over a hundred more as soon as the existing licenses expire.

10

Meanwhile the experiment has at-tracted immense interest on the con-tinent, as well as in the British col-onies, and any amount of inquiries have been received from the United States. The German emperor asked some time ago that the public house trust's reports should be supplied to his ministers reg-ularly. Recently George Westinghouse contributed \$500 to the trust's funds and Bishop Potter of New York, sent \$50, remarking that, in his opinion, the movement was "the first to deal with the subject of temperance reform in a Meanwhile the experiment has atthe subject of temperance reform in a really great way."

Of course, from the first, the success of this enterprise depended on whether saloons could be made to pay. Not only do the trust houses pay, however, but they seem to be a good deal more popular, even with moderate drinkers, as places where all kinds of "refresh-ments" are on a par, than under the old conditions.

LIKE REFORM "PUBS."

A recent report of the local trust company for Ulster county states that of the customers patronizing the re-formed "pub" in their district, 43 per cent ordered temperance drinks and the report adds: "Beyond all doubt the main object of the promoters—viz., the reduction of excessive and injurious drinking, has more than justified the foundation of the company."

And this was written of an inn in the north of England: "It was formerly a public house of the lowest sort, fre-quented by disreputable women and quented by disreputable women and roughs: it is now a clean and respect-able house, doing a fair refreshment and non-alcoholic trade in addition to beer and spirits."

The report as to the Wharfdale Hotel, The report as to the Wharfale Hotel, at Arlington, near Leeds, takes a like tone. "Among excursionists and the better class of villagers," it says, "the house is getting more popular every day. Workingmen drop in constantly for a pint of tea or coffee instead of hear."

Meanwhile an example of the way in which the profits of trust public houses are used for the benefit of the district in which they stand is to be found in the benefit of the district in which they stand is to be found in in which they stand is to be found in the case of the Kelty Inn, Fifeshire. Bowling is the favorite sport in this section of the country, and out of the profits of the reformed "pub," a green had been laid out costing over \$5,000. The proceeds from other houses throughout the country have been used in duting up reading rooms grupped in fitting up reading rooms, gymnasi-ums, and libraries,

BREWERS FIGHT TRUST.

Of course the brewers and all others interested in the rtail liquor trade, are fighting tooth-and-nail to prevent the nghing tooth and half to prevent the backers of the Public House Trust from fulfilling their ambition to "build a ring fence round the beer shops of the country." The latest move of the dealers in spirits has been to take a country. The interce move of the a dealers in spirits has been to take a rather sharp advantage of a recent policy of the local justices who have the power of granting new licenses. Of late these officials have been in the habit of making the issue of a new license in a new district conditional upon the surrender of three or four in localities where there are admitted-ly too many public houses, and in this way, the liquor people have been able by giving up several saloons formerly run at a comparative loss, to get away the license of a new "pub" from the trust people, who can make no such sacrifice. However, Earl Gray believes that the trust will be able to stop this game by an appeal to the courts. If his lordship be correct, it is diff-

that the trust will be alle to alop this game by an appeal to the courts. If his lordship be correct, it is diffi-cult to see what can prevent the Pub-lic House Trust from gaining control, sooner or fater, of most of the saloons of the kingdom. Great landowners in almost very direction are now inclined to hand over to the trust the licenses of public houses on their estates as soon as they lapse. Incidentally, capi-tal for the trust is plentiful, for a profit of 5 per cent is paid to sharehold-ers before surplus profits are disbursed locally, and in England where the rate of interest on investments is lower than in the United States, 5 per cent is looked upon as being a good thing. This investment is particularly popular with clergymen and hundreds of them, from the archbishops down, are getting dividends from saloon profits.





A SMART SET FAVORITE.

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S HARP. an management of the second se

up for sale in New York. The unhappy queen of the revolution possessed two harps, both of which were built in the year'1780 by Jean Henri Norderman, the principal fabricant of harps in France at that time. These two harps, one of which was the property of King one of which was the property of King Louis XVI himself and the other of the queen, were excellent instruments, though unlike in appearance. One had its arms carved in the same piece set the column of the harp and a blooming noose curled round the polumn, while the other had in quality of arms a little glit pigeon, fixed with a tapp upon the ploteau of the column. After the death of the queen her possessions in the Little Trianon were transferred to Versailles, where every-thing was sold by auction on June 28, transferred to versalles, where excy-thing was sold by auction on June 28, 1794, and the following days. Among them were the two harps. One of them was purchased by a noble lady, the

