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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1909.

FIVE UNIQUE DISEASES.

That indefatigable poser, Jack London, announces that he arrived in Sydney, Australia, suffering from "five serious afflictions." One of these afflictions, he says, requiring an operation, had caused him great pain for months, at times compelling him to navigate the "Snark" from a cot on deck.

Another one of these afflictions was contracted in the Solomon islands, he says, but the world will be glad to know that it has been cured.

From a third disease, malarial fever he still suffers, although it seems to be slowly leaving him, but alas, he is still suffering from two serious and mysterious maladies which he does not name and the symptoms of which he refrains from describing.

One of these, he says, the doctors thoroughly understand, but it is a mysterious disease for which there is no known cure and about which the specialists themselves are very pessimistic.

"This disease," he says, using the regal plural, "is still with us."

The fifth disease, however, according to his letter, is the "most mysterious of all" and is "absolutely unknown." The "biggest specialist in Australia in this branch," he says, "confesses that not only has he never observed anything like this, but not a line has been written about it by the other observers. He was so hopelessly at sea about it that he did not even care to experiment on me, which I would not have allowed him to do had he so desired."

This, indeed, is alarming news, but the world's alarm will be tempered by curiosity to know how there should be a "biggest specialist" in that "branch" when the disease, in the study of which he was a specialist, was unknown to science. London owes it to the world to describe the symptoms that it has never been heard of before, although it has its specialists.

One expects, of course, that any disease which would attack Jack London would be unique and mysterious. He is too heroic a figure to be subject to the ordinary diseases that afflict common mortals. The usual could never happen to Jack London.

In any event, Jack London, with his remaining diseases, has abandoned his voyage around the world in the "Snark" and expects to be home in a few months. It is hoped that on his return he will submit to diagnosis by a committee of physicians, so that his numerous mysterious diseases may be properly chronicled for the benefit of humanity.

WHAT GOES OVER THE END OF THE TABLE.

There was one nice thing about our horse-stealing ancestors who lived six or eight centuries ago—they were frank.

Take it in Merrie England and observe how the people ate.

At the head of a long table, in a raftered room, sat the belted-earl. To him the servants first brought all the food and drink, and he took his fill.

He passed the dishes down the table to his guest of noble blood at his right and to his wife at his left—and they ate their fill.

Next the dishes passed to the children of the house; to the poet, the doctor, the lawyer, the scholar, the priest and to others who lived by their wits rather than by their hands; to the classes who fed in idleness because they flattered the belted-earl or pleased his senses.

And after the intellectual parasites had fed, the bowmen, spearsmen and huntsmen might dip their fingers into the now-cold dishes and sop the gravy up with crusts; they, too, might drink from the great flagons—drink the liquor that stood just above the bitter dregs.

And so the table was full.

But below the table, upon the rush-strewn floor, were the people who, in the gentle language of the day, were called "clods," "yokels," "clowns" and "churls." All these people did was to do the work. They raised the crops and harvested them. They butchered the beef and made the ale and wine.

And there on the floor they got what was left after their noble master and his family, friends and flatterers and men-at-arms had had their fill.

What the man on the floor got was governed by the state of the appetite of the "upper classes."

And he fought with half-starved dogs for the bones and crusts the last soldier tossed among the rushes.

Very frank but rather coarse.

Nowadays the man who does the work "is his own master." He works for wages and buys what he will. But when Patten, the belted-earl of wheat puts up prices, the farmer who raised the wheat last year gets no share of the increase, and the man who works

for wages gets just so much for his dollar.

And when Armour, the belted-earl of the jungle, raises the price of meat, the stockman gets no extra copper, but the workman's stew is thinner.

Not only are there belted-earls to feed and their bank accounts to fatten, but there are diamond tiaras to be bought for the wife and autos for the son; there are the steam yachts and the priceless paintings.

And then there is the college to endow and the library to build; the church must have a new pipe organ, and the literary sycophant must be fed. There must be wine suppers for Reggie's chorus girl friends, and, of course, the smug lawyer must have his share; for are not his wits the men-at-arms which hedge round the belted-earl of trusts and safeguard him from the mob, and those other valiant men-at-arms, the senators and "public servants"?

