own best interests by insuring with the undersigned in the Royal and other good solid British companies.

Remember that CHEAP Insurance often proves to be very DEAR when losses occur.

All HONEST claims promptly and liberally settled.

A. F. MERKLEY.

Local Agent, Morrisburg,
D. MONROE, Cornwall,
District Inspector & Adjuster

SUITINGS, OVERCOATINGS PANTINGS & Fancy Vestings

AT A REDUCED PRICE DURING JANUARY

Style, Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.
The word "YOTSMAN" and "BLENHEIM" is a guarantee for itself

FRANK STEWART - - Merchant Tailor
MORRISBURG, Ont.

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

Royal Household

HAS AGAIN BEEN CHOSEN AS
THE FLOUR TO SUPPLY THE
HOUSEHOLD OF KING GEORGE

FOR THE PRESENT WE
... ARE OFFERING ...

Bran at \$19.50 Per Ton

There will certainly be an advance

Bradfield Bros. & Co.

Hardware :: Coal :: Groceries

Miss Marie Briggs

After an illness of less than one hour, Miss Marie Briggs, a resident of Brockville for the last nine years, died Saturday afternoon, shortly after three o'clock, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. John McKercher, Hamilton street.

Deceased was in her usual good health during the day, and after the mid-day meal assisted her sister, Mrs. McKercher, with some household duties. She went to her room about two o'clock, ostensibly to take a rest. A few moments later Mrs. McKercher heard moans from her sister and a physician was hurriedly summoned. Before the latter arrived Miss Briggs had breathed her last, death being due to cerebral hemorrhages.

The late Miss Briggs was fifty-nine years of age and a native of the township of Matilda, residing at Brinston's Corners and Iroquois the greater part of her life. She was a tailor, and since coming to Brockville had been engaged by Wm. Birks. Besides Mrs. McKercher other relatives residing in Matilda township survive.

The remains were taken to Iroquois this morning accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. McKercher and son, and Rev. Dr. Sparling. The latter preached the funeral sermon this afternoon at two o'clock.—Recorder.

Sophrenus Casselman

Saturday's Brockville Recorder contains the following relative to a former resident of Matilda:—

"Early last evening at his residence 15 Raglan street, Sophrenus Casselman, a resident of the town for two score years, passed away after an illness of one year of pulmonary affection.

"Deceased was born in the township of Matilda and was in his 67th year. The greater part of his life he followed the occupation of teamster, retiring a few months ago when illness asserted itself. His wife, who was Miss Major, of South Mountain, survives with three children. They are Messrs. George S. and John Casselman, and Mrs. T. J. Foster, all of town. The following sisters and brothers are called upon to mourn his loss:—Mrs. Etherington, Samuel Casselman, Watertown, N.Y.; Mrs. E. Close, Michael and John Casselman, of Brockville."

Fruit Institutes

Town Hall, Iroquois. Wednesday, Feb. 8th, 1911

Boyce's Hall, Williamsburg, Thursday, Feb. 9th,

Fraternity Hall, Aultsville, Friday, Feb. 10th

Under the auspices of the Provincial Farmers Institute and the District Branch of the Ontario Dept. of Agriculture

PROGRAMME

1.30 p.m.—Sites, Soils and Varieties—Mr. Harold Jones, Maitland.
3.00 p.m.—Planting and Managing a Young Orchard—Mr. R. H. Lewis, Hamilton.

7.30 p.m.—Managing of Bearing Orchards—Mr. R. H. Lewis, Hamilton.

8.30 p.m.—Sprays and Spraying—Mr. Harold Jones, Maitland.

Everybody Welcome

G. A. PUTNAM,
Sup't. of Farmers' Institutes.

A. D. CAMPBELL,
District Rep. Ontario Dept. Agriculture

Our Correspondents

AULTSVILLE

Mrs. A. N. Dafee spent Thursday and Friday at her parental home, Nudell Bush.

Rev. R. C. Armstrong spent the week end in Montreal, where he spoke four times on Jan. 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cook, Ottawa, are spending a few days with friends in this section.

Mrs. W. A. Morgan entertained a number of friends on Tuesday.

Harve is all smiles this week. It's a girl.

Mrs. N. Silmsen is visiting friends in Madrid, N.Y.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Fetterly and Miss Geraldine Fetterly spent Sunday with Mrs. Fetterly's mother, Mrs. Bryan, Lunenburg, Ont.

Miss Martha Roney left last Tuesday to spend some time with her sister, Mrs. S. Campbell, Rochester, N.Y.

Quite a number of people here are sick with la grippe.

Mrs. Wilbert Casselman and children, East Williamsburg, and Arthur Cook, of Cobalt, were guests of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cook, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Ault entertained about 20 friends from Morrisburg last Thursday evening.

Allen Markell was in Cornwall last Thursday.

Mrs. W. F. Baker and daughter Sarah returned home Saturday after a ten days' visit with friends in Massey and Louisville, N.Y.

S. G. Hanes is on the sick list.

We are pleased to see Albert Whitlaw out again.

John Steele spent Sunday at Alex. Summers.

Miss Bessie Baker, of East Williamsburg, spent Sunday with her cousin, Miss Beatrice Baker.

Erwin Stillwell, of the M. C. I., was obliged to return home on Tuesday owing to illness.

A. F. Nash spent the week end in Ottawa.

A very successful Farmers' Institute was held in Fraternity hall on Saturday, Jan. 21st. The afternoon meeting was in charge of W. C. Shearer, and the evening session was led by the same speaker. A large number of farmers and others were present at both sessions and at the evening meeting the large number of ladies present testified to the popularity of this convention. Mr. Campbell, of Morrisburg, District Representative made all arrangements for the meeting and a great deal of the success of same is due him. The farmers should be greatly benefited by these gatherings.

There will be a temperance meeting in Fraternity Hall on Friday evening, Feb. 3rd. A good programme, consisting of songs, recitations, violin solos and addresses will be given by local talent. Mrs. C. B. Bigelow will give an address on scientific temperance, and Revs. McLaren and R. Stillwell will also address the meeting. A cordial invitation is extended to all to attend this meeting which promises to be a rare treat.

On Saturday, Jan. 21, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. H. Rupert, Aultsville, a daughter.

EAST WILLIAMSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Cook, of Ottawa, are spending a few days with friends in this vicinity.

Visitors at Wm. Henop's this week were—Arthur Daley, Farran's Point, and Messrs. J. Swerfeger and Alva Beckstead, Froatburn.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wells on Sunday, the 22nd of January, a daughter.

We understand that Willis Cook has sold his farm to T. Garlough, of Williamsburg, who will take possession early in February.

Miss Lizzie Casselman, Glen Becker, is visiting at Jonah Beckstead's.

Misses Lottie and Luella Steen, Morrisburg, are spending a few days at John Willard's.

A few from this locality attended the meeting of the Farmers' Institute held in Aultsville Saturday last.

The return of good ice promises a fine enjoyment for the young people of East Williamsburg. It is to be hoped, for the young people's sake at least, that it may last.

Mrs. Wm. B. Watson and son George, and Mrs. John Wells, spent Tuesday at Albert Whitlaw's, Aultsville.

DUNDELA.

Ezra McIntosh has gone to Brockville to the hospital, where he will undergo an operation.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Preston, of Cardinal, were the guests of Addison Cooper on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey McIntosh visited Brinston on Wednesday.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. William Bowden is still sick, but hope she will soon be better and able to be around.

Miss Ida E. MacIntosh has gone to Ottawa to the Ladies' College.

NUDELL BUSH.

James Lount spent Wednesday in Archer.

Miss A. E. Casselman and brother George, spent Wednesday evening in Archer.

Melvin McIntosh and Neil Epaugh are busy getting out timber for the erection of a new barn.

Mrs. M. Hanfee and Mrs. Percy Prunner and Master Lockwood Prunner were guests at Mrs. Wesley Baker's on Friday.

Geo. Wells, of Aultsville, put in a new pump for S. Lount on the 18th. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Baker were guests at Chas. Gogo's on the 22nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dennison, of

Archer, visited friends here on Sunday.

We are glad to state that Mrs. A. Shultice is slowly recovering.

Geo. Prunner and sister Celia and Harold Prunner were guests at Mrs. W. Baker's on the 22nd.

Mrs. Geo. Zeron spent a couple of days in Rowena this week.

We are sorry to state that Hiram Hays and his mother have moved to Elma.

Chas. Hart and family visited friends at Riverside on Sunday.

Frank Stilson and family visited friends here on the 22nd.

Peter Donley, of Farran's Point, was a business caller through here on Friday.

Mrs. S. Lont, of Cloverdale, visited friends at Ferndale on Thursday.

The Late Johiel Derosier

The residents of Morrisburg and vicinity were shocked on Friday morning last when the news spread about town that one of its oldest residents had passed to his reward. Few knew that he was even sick.

