

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1911.—Copyright, 1911, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

SMUGGLING DAYS IN CANADA

BOYS OF THE BORDER RIVERS AND THEIR HORSES.

Halfbreeds That Were Famous and Two of Their Owners—A Long Chase That Led to a Seizure of Stock and Made Much Work for the Inspectors.

London, Ont., Jan. 25. The recent article in THE SUN calling attention to the high qualities possessed by the half-bred horses of Canada caught the eye of a veteran horseman.

"I know what the half bred has done for Canada," he said, "and I have seen him put to uses which in my boyhood were not considered such serious infractions of the law as they are now. I refer to smuggling, which in the early days of the last century was indulged in generally all along the line of the St. Lawrence border between Canada and the United States, but chiefly in the neighborhood of Prescott and Brockville.

At the time I mention whiskey, tea, coffee and sugar were contraband, and the wits of the Government inspectors who lined the river were put to the test constantly to match the strategy of the men who ran the blockade in all seasons, but particularly in the winter, when the river was frozen over and was safe for horses and sleighs.

There were many men who made money some of them were two who surpassed all others in their cleverness. I shall not give you their names because they have descendants living to-day in that part of the country. They were a remarkable pair of men physically, the sort of men you read about. The man who was the superior of the pair mentally and whose brain was credited with most of the plans which made the Government inspectors half frenzied at times was at the top of his career when I first saw him at Prescott in 1853. He was six feet high or perhaps a trifle over and weighed 200 pounds to a dot. He was then 33 years old, had a face that matched his physique and was as polite as a French dancing master. There was not a man in all that country that could dance a reel with him and at wrestling he had no superior excepting his partner, whom I shall speak of presently. There wasn't a gray hair in his head and a stranger would take him to be perhaps 20 years of age. He had a big store in a thriving town some miles back from the river and the various logging contractors were in the habit of outfitting at his place for their long trips up the Ottawa, Gatineau and Madawaska rivers.

His contractors asked no questions and my man, whom I shall call Weston, volunteered no information as to the source of his supplies. The second member of the firm was a physical marvel. Not more than five feet ten inches in height, he weighed 225 pounds and every ounce of flesh on his bones was as solid as granite. Winter and summer he wore a red flannel shirt open at the throat except when the mercury fell below zero. His big head had a prodigious crop of hair and his gray eyes looked out from beneath a huge pair of eyebrows which ran across his broad forehead. He was illiterate but possessed the cunning which is often the accompaniment of untrained minds. Like his associate, he was a marvelous horseman and never thought of bed or food for himself until his horses had been cared for in every detail. His physical prowess made him the terror of the countryside, for combined with strength that was phenomenal he had remarkable activity and could turn handspikes and cartwheels like a man of 150 pounds. As a runner he could beat eleven seconds for the hundred yards when he was 50 years of age. I shall call him Morey when referring to him.

Weston and Morey went about their work systematically. They realized that good horses were most essential to the success of their venture and Weston took a trip to the United States and brought back with him the handsomest thoroughbred stallion it has ever been my lot to look upon. The horse was said to have a reputation in his own country as a performer on the turf and one look at him would convey the belief that he might easily deserve it. He was of that unusual sort for a thoroughbred, gray, and while not a large horse was impressive to degree. He had a long neck well tapered and his head was perched upon it like a gamecock's. He had what chicken fanciers would call "station," arching his neck proudly and looking at you out of enormous trained eyes placed prominently that they shone like jewels and reflected the lights which fell upon them. He had a long body and the best of feet and legs, with much greater bone than is found in many of the thoroughbreds of the present day. We boys thought him the handsomest thing alive and the few days he was quartered at Prescott, where I lived at that time, we spent in the vicinity of the horse's stall.

It was from this horse and some good pieces that Weston and his partner made the horses they afterward used in their enterprise. They were stout, strong fellows, many of them gray like their sire, and they were trained for their work with exceeding care. And perhaps they could run! If the Government inspectors ever caught them in a fair race it was not recorded.