And when these are all fed, the farmer and artisan gets his portion. And the portion is great or less as trust-made prices make the dollar in his envelope shrink or expand.

But his seat is not at the table, and he gets only what is left.

And he has to fight for it then, too; to fight with the half-starved dog—the unemployed; for that part that goes over the end of the table is just so much less by whatever has been given to charity by the master.

LIGHT ON DARK SUBJECT

In order to indicate the probability of a prejudiced attitude of United States senators toward the industries of the country, by reason of personal business interests or connections, in the discussion and vote on the tariff bill, the New York Evening Post has made an investigation which is interesting and important.

The record of each member of the senate was gone into. Here's the way the senate lines up on business and professions, according to the Post:

Farmers, 10.
Merchants, 4.
Corporation lawyers, 27.
Lawyers without special leanings, 40.
Bankers and holders of bank stocks, 21.
Manufacturers, 11.

Holders of railway stock, 19.
Holders of industrial stocks, 26.
Holders of steamship interests, 6.
Holders of mining interests, 17.
Holders of lumber interests, 9.
Connected with public utility corporations, 8.

Owners of large tracts of land, 9.
Rated as poor men, 10.
Rated as millionaires, at least 22.
Indefinitely reported to have leanings toward corporations, 16.

This list clearly spells "property rights." Read it and see if in it you can find the words "human rights." We do not have to be told that the U. S. senate grinds daily in the interest of the special few, it is interesting to know to what extent our "representatives" favor themselves when they are favoring the rich and powerful in general.

The Post mentions 40 lawyers who are "without special leanings." We believe that is misleading. The very fact that they are the men of the written law is an indication of their leaning, for the bulk of written law serves property rights as against human rights, and the average lawyer thinks that way. So, the 40 lawyers may be safely added to the 27 corporation lawyers, the 21 bankers, the 22 millionaires, the merchants and manufacturers and others in the list who by the natural order of things stand for property.

Ten men are rated as "poor." Perhaps these 10 of the whole number, being poor, will understand the article appearing in this paper today in which a reporter recites his experience with the head of the beef trust, whom the reporter asked, "Why are the prices of meat so high?"

Maybe these 10 "poor" senators know of the struggle of the average poor man to keep his family in respectable circumstances with the prices of life necessities higher than ever before and wages about stationary. Maybe these 10 "poor" senators realize what tariff revision upward means to the majority of American citizens. We know that some of them do. They are, of course, a hopeless minority.

The United States senate is indeed, "The Millionaires Club."

SIGNS ON THE WALLS.

In Spokane there is a saloonkeeper named Jimmie Durkin. He has two saloons, and has just opened a third. He has taken his sons into partnership, and upon the occasion of the opening of the third saloon he wrote them a letter about saloons, liquor and drinking.

For years and years Jimmie Durkin, standing behind the bar, has watched the never-ending procession of customers.

He has seen tipplers and sots, young boys and old men, rich and poor, glad and gloomy—all pass in review before his bar.

He has learned a lot about booze and a lot about people. He has summed up some of his experience in mottoes which he has hung upon the walls of his barrooms. When the new saloon was opened Jimmy picked out a set of signs for it. Not only that, he bought large advertising space in the newspapers so that his customers' wives might read them. Here are a few:

"Don't buy booze if your children need shoes; Jimmie don't need the money."

"Don't lean on the bar thinking it will support you."

"If men's consciences were the tenderest things about them, this would be a happy world."

"The trouble with Jimmie's medi-

cines: The patient is apt to take an overdose."

"Keeping the bartenders busy don't hurt my feelings."

"Durkin's bottles are good when they are full—that is more than you can say about the fellow who gets full emptying them."

"The fellow who's wishing he had it will never catch up with the fellow that's trying to get it."

"Buying a drink for a bartender is like paying a conductor's fare."

"A man that is looking for trouble can find it easier than the man that's trying to borrow money."

"If we had a looking glass that could reflect our past actions, we would break it."

"There is lots of chin music in front of the bars in my three stores: The best notes that I get from it I find in my cash register."