Deceased was born in Mille Roches in March, 1839, being a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Derosier. When fifteen years of age he came to Mariatown, before there was any Morrisburg, and afterwards came here, where he has since resided, with the exception of about four years, during which he was operator on the Grand Trunk, being located at different stations. He was twice married. In January, 1874, he married Catharine Mills, of Waddington, N.Y., by which union there were three children, namely, George, Charles, who died when 9 nine years of age, and John. His first wife died in 1880. In 1881 he was again married, his choice being Sophia Norton, of Morrisburg. By this second union there were born five children, viz.,—Alfred, of Edmonton; Agatha, Martha, May and Ada, all at home.

When 21 years of age he was employed at McKenzie's fanning mill factory, and while running a planer had the misfortune to lose his left hand. Though handicapped in a measure, he was an industrious man, and was afterwards manager of Barry's sash and door factory, and also clerked for different persons, including Henry G. Stearns, of Mariatown, and also the late Thomas McDonald, and also ran a repair and upholstering business, and any work entrusted to him was faithfully and well done. He was a man who took an active interest in the town's welfare, having been tax collector for some 14 years, and was also on the school board a number of years. Late he was employed as upholster by Mr. C. W. Marsh, and was at his work until Friday afternoon, Jan. 13th, when he was taken with pains in the region of his heart and was taken home. He was confined to the bed for a couple of days, but got up and came down stairs, and seemed to be getting better, being in good spirits. On Friday morning last he got up about 4 a.m. and complained of severe pains, which lasted the end, which came about 5 a.m.

In religion he was a Roman Catholic and a member of St. Mary's church; in politics a staunch Liberal. He was a member of the C. M. B. A., in which he has occupied every office in the gift of the local lodge.

The funeral was held from the family residence on High Street to the church, interment being in the Catholic cemetery.

Among those from a distance to attend the funeral were his son John, wife and child, of Winnipeg; George, of Ottawa; and a brother, James, of Mille Roches; Mrs. Luther Froats, of Froatburn; Mr. John Norton and M. Norton and wife, of Cryslar; James Connolly, of Wales.

The floral tributes to the departed were numerous and beautiful, and included a wreath from the C. M. B. A.; a wreath from Marsh & Sons, and also a wreath from Dr. Will C. Davy.

The Leader extends its sympathy to the bereaved relatives in their hour of sorrow.

Curlina

Since our last issue some one-sided matches have been held. Particularly was this the case when Rev. Cameron's rink came up against Fred Barclay's rink on Monday night, when the former was unable to make a score, while Barclay piled up twenty. Owing to Mr. Barclay's first man being away he was compelled to give Mr. Cameron three points. Another one-sided game was that of Merkle against Davy, when the former made 16, while the latter had hard work squeezing out 3 points.

A close game was that of Lyle's rink, which was skipped by Harry Winstanley, owing to Mr. Lyle being sick, against Cameron, the final score standing 12 to 3. The following are the schedules:—

Thursday—Chalmers 10, Meikle 9; Merkle 16, Barclay 8. Friday—Armstrong 15, Chalmers 10; Cameron 13, Merkle 12. Monday—Barclay 21, Cameron 3; Armstrong 19, Marsh 6. Tuesday—Merkley 16, Davy 3. Wednesday—Lyle 12, Cameron 9.

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CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Dundas Agricultural Society

The adjourned annual meeting of the Dundas Agricultural Society was held in the town hall at 1 o'clock to-day. There was a fair attendance and considerable enthusiasm shown. After the reading, explanation and adoption of the annual report of the secretary and treasurer, several questions were taken up, including an insurance proposal of the Government to protect fairs against loss by rainy weather, which was finally voted on favorably after considerable discussion.

A revision of the prize list was recommended and left to the new directors.

After considerable discussion members' tickets a motion was carried that for 1911 members' tickets shall have four coupons attached; coupons only are good for admission; main part of ticket only for purposes of entry to prize list and specials. Members' rigs to be admitted free.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Pres.—W. K. Farlinger.
1st Vice-Pres.—G. W. Reddick.
2nd Vice-Pres.—A. W. Lavis.

Directors—M. J. Casselman, C. W. Marsh, J. D. McDonald, J. L. Casselman, Dr. Gorrell, R. McDonnell, A. H. Casselman, E. M. Beckstead, F. R. Chalmers.

Auditors—G. N. Hickey, Fred Meikle.

W. K. Farlinger was appointed a delegate to attend the meeting of the Ontario Association of Fairs in Toronto in February.

The secretary and treasurer of the association will be appointed later.

The date of the fair for 1911 will be set later.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

HOME FROM ABROAD

Brockville Woman Returns for Visit from California.

(Brockville Recorder.)

Mrs. George V. G. Bacon, who will be remembered by her many friends as Nellie Anderson, daughter of John and Edna Anderson, who formerly lived in this town, is making quite a visit with her sister, Mrs. Victor W. Well, who was Miss Stella Wood before her marriage.

Mrs. Bacon's husband is the associate editor of the principal automobile publication on the Pacific coast, and is visiting the larger automobile factories in the United States in the interest of his journal, and Mrs. Bacon is availing herself of this opportunity to visit the scenes of her girlhood.

In a chat with Mrs. Bacon recently it was learned that while their home was destroyed in the great San Francisco earthquake and fire, they have built a typical California bungalow just outside of that city where they now reside. When they left California on Dec. 26th there were roses and honeysuckle in full bloom, while strawberries, lettuce, green peas, radishes, etc., were being picked in the gardens.

Mr. Bacon made a trip on Saturday from New York, but had to return on Tuesday owing to his business interests.

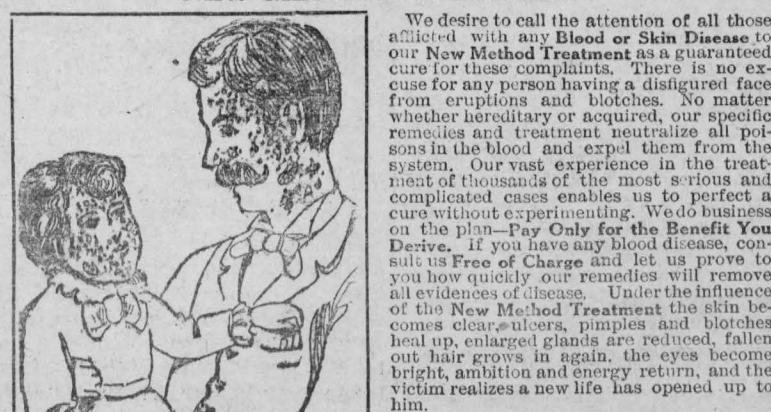
Mrs. Bacon will remain with her sister for a week or so and desires to be remembered to her many girlhood friends in Brockville, Prescott and Morrisburg.

Electric Restorer for Men

Phosphonol restores every nerve in the body to its proper tension; restores vim and vitality. Premature decay and all sexual weakness averted at once. Phosphonol will make you a new man. Price \$3 a box, or two for \$5. Mailed to any address. The Scobell Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ont.

YOUR BLOOD IS TAINTED

ULCERS, BOILS, SWOLLEN GLANDS, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, AND ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES ARE COMPLETELY CURED BY THE NEW METHOD TREATMENT



YOU CAN ARRANGE TO PAY AFTER YOU ARE CURED

CONSULTATION FREE

Send for Booklet on Diseases of Men "THE GOLDEN MONITOR" FREE If unable to call, write for a Question List for Home Treatment

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY

Cor. Michigan Ave. and Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE All letters from Canada must be addressed to our Canadian Correspondence Department in Windsor, Ont. If you desire to see us personally call at our Medical Institute in Detroit as we see and treat no patients in our Windsor offices which are for Correspondence and Laboratory for Canadian business only. Address all letters as follows:

DRS. KENNEDY & KENNEDY, Windsor, Ont.

Write for our private address.

"For Tea You Can't Beat Lipton's"

The Only Thing "Just as Good"
Is Another Cup of

LIPTON'S TEA

Sold Only in Airtight Packages.

ONLY ONE MAU ESCAPED

REMARKABLE INCIDENTS OF GREAT DISASTERS.

Sole Survivors of Shipwreck, Volcanic Eruption and Colliery Explosion.

There is something intensely dramatic in the escape of a single individual from a catastrophe which has overwhelmed everyone else. Such a case happened, it will be remembered, in connection with the loss of the French passenger steamer, General Chanzy, in the Mediterranean.

The huge liner struck at the dead of night on a reef near the Balearic Isles, and went down almost immediately, carrying with her to the bottom of the sea some 170 persons. One only, a man named Marcel Bidez, was hurled forth again in a welter of froth and spume, and cast, bleeding and unconscious, but alive, on a projecting fragment of rock.

Even more thrilling was the escape of the sole survivor of the dreadful volcanic eruption, which, on May 8th, 1902, destroyed St. Pierre, the capital of Martinique, an island in the French West Indies. About forty thousand people were killed, the supposed entire population of the city.