It was some time in February of a year when the two had been uncommonly busy that word came to the inspectors that a large consignment of whiskey, tea and sugar was located at Ogdensburg and the patrol was doubled, every movement of Weston and Morey being watched night and day. Word finally came that the men had left the interior and were traced to a point about midway between Prescott and Brockville, where a crossing was effected. The inspectors determined on this occasion to capture Weston, take him rehand, as it were, for that purpose they got the best horses they could muster in the district and engaged a driver who knew the country. The rest of the band would be left to the care of deputies, but the two who were smarting under official hands from Ottawa, were desperate.

The following afternoon the lookout men of the teams were being hitched to the sleighs, and when the start was made the inspectors headed up the river, figuring that the crossing would be made at some point between Prescott and Brockville. Fifty-seven they caught sight of the Weston sleighs and for some miles they followed with Weston on one side of the

PLAGUE PERIL IN THE EAST

RUSSIA FEARS BLACK DEATH AS WELL AS CHOLERA.

Ministry in Manchuria Made Worse by the Lawless Conditions Prevailing—Russia Unable to Destroy Plague Spots—Chinese Dread White Doctors.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22. The plague situation on the Russo-Chinese frontier and the danger that the black death may be added to the cholera scourge which has afflicted Russia for the last three summers are being discussed in the Council of Ministers had two special sessions last week to consider the medical problem in the East, and the Bacteriological Conference now sitting in St. Petersburg has been furnished with the means to transfer its venue next month to Irkutsk and to sit there as an anti-plague congress receiving cooperation from skilled volunteers, until further orders.

So far the Russian Government has ventured to take full control of the campaign against the plague outside its own frontiers only in the expropriation zone of the Eastern Chinese Railroad. This area begins at Kharbin and extends fifty versts to either side of the track. Administratively it has become a sort of no man's land of chaotic conditions; and Kharbin itself deserves if possible a worse description than that given it on the day that Marquis Ito was assassinated, namely, that it was the most lawless city in the world.

The failure to police the zone has continued since the Russo-Japanese agreement, and the Russians themselves confine their police to the railroad itself and the depots of its property. For the rest of the zone the Chinese authorities have been in nominal control, but there has been no real administrative system. The plague stricken localities which are under Chinese officials will be left to the Chinese authorities; but in view of the international danger the Russian Foreign Minister will ask the Chinese and other interested Governments to join in sending a scientific commission to search into the plague spots whence the disease has spread in Manchuria.

Russia at first contemplated crossing the Chinese frontier for the purpose of destroying the worst known nest of the plague at Fuzuyadyan. It was projected to have the place, in which there are at present from 100 to 125 plague deaths daily in a population of 25,000, enclosed by Russian troops and the refugees isolated. This idea has been abandoned by the Russian Council of Ministers and for the following reasons: The Russian troops would be exposed to great danger of infection, the expense would involve great expenditure without promising positive results, moreover, the enclosing of Fuzuyadyan would arouse the enmity of the Chinese against Russia. The Chinese press has already spread the story that the Russians brought the plague to China to depopulate Manchuria and thereby secure possession of it. Besides these reasons of principle the medical commission informed the Government that the spread of the plague had already made the enclosing of Fuzuyadyan superfluous.

The Russian press is very angry at these negative conclusions. The Novoye Vremya wishes to have an ultimatum sent to China directing her to wake up from her criminal indolence. It says that Russia's decision not to cross the Chinese frontier may be approved from a diplomatic standpoint.

"The matter in hand," it protests, "is not diplomacy but the black death. The Japanese Government is facing the plague danger without any diplomatic hesitation. It has sent China an ultimatum, after the elapse of which Japan has insured herself complete freedom of action if China does not fulfill her sanitary requirements."

The Russian sanitary experts object to this that an ultimatum could be sent to China only if Russia is herself in the position to take the measures which the Chinese authorities have neglected and to carry through those measures by force. Dr. Sabotolny, who is at the head of the Russian mission, fighting the plague on the East Chinese railroad, says that it is not possible to close the frontier. An enormous staff would be needed for the work; doctors, nurses, dressers. There would have to be extensive building of barracks and hospitals.