Marie Antoinette's harp is to be put p for sale in New York. The unhappy useen of the revolution possessed two tory of Paris. The other harp, the queen's favorite

instrument, was to have been sold on the same occasion, but when the time came for it to be auctioned off no one could find it. Whither the harp dis-appeared long remained a mystery, but it was granted a Swedish Maecenas, the goverant of a province, the Count Frederic Adolphus Ulric Cronstedu, from Stockholm, to discover its hiding

He found the barp in a garret in one of the ittle suburbs of Paris-Ashleres -while on a journey to the southern countries. He had no occasion to fetch the harp at that time, so he left it there during 14% years after which time it was sent to Sweden in the year 1819. Upon its arrival in Sweden the harp was given by Count Cronstedt to his foster daughter, who became Christina Louisa Gedda. After death of Lady Louisa Gedda, in the



RECTOR OF ST. LUKE'S.

Ashburnham, Ontario, Testifies to the Good Qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Ashburnham, Ont., April 18, 1903.—I think it is only right that I should tell you what a wonderful effect Chamber-lain's Cough Remedy has produced. The day before Easter I was so dis-tressed with a cold and cough that I did not think to be able to take any duties the word day as my volce was did not think to be able to take any duties the next day, as my voice was almost choked by the cough. The same day I received an order from you for a bottle of your Cough Remedy. I at once procured a sample botle, and took about three doses of the medicine. To my great relief the cough and cold bed sampletoly disappared and I was had completely disappeared and I was able to preach three times on Easter Day. I know that this rapid and ef-Day. I know that this rapid and ef-fective cure was due to your Cough Remedy. I make this testimonial without solicitation, being thankful to have found such a God-sent remedy.

Respectfully yours. E. A. LANGFELDT, M A., Rector of St. Luke's Church. To Chamberlain Medicine Co. This remedy is for sale by all druggists

ONCE FAMOUS BEAUTY DYING



Princess Mathilda, who was acknowl-Princess Mathida, who was acknowl-edged to be, next to Empress Eugenie, the loveliest woman in the famous group of beauties about the French throne at the time of the Second Em-pire, as she appears since her acci-dent at San Grabien, which may result for ally fatally.

harp was trans her daughter. Mistress Amely Langen-bery, born Gedda, and after her death 1893, the instrument passed over to her son, Alvar Langenberg, and to his chill

aren. The harp, as has been said before, was made by Noderman, and starcs nearly two meters high. The precious instrument has seven pedals, while all the earlier Larps have no more than five. The strings are tuned over aga by hooks, the construction for whi became characteristic of all the harps of Noderman, while the machinery rep-resented the highest degree of mechanism of the time. The upper part of the column is adorned with beautiful gilt. There are plenty of certificates prov-ing that the halp really is genuine.

The present owner of it is not rich enough to keep the precious historical instrument for himself, so he has at last decided to sell it. The Conserva-tory at Moscow has offered \$75,000 for it, yet Mr. i.angerberg has found the sum too small. Now he intends to find a buyer in America. Marie Antoi-nette's harp will soon be sent from Sweden to New York, where it will be on exhibition.—Washington Times.

Revolution Imminent,

A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is ner-vousness, sleeplessness, or stomach up-sets. Electric Bitters will quickly dia member the troublesome causes. It never fails to one the stomach, regu-late the Kidneys and Bowels, stimulate the Liver, and clarify the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly and all the usual attending aches vanish

all the usual attending aches vanish under its searching and thorough ef-fectiveness. Electric Bitters is only boc, and that is returned if it don't give perfect satisfaction. Guaranteed by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

Longth of Old Broaklyn Bridge, 5925 feet.

ength of New Brooklyn Bridge, 7200 feet

MANDED

Women in England now are quiet ly organizing their forces for the great battle at the polls which is to decide the fate of free trade. The most able and energetic of these female politicians is Mrs. James Bryce, who is a firstrate orator on the hustings.

He chatted volubly with them in French or Italian, he studied their fea-tures, learned their aspirations, dis-covered their programs of murder, and in some cases was able to quietly ar-rest red-handed and in the possession of deadly bombs the very men with whose wives and friends he had been dancing. dancing. The way in which he imprisoned an

Anarchist in a wine cellar is typical of his methods. The man was a Ger-man, and he had made arrangements to assassinate the kaiser on his visit to one of the exhibitions in London. Havone of the exhibitions in London. Hav-ing got his man to the wine cellar steps by a ruse, and having no specific charge or warrant upon which to arrest him. Mr. Melville took the law into his own hands, pushed the man into the cellar locked the door, and kept him safely "bottled up" until the kaiser had de-narted parted.