THE ONLY MAN NOT EATEN

Three days afterwards, however, an exploring party found a negro alive in a dungeon beneath the town hall. He thought he had been there three weeks, and swooned on being brought out into the fresh air, but he soon recovered. History has no record of any catastrophe of the kind so terrible as this one, nor of any escape so remarkable.

To be the only survivor of the biggest cannibal feast on record constitutes in itself a claim to notoriety. Which is why every stranger in Shanghai has his attention drawn to Ali Wah Sin, a grey, bent old Chinaman, who keeps a small "curio" shop in the European quarter. Fifty years ago Ali, then quite a youth, embarked with 326 of his fellow-countrymen in the St. Paul, Captain Pennard, bound from Hong Kong to Sydney. Shortly afterwards the vessel was wrecked on Rossel Island.

Several weeks elapsed before news of the disaster filtered through native channels to civilization, and yet other weeks passed ere the cruiser Styx anchored off the island and landed an armed party. They found alive and brought away with them one man—Ali Wah Sin. All the rest had been massacred and devoured by the cannibalistic, head-hunting natives.

On January 16th, 1862, at Hartley Colliery, Northumberlandshire, an iron beam weighing over twenty tons snapped and fell down the ventilating shaft, completely blocking it. Six men were ascending in a cage at the moment the accident happened, and of these, five were killed on the spot. The sixth escaped by leaping on to a projecting joist.

He proved to be the sole survivor, for the whole of the men and boys below, 202 in number, were slowly suffocated, and not until some weeks afterwards was the first of the bodies recovered. One result of this dreadful occurrence was the substitution of malleable, in the place of cast iron beams for colliery engines, and the provision of double shafts in all British coal-mines.

WHY THE KAFFIR ESCAPED.

Another famous colliery accident from which only one workman was rescued, occurred at Penicuik pit, Midlothian, some years later, when sixty-three lives were lost owing to a sudden outbreak of fire. On May 24th, 1901, again, a solitary miner was rescued alive from the Universal Colliery, near Caerphilly, after an explosion which killed all his mates, eighty-three in number.

On February 19th, 1896, the biggest explosion on record occurred at Vredendorp, a suburb of Johannesburg, owing to a trainload of dynamite being shunted too forcibly into a siding. Every building and tree within a radius of a couple of thousand yards of the spot was levelled to the ground, and where the trucks of dynamite had stood

was an immense trough-shaped "crater," 300 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 30 feet deep.

About eighty people were blown to atoms, fragments of some of the bodies being afterwards picked up on the veldt a mile or more distant from the actual scene of the catastrophe. Yet, marvellous to relate, a single Kaffir laborer was found alive on the very edge of the crater itself. It transpired that he had been lying flat on his back on the ground at the time, sunning himself after the manner of natives, and watching the shunting operation that was destined to result so disastrously. It was to this fact that he owed his escape, the fiery blast passing over him and leaving him comparatively unharmed, while instantaneously killing the others, all of whom happened to be in erect postures.

Undoubtedly, however, the most dramatic of single-man escapes that ever occurred was that immortalized by Lady Butler's famous picture, "The Last of an Army." It represents an officer in undress uniform, all torn and bloodstained, riding a jaded horse up to the gates of the Indian frontier fortress of Jellalabad.

The officer in question was Dr. Brydone. The date was January 1st, 1842. And he was the sole survivor of a mixed British and native force, numbering with camp followers 16,000 men, which had left Kabul only a week previously. All the others had been butchered by the fanatical Ghazis while entangled in the terrible defiles of the justly-dreaded Khyber Pass.—Pearson's Weekly.

QUEEN MARY'S CROWN.

Her Majesty Has Not Yet Selected it for the Coronation.

Queen Mary has not yet selected the design for her crown for the Coronation. As Queen Consort, a crown has to be specially made for her, as the State crown is worn by the King.

Only a certain latitude of choice is allowed the Queen. She may decide on the shape with regard to the curving of the arches and their number, that is all. The crown must consist of a circle of diamonds resting on a narrow ermine border, a cap of crimson velvet, four crosses and four diamond fleur-de-lis as in the State crown. The diamonds will be set in platinum, but the pose of the hoops can be suggested by any crown of any period the Queen prefers, whether Hanoverian, Stuart, Tudor or Plantagenet.

In the State crown there are four arches surmounted by a cross, Queen Alexandra chose to have eight hoops, after the fashion of the crown of James I., instead of four, and the arches were not so raised.

The present State crown was made from jewels taken from old crowns and other ornaments at the command of Queen Victoria. It has now, in addition to one large ruby, one large, broad-shaped sapphire, sixteen sapphires, eleven emeralds, four rubies, 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, four drop shaped pearls and 273 pearls with the smaller of the Cullinan diamonds inset.

A COIN WORTH \$7,375,000

Somewhere in the world—possibly among the relics kept by some lover of the great Napoleon—there is a fortune, perhaps unsuspected. Among the coins Napoleon had minted were some millions of five-franc pieces, and he determined to popularize these in an extraordinary way. In one of the coins, folded to a tiny size, was enclosed a note signed by Napoleon, and promising the sum of 5,000,000 francs about \$1,000,000—to the finder of that particular coin. Naturally, everybody who changed a large piece, demanded the new five-franc coins in exchange, and, as a rule, probed and dug and sounded the metal in eager search for the hidden note. But the years went on, and yet the note did not appear. Napoleon's plighted word is a sacred trust to the French nation, and to-day the Government stands ready to pay the debt—which, with interest, is now worth \$7,375,000—upon demand.

SOME BITTER BOYCOTTS

STRUGGLES FOUGHT AGAINST HIGH MEAT PRICES.

Bitter Battles Have Been Waged and Won Against Many Monopolies.

Ages ago, in the early dawn of civilization, when one changed a suit of skins for a bronze dagger, the man who considered he had been cheated in a deal procured the biggest club he could find and waited behind a tree for the unjust trader. In these enlightened days we find it more profitable and more convenient to refuse to purchase the goods of those who do not meet our ideas of fair trading.

A trader obtains his livelihood by selling goods to other people, so his position becomes precarious if no one will buy. Only a few years ago large firms and combinations thought they had the consumer at their mercy, but the purchaser has now discovered his power, and by combining with other purchasers is able to inflict defeat on the biggest of manufacturers if he is not treated fairly.

THE MEAT TRUST.

Much has been heard of the Meat Trust and its methods of obtaining control of the food supply so that it can charge what prices it likes. Even Britain has suffered from its greed, but fortunately we are not yet under its complete control as are the people of the United States, says Pearson's Weekly.

Only a few years ago the packing houses suffered severely from the horrible revelations concerning the meat-tinning industry of Chicago and other places, and it seems strange that they would willingly face a second similar boycott of their goods.

If the people are determined to even the strongest ring of producers can ignore them for any length of time. It is only a year or two since one of the fiercest trade wars was waged in Great Britain. Every one remembers the attempt to form a great combine of soap manufacturers which was frustrated by the public refusing to buy the goods of the amalgamating houses.

American methods seldom succeed in Great Britain, as a well-known library discovered to its cost. The booksellers said they would not buy books if the library were able to undersell them by putting almost new copies on the second-hand market within a few weeks of publication. The publishers therefore refused to supply the library, which capitulated after several months warfare.

TOBACCO WAR.

Pretty much the same thing happened when the American Tobacco Manufacturers bought Ogden's and tried to obtain control of the trade in Britain. The British makers combined and fought the Americans with their own weapons, so that a very large number of shops refused to stock the tobacco and cigarettes of Messrs. Ogden and their allies. In the end victory rested with the home firms, who purchased Ogden's and obtained almost complete control of the British market.

It will be remembered that quite recently the butchers in many parts of the country proclaimed their intention of boycotting those farmers who would not give a warranty with their meat. The farmers would not give the required warranty, and, although many butchers refused to attend their sales, there was not sufficient agreement among the retailers to force the farmers to agree to their terms.

Then the confectioners were also up in arms at one time and hinted darkly at boycotting the big chocolate makers who supplied stores and big firms selling confectionery at what was practically wholesale rates.

One confectioner had a shop opposite a grocer who was selling sweets at ridiculous prices, so killing the trade of the legitimate dealer. The grocer could afford to do this, as what he lost on his confectionery he made up on his groceries. The confectioner retaliated by selling tea jam, and other groceries, and attracted so much trade that the grocer was

GLAD TO COME TO TERMS.

A suggestion has just been made by one of two Licensed Victuallers' Associations to boycott Irish whisky should Mr. Redmond refuse to oppose the passing of the present Budget. Germany has also had trouble with her budgets of recent years, for the taxes on beer have been increased. The brewers were obliged to put up their prices, but increased them out of all proportion to the tax. This was too much even for the beer-loving Germans, and those firms who raised their prices to an outrageous level were boycotted until they reduced their charges.