A large staff of Chinese interpreters would have to be got together. And above all the Chinese must be willing to be treated by Russian doctors and to trust them. None of these things, according to Dr. Sabotolny, is possible. He is especially emphatic as to Russia's not having suitably trained men who know the Chinese and their customs. More than elsewhere the ignorant masses in China are at times of epidemic filled with suspicion and hatred of strangers. He admits that in many ways the Japanese have an easier task, but he does not believe that they are so well prepared in a technical way as to be able to follow their ultimatum with action. The immediate trouble before the Rus-

WHITE MARKINGS OF HORSES.

Most Common Among Chestnuts and on the Hind Legs.

Among horses, irrespective of the question of breed, white is much more commonly seen on the hind legs, or on one of them, than on the fore legs. And when the latter are white it is practically always true that you will find white on the hind legs too. According to the Horse World, when markings are present both behind and in front those on the hind legs are usually the more extensive. It is also found that there is a very definite connection between the coat color of horses and the frequency with which white markings occur. Thus the latter are by far the most commonly associated with the chestnut color. And not only are they the most prevalent in chestnut horses, but it is also, of course, a well known fact that the markings are apt to be more extended in nature in the case of this color than in that of any other.

Chestnut, therefore, apparently possesses, so to speak, a special affinity for these markings. Bay ranks next as regards the degree of frequency with which white markings appear in horses of this color, although it comes a good way behind chestnut in this respect. Then follows brown, while they are met with less frequently among black and roan colored horses.

The theory is sometimes put forward that in mating sire and dam which both have conspicuous white markings on their legs the tendency is for these to assume a more extensive character in the progeny than in the case in either of the parents. This theory cannot, however, be substantiated.

These markings are of a highly hereditary nature, and must prove to be transmitted to the offspring, probably even more so in the case of the sire than in that of the dam. Conclusive scientific support of this latter theory is not available, but it is a commonly observed phenomenon. On the other hand, there are some cases in which stallions with white markings habitually sire whole colored foals.

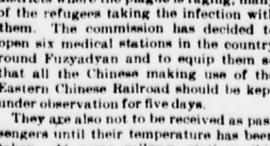
THE CZAR AT THE THEATRE. A French Actor Discovers That He Has the Eyes of a Hypnotizer. For the first time in seven years the Czar of Russia recently went to the theatre in St. Petersburg, where he saw a French company playing "Arsene Lupin." André Brulé, who played the title rôle, said: "It was only at 7 o'clock that I received official notice of the Czar's coming. The Colonel in command at the theatre gave me a thousand warnings—to be ready for the exact moment the Czar entered, never to look toward the side where the imperial box was, to pay no attention to the hundred strangers I should meet in the wings and behind, whose duties would be at once apparent to an Arsene Lupin."

"The stage setting was to be modified. The Czar's box was on the side toward which I always throw the imitation bomb in the fourth act and point my revolver in the third. All this had to be changed. The bomb is rubber and the revolver tin, but—your understand."

"Your Majesty will, I hope, enjoy the end of the piece as much as the first three acts," Brulé said. "On condition no one tells me the story beforehand," he said.

The Czar shook the actor's hand in saying good-by. "An energetic, long and sympathetic handshake," the actor describes it. "One thing struck me, the Emperor's extraordinary look. His eyes have a look at the same time frosty, cutting and velvety. The eyes of a hypnotizer," Grand Duke Boris said afterward when I told him my impression."

FREDERICK LOESER & CO. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. FREDERICK LOESER & CO.



The Subway to Hoyt Street Brings the Loeser Store Within 17 Minutes of Forty-second Street.

Nineteenth Annual (and Best) Sale of Needlework and Decorative Linens.

Prices a Fourth to Two-Thirds Under Regular.

NINETEEN YEARS AGO we began holding special sales of art needlecraft in February. Tomorrow's Sale has the experience of all those years back of it. It was preceded by months of planning and extensive buying. Is it any wonder that it presents a marvelously rich and full stock and such values as have never been rivaled outside of this Store?