A contributor to the New York Sun maintains that the old order of precedence among men is changing, and that a new estimate of distinction is growing up in the public mind. He offers the following classification of the world's leaders as suggesting the scope of this changed classification:

"First, men of great fortunes, leaders of finance; second, kings, rulers, statesmen; third, inventors; scientists; fourth, sociologists, educators; fifth, singers, musicians, actors; sixth, lawyers; seventh, artists; eighth, novelists, editors; ninth, soldiers; tenth, general run of business men; eleventh, the populace; twelfth, the clergy; thirteenth, poets." This classification will be regarded as erroneous in at least one particular. The populace deserves no place in the list, unless it is placed at the top. The populace is running things at present, despite opinions to the contrary; but the list is concerned with distinctions and these involve individualities, which the populace does not possess. As to the other distinctions made, it may be said that each class has at some time or other represented leadership in the world's affairs. Not uncommonly the clergy has led, but it is probably given its proper position, relatively, at the present time. The soldier has at times represented the strongest element but he can not now be placed near the top of the list. Of course, the distinctions in this list apply only to the men of today and not to the great figures of history. Neither do they apply to posterity's verdict.

On the witness stand in Spokane, Robert Strahorn said that he owns but \$100 worth of stock in the North Coast railroad and that the rest of the stock belongs to a woman. And yet the ownership has been kept a secret.

Wright brothers, he it noted, only stopped long enough to get the medals, when they resumed their occupation of making airships and dollars.

President Taft says the age of flight is here. We believe it when we see Taft flying without sagging down the middle of the airship.

STUPENDOUS PRICE PLACED ON LAKES TO GULF DITCH
Army Board Places Cost of Fourteen Foot Channel From the Lakes to the Gulf at \$159,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 14.—One hundred and fifty-nine millions in money and about eighteen years of labor will suffice to build a fourteen foot ship canal from the lakes to the Gulf, according to a report which reached congress recently from the war department. It is estimated that it will take \$128,600,000 alone to construct a fourteen foot channel from St. Louis to the mouth of the Mississippi.

After delivering this bit of interesting information the board of army engineers proceeds to jump with all its many feet on the scheme of a number of people to make a channel from the Gulf of Mexico to Chicago which will guarantee salt water bottoms of deep draft safe passage without scraping. An eight foot channel is deep enough says the board and a nine foot channel would accommodate big enough boats and all the commerce that would seek the Mississippi for generations to come.

Easy to Dig Nine Foot Ditch.
A nine foot channel would be comparatively easy to build. A fourteen foot channel would soak up many millions of dollars and many thousands of days in building, and would be a nuisance to keep open, the board declares, saying it would be too deep for little ships and too shallow for big ones. The board, however, says the big channel can be built and tells how.

Seven different methods of building the deeper channel are advanced in the report of the special board which congress provided consisting of Col. W. H. Bixby, Lieut. Col. C. McD. Townsend, and Lieut. Col. J. G. Warren, corps of engineers, United States army, and Henry B. Richardson and Homer B. Ritter of the Mississippi river commission. The board of army engineers for rivers and harbors and Gen. William L. Marshall, chief of engineers, discard six of these plans and adopt the seventh. This plan provides a combined method of dredging and regularization in the open river.

The other six methods, which provide for plain dredging, canalization with movable dams, canalization with fixed dams, lateral canals, reservoirs, and regularization mostly between St. Louis and Cairo, they say, are out of the question. The system of canals with fixed dams, according to the report of the survey board, would cause to be flooded over thirty towns and villages, 240,000 acres of farm lands, and over 220 miles of railroad.

House Delves Into Maps and Data.
The great mass of maps and data was laid before the house by Speaker Cannon and was delved into by many congressmen and other persons from the middle west.

Taking advantage of the wide scope of the directions of congress, in which the "desirability" of a fourteen foot channel, and also to report whether the traffic can be cared for in other ways, the chief engineers, in submit-

ting the finding of the river and harbor board, says:

"It is not desirable to construct a navigable channel fourteen feet in depth from St. Louis to the mouth of the Mississippi river, or from Chicago to the mouth of the Mississippi river."

"The present demands of commerce between St. Louis and the mouth of the Mississippi river are adequately met by the existing projects, having for their object the obtaining and maintenance of an eight foot channel from St. Louis to the mouth of the Ohio, and a channel of not less than nine foot depth below the mouth of the Ohio."