Trade boycotts are even used as a method of waging international war. During the recent high-handed action in the Near East, Austria lost hundreds of thousands of pounds by the refusal of Turkey,

Servia, and Montenegro to buy her goods.

America is said to have lost millions by the boycott that China placed on her exports a few years ago, and Britain has more recently suffered in a similar way, while in Calcutta the disaffected Bengalis refused to purchase British manufactures when Indian ones could be procured.

INEBRIATE ACT.

The Institutions in Scotland are of Great Value.

In a report to the Secretary of Scotland the Inspector for Scotland under the Inebriates' Act says that during the year ended Dec. 31, 1900, there were in all nine institutions under inspection, including three licensed retreats, five certified inebriate reformatories, and one State Reformatory. The total number of persons dealt with during the year was 239, of whom 121 were retreat patients and 118 reformatory inmates. Compared with the returns of the previous year the institutions numbered one more, a new retreat having during the year received a license, but the patients dealt with are 24 fewer, retreat patients being one less and reformatory inmates 33 fewer. These figures, says the report, show that licensed retreats continue to be patronized by those seeking treatment in them to about the same extent as formerly, but that the reformatory treatment of the Police Court drunkard is now being less seldom used.

The report goes on to remark: Experience gained in Scotland has shown that these institutions for the care and treatment of inebriates can fulfill useful functions. Retreats have been found to be of value as curative institutions for the treatment of habitual inebriety, and reformatories have been found to be of value as places for the segregation and control of drunken pests, and to some extent as curative institutions. The 'recovery rate' in well-conducted retreats is found to approach 50 per cent., and that of reformatories to be about 7 per cent. The former figure is a satisfactory one, and sufficiently good to enable an inebriate to enter such an institution with a reasonable hope of recovery, but the latter figure is small. It could not well be otherwise, because the conditions required for conviction under the Inebriates' Act are so severe that the more hopeful class of inmate is excluded."

NEWSPAPERS CAUSE FLOODS.

Cause is the Large Amount of Wood Used in Their Production.

At first glance there is not much connection between newspapers and floods, but it is a fact that the growth of the number of newspapers is direct reason for some recent disastrous inundations.

Nowadays paper is almost exclusively made of pulp wood, and so tremendous is the demand for pulp that whole tracts of country in different parts of the world are being denuded of timber to furnish the supply.

The roots of trees bind the soil together and prevent it from being washed away. A heavy rainfall is also broken up by the foliage, and a certain amount of the water is afterwards evaporated by the sun or dried by the wind, while, of course, the trees themselves draw up great quantities of moisture from the soil.

But when a mountain side is denuded of its forests the heavy rain fall penetrates at once into the earth and quickly carries away the top soil until the rock is laid bare. Instead of soaking the ground the wet quickly runs off the surface, gathering in volume as it descends, until it reaches the rivers, and converts them into rushing torrents that rise to flood level in a few hours.

In the same manner the settlement of land tends to the same result. Before the country was so carefully drained and laid out with roads the water soaked deep into the earth and only gradually reached the lower levels and rivers. Now pipes are laid everywhere, and all roads are drained by gullies and culverts.

Therefore, these drains quickly carry off the flood water to the rivers and streams, which are thus swollen far above their normal limit within a very short time.

SOME ECCENTRIC LAWS.

We Haven't a Monopoly of Them in This Country.

In Chicago recently an ordinance regulating the length of hatskins created much outcry, though the reason for objection is not clear to a mere man.

But Chicago women would doubtless start a revolution if they lived in Lucerne, where a law forbids women wearing hats of more than eighteen inches diameter or the wearing of foreign feathers and artificial flowers. If one wishes to wear ribbons of silk and gauze a license must be procured which costs 80 cents a year.

Norway not long ago passed an Act to the effect that any woman wishing to wed must first present

GILLETTE'S

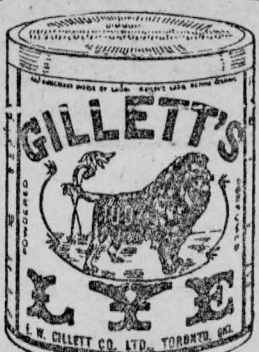
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Ready for use in any quantity.

Useful for five hundred purposes.

A can equals 20 lbs. SAL SODA.

Use only the Best.



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SOLD EVERYWHERE

For Making Soap.

For Softening Water.

For Removing Paint.

For Disinfecting Sinks, Closets, Drains, etc.

to the authorities a certificate showing that she is competent in the arts of cooking, sewing, knitting and embroidery.

Germany has an intelligent and practical method of dealing with men who ill-treat their wives. Instead of sending them to jail for a continuous period, as is done in this country, and thus depriving the family of the man's wages for that time the German offender is arrested on Saturday afternoon as he leaves his work and held in prison until time for work on Monday morning.

This plan is followed until he has served the number of days of his sentence. During the period in which the German offender spends the week-ends away from his home his earnings are handed over to his wife.

In Belgium they place a premium on marriage by allowing a married man two votes at an election, as against the single man's one. In Madagascar one must be a father or pay for the default. If a man is unmarried or childless at the age of 25 he must contribute annually \$3.75 to the support of the State, and each woman who has remained single or is childless at 24 is taxed \$1.80 per year.

In Austria a heavy fine is imposed upon any actor who wears a military or ecclesiastical costume on the stage. In Germany such costumes may be worn, but the actors will find themselves in a serious situation if they are not absolutely correct down to the last loop and button.

OFFICIAL BRITISH CATS.

Two Thousand Employed in Departments of the Government.

John Bull employs a large number of cats—exactly how many it would be impossible to say, but if we include those in the various Government offices, barracks, prisons, docks and workshops the number cannot fall far short of two thousand.

These animals work solely for the British Government, says a writer in The World To-Day, and for their services are duly rewarded with a liberal supply of food and cosy quarters.

The principal governments of the world acknowledge the business ability of cats by placing under their surveillance mail-bags, grain bags, army stores and other goods belonging to the various departments.

All cats in the service of the British Government are on the payroll, each receiving as a general rule 25 cents a week. Should any of them fall ill the head of the department to which the animal belongs is at liberty to call in a veterinary and charge the Government with his services.

In the Home Office is a cat rejoicing in the name of Toby, who is constantly in the doctor's hands. He suffers from asthma and positively dreads the advent of London's cold and fogs. He is 11 years of age and is a great favorite with every one. Although he suffers so much in the region of his windpipe he still is a great hunter and has a record for killing sixteen mice in a single week.

Joe is at the head of the Board of Education. Two summers only have passed over his head, yet he is an old hand at catching mice, rats, pigeons and sparrows. In catching pigeons he resorts to several ingenious devices.

He has been detected carrying newspapers to a spot frequented by pigeons, hiding beneath it and thus awaiting his opportunity to seize an unwary bird. His record for pigeon catching is six a week, but frequently he has captured two in an hour.

Trillie is an important member of the War Office staff. She receives a grant from the British Government of 25 cents a week, has miles of corridors to roam over and is friends with scores of high personages who never tease her. For hours she paces the cold dark corridors in the basement and chases away the vermin that attack the thousands of old documents which until a few months ago were stacked there.

And the political bee administrators many a sting to proud ambition.

CAESAR NATION'S IDEAL

NOW WATCHES OVER EX-QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Sad Little Dog Who Won English People's Hearts at King's Funeral.

Many stories are told about the affection of Caesar, the late King Edward's terrier, for his royal master. Some have appeared in this paper, says the New York Herald. Ever since that day last May when Caesar walked, a pathetic, disconsolate figure behind the gun carriage which carried the body of his master he has had a place in the hearts of the people. Those who know Caesar say that he has become a very sad and sober dog, except for one daily dash about the Sandringham lawns, because he now feels that Queen Alexandra is his special charge.

Caesar has been a means, too, of showing that the memory of King Edward is still held in affectionate regard by his people. In all the toy and fancy stores the model of the dog, with the medallion round his neck, "I am Caesar, the King's dog," has been in immense demand for Christmas and New Year's gifts.

CAESAR'S PUBLIC FIGURE.

One who knows Caesar well and who met him on friendly terms in London, in Paris, in the south of France, Biarritz, even at Lourdes, in Naples, Pompeii and elsewhere, says:—

"Caesar was always a reserved dog and carried the habit into private life. His master, indeed, is credited with saying that Caesar was one of the greatest obstacles to the entente cordiale. He certainly showed no liking for dogs who were not wholly English. He made few friends, and profoundly despised those who had been taught tricks."

KING'S COMPANION.

"During his several visits to Biarritz those who were promenading on the piazza could always tell by the doings of Caesar when his Majesty was about to join the throng. Should the King motor Caesar first inspected the car to see that all was in order."