There is no other sale anywhere in America like the Loeser annual sales of Art Needlework. Indeed, the gathering of beautiful needlework of the finer sorts to sell under the full prices is so difficult that there are, in fact, few serious imitations of the Loeser Sale. We invite you, therefore, to a unique event tomorrow.

There will be great and very beautiful stocks of French and Italian (Byzantine) Cluny Lace Pieces; Princess, Arabian, Renaissance and Venice lace trimmed pieces, some combined with solid or eyellet embroidery. There will be hand embroidered Linens from the Madeira Islands, from Appenzel and Plauen and France and Ireland. There will be lace trimmed Scarfs, Shams and Centerpieces from Germany. Drawn Linens from Japan, embroidered Grass Linens from China, Irish Point Scarfs and Shams from St. Gall. There will be a great collection of stamped hemstitched Linens, stamped Lingerie, Towels, etc., and many discontinued lines out of our own regular stocks.

Sizes of these decorative Linens in most instances range complete from 6 to 90 inches round, including Scarfs and various odd sizes and shapes. Prices are from a fourth to two-thirds under the regular.

French Cluny Lace Pieces with Linen Centers. This is one of the feature events of the great Sale and one that holds extraordinary interest for all lovers of the most beautiful lace pieces. Broad range of choice, and the prices are probably the lowest ever quoted on Cluny Lace pieces of this character.

Here are some illustrations of the values: 15c. to \$1.00 Dollies at 10c. to 75c. Six to twelve inches round. \$2.75 to \$10.50 Centerpieces at \$1.40 to \$5.25. Twenty to twenty-eight inches round. \$2.00 to \$12.50 Tea Cloths at \$2.50 to \$9.50. Thirty-six inches round. \$10.00 to \$30.00 Luncheon Cloths at \$6.00 to \$18.00. Forty-three, seventy-two and ninety inches round. \$2.50 to \$12.50 Scarfs at \$2.75 to \$10.00. Sizes 20x36, 20x45, 20x54 and 20x72 inches.

Princess Lace Pieces Half and Less. There are two very handsome patterns in these Princess Lace Pieces for choice, combinations of English eyellet and solid embroidery.

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\$200 to \$450 LACE TABLE CLOTHS at \$100 to \$200. A superb collection of real Italian Filet Table Cloths, some combined with the richest Cluny Lace, English eyellet Embroidery, Point de Venise, Reticella Embroidery, some edged with Italian Filet. The sizes range from 52 to 72 inches and there is a variety of round and square Cloths.

Frederick Loeser & Co. advertisement with logo and address.

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6,500 Garments of Undermuslins, 75c. to \$5 Grades, to Sell at 50c. to \$2.

THIS PURCHASE—concluded a few days ago—is one of the best of the kind we ever made. They come from a maker whose product is always admirable in styles, in quality of materials and in workmanship. But a very unusual condition in his factory had to be met, and met immediately—and this sacrifice of stock was the result.

There are Nightgowns, Petticoats, Drawers, Corset Covers and Chemises. Sometimes full size ranges in a style, sometimes only a few garments of a style. They are of fine cambric and nainsook and as attractive in every way as any garments we can sell for full prices.

Garments at 50c. Several styles of NIGHTGOWNS, high and V-neck or round neck, with trimming of embroidery and lace. DRAWERS and CORSET COVERS of cambric and nainsook. Garments at \$1.50. NIGHTGOWNS of nainsook, low neck, richly trimmed with embroidery and lace. CORSET COVERS and CHEMISES of cambric and nainsook, embroidery and lace trimmed. Garments at \$1. Several styles of NIGHTGOWNS, high and low neck with lace and embroidery trimming. DRAWERS of nainsook daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery. Under the very best conditions we could not ordinarily sell such Undermuslins for less than 75c. to \$5 a garment. Tomorrow's prices, 50c. to \$2. Second Floor.

China, Cut Glass, Lamps, Bric-a-Brac. Annual Sale : Fourth to Half Saving. \$100,000 of Our Own Fine Stock at Reduced Prices.