"The board believes that an eight foot channel from Chicago to St. Louis corresponding to the present eight foot project from St. Louis to Cairo, is the least that would adequately meet the demand of commerce, and provided its cost is reasonable."

Alleged Disadvantages of Deep Cut.
"Present and prospective demands of commerce between Chicago and the Gulf will be adequately served by a through channel nine feet in depth, which may be obtained without violent changes of existing methods of improvement."

The army board report expatiates at length on alleged disadvantages of a fourteen foot channel and says that such depth is greater than required for successful river navigation, and is less than required for economical lake or ocean navigation.

"If adopted," says the board, "it would require for common use on lake, river, and gulf a type of vessel not now in existence and which it designed would be less economical than modern lake or ocean vessels in use on those waters, or than towboat and barge navigation on connecting waterways."

There apparently has been a faithful study of the fourteen foot channel scheme as directed by congress and the methods seem finally to have resolved themselves into two—the steady dredging scheme without regularization of channel and the combined method of obtaining and maintaining the fourteen foot channel above Cairo by completing the projects now in force for securing an eight foot channel by regularization, and relying upon dredging to secure and maintain any further increase.

ARMY VACINATES TO FIGHT TYPHOID

Enlisted Men May All Be Made Immune From the Dreaded Fever.

OMAHA, Neb., June 14.—The entire United States army is to be rendered immune from typhoid fever—the scourge which kills more soldiers, in war time, than do the bullets of the enemy—if experiments just begun at a number of western army posts should prove successful. The center from which these experiments are carried on is Omaha the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri and the two big army posts in the suburbs of the city—Fort Crook and Fort Omaha.

The fight against typhoid will be waged in the same manner as once was waged against smallpox—that is, through vaccination. But instead of the virus of smallpox being used, the army will be vaccinated with the virus of typhoid. These are the experiments now being carried on in this department.

At present these inoculations are restricted to the medical corps. Should they prove successful, the entire body, both privates and officers, will undergo vaccination with typhoid virus.

Nine privates from the medical corps from Fort Omaha and Fort Crook responded to the call for volunteers and these men will be inoculated. They will be watched with the utmost care by the army surgeons, and their every change of condition and symptoms will be reported upon. Upon their recovery, if they are found to have become immune to typhoid germs, the entire army will undergo the same treatment.

The eradication of typhoid from the army will, in time of war, increase the number of available men in the ranks 20 per cent, without increasing the cost of subsistence a single dollar. On the other hand, the cost of maintenance will be decreased. This statement is based upon the reports of the medical department, which show that when an army is in camp, 20 per cent of that army is down with typhoid fever. That does not mean that 20 per cent of the men who are sick have typhoid but that one out of every five enlisted men in the army has typhoid.

MORMON BURNS HANDS TO RESCUE A LADY

Woman Who Cleanses Skirt With Gasoline Finds That Elder Is Prompt in Assistance.

There is a Mormon elder in town with a pair of badly burned hands. There is also a woman in town who is probably glad he has them, however sorry she may feel for the pain he is suffering. The story of how the elder got his burns will reveal to those who think him to be wrong in his religious belief that he is all right when it comes to prompt action and self-sacrifice.

The elder, who is a strapping and good looking young man and with considerable eloquence, lives on the west side, in a boarding house. Last evening the lady of the house was cleansing a skirt, which she was also wearing at the time, with gasoline. In some manner the gasoline ignited and her darning became great. She screamed and the follower of the faith of Brigham Young immediately came to the rescue. His hands were his only weapons, and he sacrificed them, so far as immediate present use is concerned. But he extinguished the fire and saved the lady. His wounds were dressed by Dr. Nywening.

IRRIGATION IS WANTED EAST

CHICAGO SEEKS THE CONGRESS

Several Cities Are Seeking for the Next Gathering and It is Likely a Sharp Contest Will Ensnare.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 15.—San Francisco is the latest bidder for the National Irrigation congress in 1910, with five other active candidates in the field, as follows: Pueblo, Colo., Chicago, St. Louis, Charleston, S. C., and Rochester, N. Y. These cities will send representative delegations to the 17th sessions in Spokane, August 9 to 14, when a lively battle is expected, as each is backed by an influential commercial club and has a large following among the delegates.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon George Eames Barstow of Texas, president, and other officers of the national association, also R. Insinger, chairman, and members of the local board of control, to take the 18th sessions east of the Missouri river. The chief argument advanced is that one congress in the east would do more to impress upon the people there the real value of irrigation to the country than any half dozen similar gatherings in the west, where the science is known and practiced.