"For Caesar no one existed except his royal master. When the King was ill at Biarritz never was being more miserable than Caesar. Wherever his Majesty might be at home or abroad Caesar shared his room. His Majesty kept indoors himself, but saw to it that his dog was not without exercise, and to meet Caesar on a leash in charge of a servant on those occasions was a painful experience. He did not bark, but bared a set of magnificent teeth in a silence that was deeply significant."

RANK WITH IMMORTAL DOGS.

"Caesar has become immortal and takes his place in history with the dogs of Sir Walter Scott and of Burns, with those that Landseer loved to paint. Now he remains with Queen Alexandra and goes where she goes. They say he knows all about it; that in the wise square head with the steadfast eyes peering through tangled hair there is full realization that his master has gone from this world. For days after the King died he was so ill that but for the care of Queen Alexandra he too might have died."

BAKED WIFE IN OVEN.

In Fit of Anger, Intoxicated Man Burned Wife Alive.

A baker named Moraru, living at Ploesti, Roumania, has murdered his wife by baking her. He came home intoxicated in the evening, sent away his apprentices, whom he declared were spoiling the bread, and tried to finish the baking himself.

His wife scolded him fiercely for being too drunk to work, and tried to take the bread out of the oven herself. Moraru seized the opportunity to push his wife bodily into the oven and close the door on her.

The woman's shrieks brought the apprentices back, but the baker attacked them with a poker and drove them out of the house. When they returned with the police, the woman was dead and her body charred beyond recognition.

AN OPEN LETTER

From a Baptist Clergyman Telling
of Cures Wrought by Dr.
Williams' Pink Pills

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont.:
Gentlemen,—It has been my intention to write to you for some time, but being busy I have neglected to do so until now.

I am a Baptist minister. Was ordained June 14th, 1887, in Crumme Baptist Church, Northumberland Co., Ont. I want to tell you in as few words as possible what I know about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was pastor of the Dalesville, Que., Baptist Church in 1891 and again in 1894. While pastor in 1891, the Rev. John King, a former pastor, aged 74, was stricken with paralysis so that he could not help himself. He had to, or did, take a tablespoonful of rhubarb every day to keep his bowels regular. I thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He began taking them and it was not long before he could walk again and his bowels were regular. The paralysis never returned and his bowels remained active. He died a few years ago practically from old age.

I went from Dalesville, Que., to Groton, Vermont, as pastor of the Baptist Church in that place. There lived a man about two and one-half miles from Groton by the name of Neil McCrea, a Canadian. I heard he was ill, and being a Canadian, I went to see him. I found him lying in bed. He said he had no pain, but was too weak to sit up. His lips were bloodless, in fact he was as white as chalk. I recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gave him some. He began taking them and in a short time could see blood in the veins of his hands and in the course of a few weeks he was out watching men building a new barn for him, and shortly after that he came to Groton to church. Now, I ought to tell you that the doctor of Groton had given him up. The Ryegate doctor (a doctor in an adjoining village) could not help him and said so. The best doctor in the hospital of Burlington, Vt., came and saw Mr. McCrea, but said he could not help him. He did not get any help until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills put him on his feet again.

Later I returned to Dalesville, Que., as pastor. A young lady who lived about six miles west of Dalesville at a place called Edina, sent for me to come to see her, as she had been a member of my congregation in my former pastorate. I went to see her and found a similar case to that of Mr. McCrea, of Groton, Vt. This girl was so weak she could not sit up. She appeared to be bloodless. I said to her: "It will cost you \$6.00 to get a doctor to come out from Lachine to see you, whereas you can get six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for \$2.50." She followed my advice, took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and when some time later I saw her in Lachine, she was as well as ever, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it all.

I have given you the facts of these three cases which came to my personal notice and I think only just to other sufferers that these cures should be given the widest publicity. If you wish me to go before a magistrate and take oath to the truthfulness of the things mentioned above, I am prepared to do so. I am at present engaged in evangelistic work, and have therefore not at the present time a permanent address. I can, however, refer you to the editor of the Canadian Baptist.

(Signed), T. C. Sowter.

The less a woman's hat looks like one the better she likes it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A small boy generates a lot of respect for his sister's knowledge when he sees her mixing his favorite brand of cake.

So popular is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup as a medicine in the treatment of colds and coughs or ailments of the throat, due to exposure, to draughts, or sudden changes of temperature, that druggists and all dealers in patent medicines keep supplies on hand to meet the demand. It is pleasant to take, and the use of it guarantees freedom from throat and lung diseases.

Nothing amuses the average man than to have some woman believe she is bossing him.

Don't Have a Blind One
"VISIO"
An Absolute Cure for
Moon Blindness
(Ophthalmia, Cataract
and Conjunctivitis)
Shying horses all
suffer from diseased eyes.
A trial will convince any horse owner that this
remedy absolutely cures defects of the eye, irrespec-
tive of the length of time the animal has been
affected. No matter how many doctors have tried
and failed, use "VISIO" under our GUARANTEE.
Money refunded if under direction it does not cure.
\$2.00 per bottle, postpaid on receipt of price.
VISIO Remedy Ass'n, Dept. 5, 1833 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

KING GEORGE AT HOME.

His New Books, His Black Pigs and
His Rat Catcher.

Windsor Castle is all beautiful within, says the English Gentlewoman, and every one who has seen what changes have been effected at the desire of their Majesties cannot speak too highly of the taste which they have shown in their choice of this and that new color scheme or other arrangement.

The library has been augmented by a number of nautical works collected by the present King, and which includes some valuable books now out of print, which his Majesty has had difficulty in getting hold of. Volumes on sport, too, he has contributed.

The present sovereigns are book-lovers and they delight in the Windsor library. An ardent devotee was the late Empress Frederick, who, when she stayed at the Castle could hardly be lured away from the book shelves.

King Edward, though not a great reader, often visited the library, and it may interest many to learn that the last book he ever read there was one, profusely illustrated, on the navies of the world. The most precious volume of all, perhaps, in the collection is the copy of Spenser's "Faerie Queen," that had belonged to Queen Bess.

With regard to the Royal farms, King George, who has a good deal to say on farming matters, and struck out quite a new line years ago when he bought a stock of black pigs for his Norfolk domains shows every intention to keep up all former traditions at Windsor. It is said that a rat catcher had been included in the list of Royal servants for centuries, even in the days of George III., but was dismissed towards the end of that monarch's reign. Even now, there is a royal mole catcher in the Great Park, and he receives the amount of twenty shillings a week for his services.

"I'm afraid, Edward, you're marrying me only because I've inherited from my uncle \$100,000." "Why, Blanche, how can you think that of me? Your uncle is nothing to me. I would marry you no matter from whom you inherited the money."

An Irishman fell from a house and landed on a wire about twenty feet from the ground. After he had struggled a moment the man let go and fell to the ground. Someone asked his reason for letting go. "Faith," was the reply, "I was afraid the blessed wire would break."

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals
the throat and lungs . . . 25 cents.

QUITE IN KEEPING.

"Queer, wasn't it? It was at the mouth of the river—" "Yes?" "We ran into the teeth of the gale."

All Women Know what it is to have violent pain. Some take one thing and some another. Our ad-
vice is to place "The D & L" Mouthol Plaster
over the seat of the pain; it will do more to give
you comfort than anything.

Leslie (looking curiously at the visitor)—"Where did the hen bite you, Mr. Jones? I don't see any marks." Mr. Jones—"Why, Leslie, I haven't been bitten by any hen." Leslie—"Mamma, didn't you tell papa Mr. Jones was dreadfully henpecked?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"I contend," said a lawyer for the defence, "that a tomato, however well aimed, could not have caused a black eye." "But it were in a tin, yer honner."

Folks who really have halos are never discovered before mirrors.

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to speedily correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

INSINUATION.

Johnnie McCraw was a bit of a character in a country village in the North of Scotland. He lived on the charity of the village, but sometimes found it particularly hard work to do so.

One day, when the springs of sympathy seemed to have dried up, Johnnie made his way to the house of the local doctor, and said:

"I've come to get a' my teeth taken out, doctor."

"Dear me," said the medical man, "what's wrong wi' them?"

"Oh, they're a' richt, but I've nae use for them. I've naething to eat."

"Ah," said the doctor, who saw the joke, "there's sixpence for you to get a loaf."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

STARTS THE NEW YEAR A NEW MAN

QUEBEC FARMER TELLS WHAT
DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
DID FOR HIM.

They fixed up his Kidneys, made
his blood pure, and made him
feel young all over.

Franklin Centre, Que., Jan 16 (Special).—The only way to start the New Year right is to get the health right, and Mr. William Gamble, a well known farmer living near here is telling his neighbors how he got his health right.

"I am a farmer sixty-seven years of age," Mr. Gamble says, "and I suffered with a weak back and stoppage of water off and on for ten years. I used several boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they made a new man of me. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine I have ever taken."