One of his Soho vigils unearthed the

One of his Sono vigils uncarfued the Walsall scheme. Following up shadowy clues inch by inch, and maintaining his fine system of surveillance by a corps of detectives, he traced the Italian bomb expert Bat-tola to Walsall. There the Anarchist leaders not only preached the doctrines of Anarchism, but taught their disciples how to carry them out. In a secret celhow to carry them out. In a secret cel-lar Battola held a bomb class, and had lar Battola held a bomb class, and had all the paraphernalia for making bombs. He instructed pupils in the mysteries of various explosives, gave them lessons about time fuses, with the intention of sending them forth a host of men to destroy the royal palaces of Europe. These calm studies were rude-ly stopped by Superintendent Melville and his fearless men, and four con-spirators were sent to penal servitude for 10 years and one for five years.

and his fearless men, and four con-spirators were sent to penal servitude for 10 years and one for five years. Superintendent Melville discovered that this plot was arranged at the most formidable of all the Anarchist ren-dezvous in London, the Autonomie club, in Windmill street, Tottenham Court Road. The smashing of this gang by Mr. Melville was the heaviest blow ever dealt at Anarchism in England. When Bourdain was literally "hoist with his own petard." being killed by the bomb which he had prepared for the destruction of the Royal Observa-tory, there was found on him a card of membership of the Autonomie club This sent Mr. Melville down to Wind-mill street. He sat at the receipt of custom, placed his men at various points, and arrested each man as he sauntered into the club, keeping this solng for four hours, until he had se-cured a cellarful of Anarchists. The chloroform scheme was one of the most improvant of the Anarchist

cured a cellarful of Anarchists. The chloroform scheme was one of the most important of the Anarchist systems discovered by Mr. Melville. The detective met one member of the Wal-sall gang as the latter, on his arrival in London from Walsall, was on his way to the Autonomic club. "What have you in that bottle?" asked Superintendent Melville; and on the man refusing to tell he ran him into the nearest police station, searched

the man refusing to tell he ran him into the nearest police station, searched him, and discovered that the bottle contained chloroform. Following this new clue, Superintendent Melville found that the Anarchists of the Autonomie club had devised a terrible scheme for the sole purpose of obtaining money for their murderus. their murderous propaganda and spreading far and wide the gentle doc-trines of Anarchism.

trines of Anarchism. Their scheme was to keep observa-tion upon members of the aristocratic clubs, to "shadew" them as they left late at night, and at the first oppor-tunity to chloroform and rob them. Pini and Duval had carried out a long series of chloroform robberles on the continent, the proceeds of which had been conscientiously devoted to the same purpose. Fini is now in prison in New Caledonia. The man arrested in the street by Mr, Meiville was sentenced to fiv eyears' imprisonment by Mr. to fiv eyears' imprisonment by Mr. Justice Hawkins at Stafford Assizes. This was but a part of an interna-tional scheme by which the leaders

occurred when Mr. Melville left his wife's side, went up to the French bomb-thrower, Meunier, and started to put him under arrest. Meunier drew his fully loaded revolver, but the de-tective showed that he had muscle as well as brains and grinned the Ar weil as brains, and gripped the An-archist's arm in time. There was an up and down struggle, Meunier was seup and down struggie, Meunier was se-cured, and in addition to the cartridges in the revolver, Mr. Melville found a large stock of ball cartridges in his captive's pockets. Mr. Melville knows his "seamy" Lon-don as well as any man, but he knows his "seamy" Paris well, too. One of the narrowset cecanes he over hed oc-

his "seamy" Paris well, too. One of the narrowest escapes he ever had oc-curred there. In company with a French detective Mr. Melville walked down the narrow streets of the Montmartre and entered an Anarchist den. The mo-ment he entered, some of the Anar-chists recognized him. There was a yell of anger, a flash, and a bullet took the ash off Mr. Melville's cigar. "Oh," he observed, calmiy, "I was not aware that you objected to smoking," and thereupon arrested a man who had baftled the officers of justice for months.—London Mail.

months .-- London Mail.

BLUFFING FOR HIS LIFE.

"Look at the rakish way that young turkey gobbler is strutting around these days," remarked the duck. "Yes," replied the wise guinea fowl, "It's getting near Thanksgiving time, you how."

know." "What has that to do with it?" "Why, you see he wants to appear tough."—Philadelphia Press.





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NEW YORK'S NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE, THE LARGEST OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.

The new suspension bridge between New York and the eastern district of Brooklyn is the second of the steel tinics binding together those two boroughs. The new structure is much larger and much wider than the old Brooklyn bridge. It is also much more modern in its equipment, besides possessing greater sustaining power. In short, it is regarded as the most advanced type of the suspension bridge in the world, Work was commenced seven years ago, and the total cost of the structure is close on to \$11,000,000.