THIS MEANS AN OPPORTUNITY TO BUY FINE WARES FOR LOW PRICES that cannot be equaled again in months. The Sale will spread to the first floor as well as through the basement. Here are details—necessarily only partial details of the bounty of the stocks included in the event.

HAND PAINTED CHINA—HALF PRICE. Chocolate Pots, \$1.00, regularly \$4.00. Sliced Jars, \$1.50, regularly \$5.00. Salad Bowls, \$1.25, regularly \$2.50. Mayonnaise Bowls, \$1.00, regularly \$2.00. Sugar and Cream Sets, \$1.50, regularly \$3.00. Tea Sets, \$1.00, regularly \$2.00. These comprise six regular size Tea Cups and Saucers, one Tea Pot, a Sugar Bowl and Cream Pitcher, choice of two shades, regularly \$15.00 at \$7.50. Fruit and Berry Sets, seven pieces: Sliced Almond Sets, \$2.25, regularly \$4.50. Brush and Comb Trays, \$1.50, regularly \$3.00. Cream Pitchers, \$1.00, regularly \$2.00. Milk and Water Pitchers, \$1.50, regularly \$3.00. Hat Pin Holders, \$1.00, regularly \$2.00. Vases, \$2.00, regularly \$4.00. Mayonnaise Dishes and Plates, \$2.50, regularly \$5.00. Water Bottles, \$1.00, regularly \$2.00. Water Tumblers, \$2.00 a dozen, regularly \$5.00. Oil and Vinegar Bottles, \$1.50, regularly \$3.00. Sugar and Cream Sets, \$1.00, regularly \$2.00. Water Pitchers, \$1.00, regularly \$2.00. Water Tumblers, \$2.00 a dozen, regularly \$5.00. Oil and Vinegar Bottles, \$1.50, regularly \$3.00. Basement and First Floor.

CIRCUIT RIDER STILL WITH US

Kansas Preacher Who Journeys Over Much of Three Counties.

GARDEN CITY, Kan., Jan. 28. Nearly every old settler of the middle West remembers the old circuit rider, the preacher who served many congregations in the sparsely settled rural districts. Usually these ministers of the Gospel "made" their appointments on horseback, staying over night with those who were most able to entertain them. Even now, with automobiles and railroads, the old fashioned circuit rider is here. The only difference is that the faithful horse has given way to the bicycle and the old leather saddle has been laid aside for the bicycle in front of the rider.

Recently efforts were made to ascertain the extent of charges held by Methodist ministers in the circuit riding class in the United States. It was said that a circuit rider in western Texas covered more appointments and travelled more miles than any other minister in the country. Investigation disclosed that the Rev. Mr. Stanley, a Methodist preacher living twenty-five miles northwest of Garden City, covers a circuit embracing 250 miles and serving the greater part of three sparsely settled counties.

So far as is known this is the largest preaching circuit served by any minister of the Gospel in the United States. Twice each month Mr. Stanley fills his appointments at eight country churches and schoolhouses in Haskell, Grant and Kearny counties, as well as at a Sunday school near his home in Finney county.

The great level plains of western Kansas make bicycle riding a pleasure, and he long since discarded the horse for the wheel. Frequently he covers sixty or seventy miles in one Sunday on his wheel. Recently he rode thirty miles after an early breakfast to conduct a Sunday school and church service in a country schoolhouse. There were less than a dozen people at the Sunday school service, but these had travelled many miles to organize this Bible class, and he felt it his duty to go and help them. After the preaching service Mr. Stanley rode twelve miles to dinner and to baptize a child. Twelve miles more after dinner took him to a country church, where he held afternoon services. Then he had thirty miles more to go to night another service and preach at night. After which he rode nearly twenty-five miles more to spend the night at the home of a sick friend.

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Rich and mellow in Tone Quality—unlike the tone of other Pianos—a singing sympathetic quality that makes music really touch the heart. Has stood the Test for Over Fifty Years Has won many laurels on the concert stage, but is known the world over

Best of All—Home Piano Sold on monthly payments—consistent with the quality of the instrument. Any Make of Piano Taken in Exchange—Liberal Allowances

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