Dodd's Kidney Pills will make a new man of you because they make the Kidneys strong and healthy and able to do their work of straining all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means new life. It means good circulation and renewed strength and energy all over the body.

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all forms of Kidney Disease from Backache to Bright's Disease, and they are also doing a great work by giving renewed health and energy to thousands of Canadians who are run-down, tired and generally feeling no good for anything. Start the new year by tuning up the Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills. It will pay you.

SO THEY WOULD.

Mrs. Newwed went into a butcher's shop the other day to get a joint of beef. The butcher was a little old man, inclined to be cranky. He began to cut the meat. She thought he was sawing off too much bone.

"That joint will have too much bone in it, I fear," she said.

The butcher stopped and sighed—"Madam," he said, "that's the cow's fault. These cows would be awful in shape if they had to run around without bones."

Mrs. Newwed said no more.

AN EXCEPTION.

"Oh, yes, Tommy," said the teacher, "if you have a dog you are the owner of a quadruped."

"No, I ain't," insisted Tommy.

"Don't contradict me! I explained to you yesterday that any animal with four legs was a—"

"Yes'm; but Rover lost one o' his'n fightin' a trolley car."

A COMPELLING PERSONAGE.

"Does your wife want to go to the polls and vote?"

"No, sir," replied Mr. Meekton.

"If Henrietta casts a vote it'll be important enough to have the polls brought around to the house when she sends for 'em."

THEIR WONDER.

Wife—"How people gaze at my new dress. I presume they wonder if I've been shopping in Paris."

Husband—"More likely they wonder if I've been robbing a bank."

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals
the throat and lungs . . . 25 cents.

The Groom (during the honeymoon)—"When did my little wife first discover that she loved me?" The Bride—"When I found myself getting angry every time I hear anyone call you an idiot."

Missionaries in All Lands are friends of Pain-killers. Hundreds of letters testify to the fact. For accidents and sudden emergencies, such as sprains, cuts and bruises, they find it invaluable. Avoid substitutes, there is but one "Painkiller", —Perry Davis—25c and 50c.

The greatest force for good is faith in the possible good in a man.

No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

FUTILE.

Mrs. Nexdore—When we build our house we are going to have sixteen closets in it.

Mrs. Naybur—It won't do any good. At the end of ten years your attic will be full of old trash just the same.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
URIC ACID, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM, DIABETES, BACKACHE
23 THE PROPRIETOR

THE METHODICAL MAN.

Glad When a Holiday is Over and
He Can Get Back to Work.

"I don't like holidays," said the methodical man; "they interfere with my work. I recognize fully the fact that days off, days of abstinence from labor, are necessary for our bodily and mental welfare, and I take a day off weekly, my day being Sunday, but for many years I have worked on every other day in the week regardless of holidays. Anything that disturbs in me in this observance is disturbing."

"To begin with, we get up and have breakfast an hour later than usual. There's an hour lost for me. Then on holidays we have dinner in the middle of the day, this being a further disruption of our usual routine, and then who can work after a hearty holiday dinner? And then, besides, the whole atmosphere of the day is changed."

"So I am glad to have the day over and to get back to work in my systematic, orderly, methodical way. It is in work in my regular, accustomed manner that I find my great pleasure, with my regularly recurring day of rest on Sunday. Even after that day I am glad to take up work again, and I have no use at all for holidays."

SENTENCE SERMONS.

No man escapes duty by fleeing to his devotions.

Stage thunder brings no showers of spiritual blessing.

It is always easier to love your enemies than your rivals.

The loafer has the longest hours and the shortest years.

Men never get to know their Father in heaven by going to church to find out the faults of one another.

BABY'S SPLENDID HEALTH.

Mrs. R. Yates, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Baby's splendid health was obtained through the use of Baby's Own Tablets. They are a grand medicine for constipation, as their action is easy and does not give baby pain. I would recommend them to all mothers; no one should be without them who have young children in the house." This testimony is similar to thousands of others sent us by grateful mothers. Every mother who has ever used the tablets for her little ones will tell you they are the very best medicine in the world. They not only cure the ills of the little ones, but they make them grow happy and strong. The Tablets can be given to even the youngest babe with absolute safety as they are sold under the guarantee of a government analyst to contain no opiate or other harmful drug. They cannot possibly do harm—they always do good. Baby's Own Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Many churches mistake raking in the shekels for bringing in the sheaves.

PILES CURED IN 6 TO 14 DAYS
Your druggist will refund money if PIAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

"When you were courting me," said his wife, "you declared there wasn't another woman in the world like me." "Yes," replied her husband, "and I'm glad of it—for the sake of other men."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup
Has been used for over SIXTY-FIVE YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEething, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS, ALLAYS ALL PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 20th, 1906. Serial Number 1098.
AN OLD AND WELL TRIED REMEDY.

He—"The minister preached a scathing discourse on the extravagance of women." She—"Yes, and there his wife sat, with a \$15 hat on." He—"That was probably the cause of the sermon."

"A Graveyard Cough" is the cry of tortured lungs for mercy. Give them mercy in the form of Allen's Lung Balm, which is used with such good effect even in consumption's early stages. Never neglect a cough.

FATHER'S VOCAL TALENT.

Eddie's Aunt Emma, who had been travelling in Europe, was expected to reach the house at midnight, and Eddie begged to be allowed to stay up to greet her. But his mother refused to give consent. "No," she said, decidedly, "it would be five long hours after your bedtime, and you couldn't possibly stay awake as long as that."

"Oh, yes, I can," Eddie wailed; "I can if papa will sing lullabies to me."

When some men are said to be going to the dogs, we can't help thinking it's pretty tough on the dogs.

A MODERN MIRACLE!

He Had Eczema 25 Years and Doc-
ters Said "No Cure."

Yet Zam-Buk Has Worked Com-
plete Cure.

This is the experience of a man of high reputation, widely known in Montreal, and whose case can readily be investigated. Mr. T. M. Marsh, the gentleman referred to, lives at 101 Delorimier Avenue, Montreal, and has lived there for years. For twenty-five years he had eczema on his hands and wrists. The disease first started in red blotches, which itched, and when scratched became painful. Bad sores followed, which discharged, and the discharge spread the disease until his hands were one raw, painful mass of sores.

Four eminent medical men tried to cure him, and each gave up the case as hopeless in the end. Naturally, Mr. Marsh tried remedies of all kinds, but he, also, at last gave up. For two years he had to wear gloves day and night so terrible was the pain and itching when the air got to the sores.

Then came Zam-Buk! He tried it, just as he had tried hundreds of remedies before. But he soon found out that Zam-Buk was different. Within a few weeks there were distinct signs of benefit, and a little perseverance with this great herbal balm resulted in what he had given up all hope of—a complete cure! And the cure was permanent. He was cured nearly three years ago. Interviewed the other day, Mr. Marsh said: "The cure which Zam-Buk worked has been absolutely permanent. From the day that I was cured to the present moment I have had no trace of eczema, and I feel sure it will never return. Having suffered for twenty-five years, I regard my cure as a modern miracle."

If you suffer from any skin trouble, cut out this article, write across it the name of this paper, and mail it, with one cent stamp to pay return postage, to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. We will forward you by return a free trial box of Zam-Buk. All druggists and stores sell this famous remedy, 50c. box.

WHAT HAPPENED.

Fate—Did you call?
Opportunity—Yes, but she sent word by her servant she wasn't in.

An Always Ready Pill.—To those of regular habit medicine is of little concern, but the great majority of men are not of regular habit. The worry and cares of business prevent it, and out of the irregularity of life comes dyspepsia, indigestion, liver and kidney troubles as a protest. The run-down system demands a corrective and there is none better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. They are simple in their composition and can be taken by the most delicately constituted.

TRY MURINE EYE REMEDY
for Red, Weak, Watery Eyes and Granulated Eyelids. Murine Doesn't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c, 50c, \$1.00. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes, 25c, \$1.00. Eye Books and Eye Advice Free by Mail.
© Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"Bliggins puts a great deal of thought into his work." "Yes, he works ten minutes and then thinks about it for an hour and a quarter."

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

Firmness is the excess of will power; obstinacy is the excess of won't power.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN.—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La-Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

Your sister's a long time about making her appearance," suggested the caller. "Well," said the little brother, "she'd be a sight if she came down without making it."

Allen's Lung Balm
FOR THE LUNGS
CURE BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
25c and 50c.

Send for free sample to Dept. W. L. N. National Drug & Chemical Co., Toronto.

TAKE A DOSE OF
PISO'S
THE BEST MEDICINE
for COUGHS & COLDS

AGENTS WANTED.

HOME WORK.—WE WANT RELIABLE families to operate our high-speed automatic Knitting Machine at home; whole or spare time knitting for the trade; good wages. For all particulars address: The Canadian Wholesale Distributing Co., Dept. W. Orillia, Ontario.

WANTED.

EARN THE BARBER TRADE—NEW system—constant practice—careful instruction—few weeks complete course—tools free. Graduates earn twelve to eighteen dollars weekly. Write for catalogue. Moler Barber College, 211 Queen East, Toronto.

CANCER, Tumors, Lumps, etc. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

CLEANING LADIES' WALKING OR OUTFIT SUITS

Can be done perfectly by our French process. Try it.
British American Dyeing Co.
Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa and Quebec.

RAILROAD
operations in Canada to-day provide fine chances for young men. We teach Telegraphy and Station Agents' work complete in shortest time. Particulars free. Write Central Telegraph and Railroad School, Yonge and Gerrard Sts., Toronto. W. H. Shaw, President.

HAVE YOU DECIDED TO MAKE BIGGER PAY IN 1912? THEN REMEMBER

That Life Insurance work offers greater returns than any other.
That you can capitalize your personality and give it an actual cash value.
That if you are a worker and will represent the National Life your success can be almost guaranteed.

DO NOT FORGET

Write for the Agency Terms to-day!

**The National Life
Assurance Company
of Canada**
Head Office - Toronto

"Do you think they approve of my sermon?" asked the newly-appointed minister, hopeful that he had made a good impression. "Yes, I think so," replied his wife; "they were all nodding."

Externally or Internally, it is Good—When applied externally by brisk rubbing, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil opens the pores and penetrates the tissue as few liniments do, touching the seat of the trouble and immediately affording relief. Administered internally, it will still the irritation in the throat which induces coughing and will cure affections of the bronchial tubes and respiratory organs. Try it and be convinced.

Figgs—"You have seen Jones' wife. What is she like? Would you call her pretty?" Fogg—"I might if I were talking to Jones."

For over fifty years Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and other painful ailments have been cured by Hamlin's Wizard Oil. It is a good honest remedy and you will not regret having a bottle ready for use.

When you see a mountain pass it stays right where it is.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

A good way for a girl to make men admire the beauties of her face and form is to inherit a lot of money.

Month After Month a cold sticks, and seems to tear holes in your throat. Are you aware that even a stubborn and long neglected cold is cured with Allen's Lung Balm?

The heresy hunter will never find orthodoxy save in a phonograph.

Only one "B. B. QUININE"
That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

**Barn
Roofing**
Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof
Durable and
Ornamental
Let us know the size of any roof
you are thinking of covering and we
will make you an interesting offer.
Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
TORONTO AND WINNIPEG

Long Sault Power Project

(Continued from page 4)

proposed are elements that must be considered by Congress.

VII.

THE CHARACTER OF THE CHARTER OF THE LONG SAULT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY SO FAR AS IT RELATES TO NAVIGATION.

In the preamble of the Act it is stated, among other things, that it is

"for the purpose of improving the navigation of the St. Lawrence River."

In the first section it is also declared, among other things, "that the purposes of the corporation are for

"and the permanent improvement of navigation of the St. Lawrence River at and above and below said place."

Section 3 of the Charter defines in considerable detail the rights and privileges that are conferred upon the corporation and provides, among other things, that

"the said rights being granted upon the express condition that said corporation, etc." * * (here follows provisions as to compensation for injuries and provisions in relation to locks and dams and complying with Acts of Congress, etc.), "and also upon condition that the rights hereby granted shall never be so used as to impair or obstruct the navigation of the St. Lawrence River, but, on the contrary, that said navigation shall be preserved in as good condition as, if not better than, the same is at present, regard being always had to the amount of the natural flow of water in said river as affecting its navigability from time to time."

Section 4 provides that after the Congress of the United States shall have authorized the construction of the works involved, a conveyance of the title and interest of the people of the State in the lands covered by the works shall be made, but there is no suggestion or intimation in Section 4 or in any other portion of the Act, that the United States is expected or required to impose any conditions that will improve navigation. So far as the Charter is concerned, the Company is under absolutely no obligation whatever to improve navigation. The authorization provided for by Congress is not predicated upon either maintaining or improving navigation.

The Dam Act of 1906 (U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 34, p. 386) did not require the Chief of Engineers to impose as a condition of the construction of a dam the improvement of navigation. That provision did not appear in the Act of 1906 until it was amended by the Act approved June 23, 1910, where it was provided that

"As a part of conditions and stipulations imposed by them shall provide for improving and developing navigation."

So that under the Charter of this company there is no obligation resting upon the Aluminum Company to improve in any degree navigation as a part of the consideration of the vast rights contemplated to be transferred to them. It is clear that the preamble and the first section of this Charter are misleading and deceptive, as while they would lead the cursory reader to believe that one of the principal purposes of the Charter was the improvement of navigation, the specific provision which follows authorizing the exercise of all the rights, powers and privileges of the company, without the improvement of navigation, is directly inconsistent therewith.

VIII.

THE COMPENSATION PROVIDED FOR BY THE CHARTER OF THE LONG SAULT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY IS GROSSLY INADEQUATE AND OUGHT NOT TO BE APPROVED BY CONGRESS, AS IT WILL HAVE TO BE IF CONGRESS CONCURS IN THE AUTHORIZATION DESIRED.

The compensation provided for is found in section 4 of the Charter—\$10,000 is payable after Congress shall concur in authorizing the construction; \$15,800 in 1910; \$20,000 in 1911. After 1911, upon the first 25,000 horse power, "the average amount of electrical horse power generated" during said year "at the rate of 75 cents per horse power." In excess of 25,000 up to 100,000 "at the rate of 50 cents per horse power," and in excess of \$100,000, "at the rate of 25 cents per horse power." Just exactly why this peculiar scheme of progressive reduction in price to be paid, predicated upon a condition where it is obvious that there would be a correspondingly progressive profit in the utilization of the power, has not yet been adequately explained.

Mr. Davis, the president of the Aluminum Company, stated that his company contemplated utilizing some 100,000 horse power at the American side, all of which could be developed without touching the

main channel, and that the 75,000 horse power developed and utilized after the first 25,000 would be at a considerably less cost and at a greater corresponding profit to the company, and at the same time their burden of payment to the State would be correspondingly decreased instead of increased. Why the State should receive less when the corporation was making more is somewhat anomalous, to put it mildly. If this is the first effort on the part of the State of New York, as was suggested, to conserve its natural resources, it is hardly prudent to allow this peculiar scheme for compensation to become the precedent for the price to be paid therefor. Congress must approve this scheme of compensation in order to concur in authorizing the construction desired.

There is a provision in this section of the Act which might deprive the State of New York of a larger part, and perhaps the whole, of this compensation, as it provides:

"But in case said corporation shall at any time be compelled to make any payment to the Dominion of Canada or the Province of Ontario for the use by said corporation of any portion of said water to generate power as authorized by this Act, said corporation shall be entitled to an equitable readjustment of the rate of compensation to be paid to the State for that portion of the said water for the use of which said corporation shall be compelled to make payment to said Dominion or Province."

Then follows a provision for making the readjustment by arbitrators. It will be perceived that while the amount is to be determined by arbitrators, the Act specifically confers upon the Long Sault Development Company the right to a readjustment. It says, "said corporation shall be entitled to an equitable readjustment of the rate of compensation, etc.," so that even this compensation is bound to be reduced in case Canada imposes any price for the development of water power. No definite basis was presented to the committee upon which a conclusion could be reached as to the value of this power. It was conceded by Mr. Freeman that the cost of operation and the price for which the power could be sold were the necessary elements involved in the determination of the value of the horse power. He admitted that the elements were not sufficiently definite to entitle him to reach a conclusion upon either the cost of development and installation or the cost of operation, or upon the price for which it could be sold. The Aluminum Company has absolutely failed to furnish any of the elements upon which a definite conclusion could be reached. Inasmuch as power can be developed upon the St. Lawrence River at Waddington for \$48 a horse power, and the contemplated development cost here would be only \$80 per horse power reckoning the total development cost at forty millions and the horse power to be developed 500,000, on a 5 per cent. basis \$4.00 per year per horse power, and electric power is now being sold at Ottawa for \$15 per horse power, a distance of only sixty miles from the Long Sault Rapids, and power can be transmitted commercially 200 miles with a loss of only 10 per cent., here is a margin of \$11 a horse power to cover interest on cost of transmission plant and operating expense and profit. It is evident enough that the project is susceptible of developing an enormous profit, the amount of which in the absence of the information withheld by the Aluminum Company, it is impossible with any definiteness to ascertain.

Mr. Freeman stated that

"Looking at it in a very general way, I thought this proposition would cost some \$80 per horse power, all complete."

This would mean on a five per cent. basis \$4 per annum for horse power. He declined to give any estimate of the cost of operation on the ground that he could not do so "without making a detailed statement of all the different elements."

He objected to the five per cent. basis for the reason that "You cannot finance a water power project of this kind in a locality like that without putting in various other elements and speculative elements in the way of common stock and preferred stock and brokerage and percentages to the underwriting syndicate."

Then followed this examination:

Mr. Littlefield—Do you mean to say that you do not think you could handle this proposition without the familiar process of over capitalization, and watering of stock?

Mr. Freeman—I do not know that it is over capitalization.

Mr. Littlefield—Some people think it is; the issuing of stock without anything but the expectation or the hope of successful speculation. Is that right?

Mr. Freeman—Yes.

Mr. Littlefield—Instead of its being watering of stock it is is-

suing stock on the hope of a successful speculation?

Mr. Freeman—Capitalized hope.

Speculation by corporations upon the hopes and desires of the unwary and unsuspecting is not an unfamiliar incident of financial practice. It is interesting to learn that the Aluminum Company expects to conform to this time-honored practice and that at the proper time the public will be allowed as usual to gamble. There can be no gamble unless Congress "shall authorize" it. Will it promote such a speculation?

It is to be further borne in mind upon the question of the adequacy of this compensation that while the ultimate minimum development of power contemplated is 500,000 horse power, that that by no means measures the return that it is possible for the Aluminum Company ultimately to receive for the power. The Act requires them to pay compensation "upon the average amount of electrical horse power generated during such year." It is a well-known commercial fact that it is possible for electrical companies to sell to their customers an amount of power largely in excess of what they can actually develop or generate. Upon this point Mr. Rickey, the practical engineer of the Aluminum Company, said:

"Q.—Where there is a large number of customers, that would involve an increase of 75 to 100 per cent. over the amount developed?"

Mr. Rickey—In some places it is estimated at 100 per cent."

Whether or not an adequate demand for all of this power can be developed is, of course, a matter of uncertainty. The power is to be granted for all time, and it is not a question as to whether or not the demand can be created within the next twenty, thirty or fifty years. The question is whether there are possibilities of the creation of the demand in any time to come. There is no provision in the Act for any readjustment of price. If the adequate demand can be created with the necessary number of customers so that when power is sold on the peak basis, the overlapping of the peak loads enables them to sell vastly more than they generate. While they may continue to generate 500,000, it is quite possible that they might sell 1,000,000 horse power, resulting in a profit beyond the dreams of avarice. The steady and continuous diminution of the fuel supply is constantly increasing the value of water power, its only substitute, and thus emphasizes the situation.

Enough appears from the facts above stated to show that the compensation reserved by the State of New York in its charter is grossly inadequate. If the State of New York and the United States believes that their natural resources should be properly conserved, we submit that it should not begin the process of conservation by contracting for a compensation for all time that is grossly inadequate, and with the peculiar provision that might by virtue of the action of the Canadian Government in asserting its proper rights, deprive the State of New York of substantial compensation. It is believed that when the Canadian Government act with full information and in accordance with its present well settled policy, it would not dream of granting these vast rights under conditions which make them practically a princely gift rather than the assumption of any burden appreciable in its character by the donees of the rights.

In his presidential message at the opening of this Congress, President Taft indicated clearly the policy that should be pursued by the Federal Government which would require a leasing

"for not exceeding fifty years upon a proper rental, and with a condition fixing rates charged to the public for units of electric power; both rentals and rates to be readjusted equitably every ten years by arbitration or otherwise, with suitable provision against assignments to prevent monopolistic combinations."

Congress adopted a similar policy at the Sault Saint Marie with reference to the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company, then in the hands of receivers, with an expenditure of about seven millions already made in developing water power, when it provided:

"That a just and reasonable compensation shall be paid for the use of all waters or water power now or hereafter owned in said Saint Mary's River by the United States, whether utilized in said river or in any lateral canal (Michigan Lake Superior Power Company) said compensation to be fixed by the Secretary of War * * * and the Secretary of War, in his discretion, may provide for readjustment of compensation at periods of ten years." (Act approved March 3, 1909, U. S. Stat. at Large, Vol. 35-1, page 821.)

It is hardly necessary to suggest that a proper rule for the Federal Government would be quite proper

for the State Government, and that the scheme for compensation in this project bears no resemblance whatever to the method suggested by the President and adopted by Congress for the conservation of Federal water power. It not only creates a great monopoly of all the power and instead of providing "against assignments to prevent monopolistic combinations," by Section 10, which reads as follows:

"This Act and all the terms, conditions and provisions thereof shall apply to the successors and assigns of the incorporators named in the first section thereof,"

would seem to contemplate assignments without limit.

The fact that the New York Legislature fixes this compensation cannot relieve Congress of its responsibility upon this point. The legislative history shows that the bill was first passed in the New York Legislature without any provision for compensation and that it was returned by the Governor for amendment in that respect. We are informed that there was no hearing upon this bill before the committee that reported it and practically no debate upon its passage. It is claimed that after many conferences with the Governor the compensation provided was agreed upon. It appeared clearly at the hearing that the Governor had no more information than was presented to the committee, which was entirely inadequate for the purpose of reaching any conclusion as to the value of the power. Further than that, when questioned upon the point as to whether the development of one-half a million horse power was disclosed to Governor Hughes, Mr. Freeman cautiously said:—

"I do not think that came out very fully."

So that the conclusion reached by the Governor in the hurry of a Legislative session was reached upon an entirely inadequate basis, and without having before him the information necessary to a proper and just conclusion.

IX.

THE PROJECT CONTEMPLATES A MONOPOLY OF 500,000 HORSE POWER ON THE PART OF THE ALUMINUM COMPANY WITHOUT ANY OBLIGATION TO DEVELOP IT.

There is nothing in the Charter that requires the Long Sault Development Company to generate any horse power. It is true that the Act provides that the title to the lands to be conveyed to the corporation

"shall revert to the State unless the same are actually used by said corporation and covered by its canals, dams, reservoirs, gates, sluices, trunks, pipes, bulkheads, piers, flumes, abutments or other works appertaining thereto, or are necessary to the enjoyment for said purposes of any lands so used or covered within fifteen years from the conveyance thereof."

This provision clearly applies to the works to be constructed by the company. Nothing is said about the development by the works of water power or as to the amount of power to be developed. The effect of the provision is that if the various works described are not erected then the title reverts. There is no suggestion that any horse power or any amount of horse power must be developed in order to preserve the title of the company to the land. It is also true that section 9 provides that the

"said corporation shall begin the work of constructing its dam pursuant hereto within one year after the Congress of the United States shall authorize the construction of the dams, locks and canals hereby authorized, and in case such construction shall not be so begun, the grants, rights and privileges hereby granted may be forfeited,"

and it also true that H. R. 14531 provides

"that the actual construction of the works hereby authorized shall be commenced within one year and completed within fifteen years from the date of the passage of this Act," etc.

but this simply requires the construction to be begun, and to be completed. Nothing is provided with reference to the power to be developed. The only thing that can be said to indirectly require the Aluminum Company to develop power is the provision found in the section relating to compensation, which provides that

"if for any year after 1911, the amount payable at rates aforesaid, is less than \$25,000, then said corporation shall pay for such year the sum of \$25,000 instead of the amount that would be payable at the rates aforesaid."

This undoubtedly does require the corporation to pay at least \$25,000 per annum, and to take care of this they would only need to generate under the scheme—the compensation provided in the Act—50,000 horse power at 50 cents per

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horse power, which would be equivalent to \$25,000 a year. Inasmuch as they contemplate the building of a plant that will use within the next seven or eight years at least 100,000 horse power, this provision would very clearly not operate as a burden upon them, because with a development of 100,000 horse power they would be paying instead of \$25,000, \$50,000 per year. The only provision in the Act that even induces them to develop horse power, does not contemplate the production of more than 50,000 horse power. They would still have the right to dam the whole river and control the whole power and whether or not the power thus monopolized by them would be generated and utilized would depend altogether on the view that the corporation itself took as to its own financial interests without any reference to the public rights or the public interests or the public requirements.

The Long Sault Development Company being chartered for a private purpose, manufacturing, and not exercising a public use, the public will have no power to compel the company to develop and sell a single horse power.

X.

IT IS CONCEDED THAT THE PRINCIPAL PURPOSE OF THE LONG SAULT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY IS A MANUFACTURING PURPOSE AND THAT THE POWER OF EMINENT DOMAIN CANNOT BE EXERCISED THEREFOR.

It may be contended that the Aluminum Company have taken care of this by the purchase of all of the riparian rights, but it is not conceded that they have covered the territory that will be necessarily affected by the project. As to such as they have not purchased they have no constitutional right to take any part of their property for the purposes of this corporation.

It is respectfully submitted in conclusion that in view of all of the foregoing considerations which we think are the most important and salient, although they do not include all that might be suggest-

ed, that Congress will not be justified in concurring with the New York Legislature in making effective its attempt to turn over to the Aluminum Company with its monopoly of aluminum products for practically no consideration, the monopoly of these stupendous natural resources.

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