Speakers Added to Program.
Mr. Insinger has added these speakers to the general program: Rufus P. Jennings, chairman of the California Promotion committee, "The United Pacific States"; United States Senator W. E. Heyburn of Idaho, "The General Purposes of the Irrigation Congress"; Professor W. D. Lyman of Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., "Deep Waterways for Inland Empire"; Clarence T. Johnson, state engineer of Wyoming, "Some Fundamental Principles of the Irrigation Law"; Dr. Enoch A. Bryan, president Washington State College, Pullman, "The Irrigation Situation in Washington"; also John H. Lewis, state engineer of Oregon; Samuel H. Lea, state engineer of South Dakota; Professor O. L. Waller, Washington State College.

Names of the Speakers.
There will also be addresses by James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern Railway company; Gifford Pinchot, chief of the United States forest service; United States Senator Cummins of Iowa; Governor Willson of Kentucky, Howard Elliott, president of the Northern Pacific Railway company; Frederick H. Newell, director of the United States Reclamation Service; United States Senator Jones of Washington, Governor Spry of Utah, Governor Benson of Oregon, Governor Brady of Idaho, Governor Hay of Washington, Governor Norris of Montana, John Barrett, director of the International Bureau of American Republics; United States Senator Perkins of California and N. W. Harris of Chicago.

"President Barstow will be in Spokane in a few days, when we shall go over the preliminary program and other matters," said Mr. Insinger, "and it is likely that the names of several prominent men will be added. We also expect acceptances from a number of experts on deep waterways, drainage, good roads and home making."

Harriman on the Program.
"Frank C. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank of New York; M. O. Leighton, chief of the hydrographic survey; Albert J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company; E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific, J. S. Dennis, chief of irrigation for the Canadian Pacific Railway company, and other notable men will also have places on the program. Mr. Harriman has assured us he will come if he can arrange his affairs for that time."

"Probably there is as much interest in the coming congress in many parts of the Northwest in general and the Inland Empire in particular as there is support for its success right here in Spokane. Then, too, we have many 'booster' friends in California, Utah, Nevada, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, the Dakotas, Colorado, Wyoming, Kansas, Nebraska and other states where irrigation is practised, also the hearty cooperation of the eastern, middlewestern and southern states, where the people are intensely interested in forestry, good roads, drainage, deep waterways and home-building."

Bill had won her—pretty maid,
A June bride she is to be;
Her peachy-cream complexion will not fade,
Because it's Rocky Mountain Tea inlaid.
Case's Drug Store.

SHY ON HITS TIGERS LOSE
Big Crowd Sees Best Game of Season—Tigers Fast, But Hitless—Dale Makes Great Catch.

Team Standing.
Won. Lost. Pct.
Ellensburg 5 2 .750
North Yakima 5 4 .556
Toppensish 4 4 .500

Because not a mother's son of them could deliver a hit worthy of the

name when a swat meant a run, the Ellensburg Colts slapped the white-wash all over Colonel Payne's Tigers Sunday afternoon by the score of 2 to 0. The largest crowd of the season witnessed the game, which was as tragic as the death scene from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," from the viewpoint of the local fans, who had hoped for a victory. The result sent 200 fans back to Kittitas, hysterical and full of slang expressions, with visions of a pennant floating before them.

Hitless and Luckless.
The Tigers were hitless and luckless, throughout the game. An even break from the goddess of baseball would have given them a chance, and from start to finish Colonel Payne's gang played a fast fielding game. A couple of times with men on bases a hit would have meant a run, but the best the valiant defenders could get out of their systems were puny flies and feeble grounders, which were easy outs.

Nice Pitching.
Both Nelson and Metcalfe pitched good ball, with the Ellensburg man having a shade the best of the argument. Three fast double plays around second base by shortstop Maguire and second baseman Grovers saved Nelson from a worse defeat. Pitched Metcalfe of Ellensburg was a puzzle to the locals, and not a maguire, husky swat was gathered off his delivery. He was a master workman on the job and pitched a remarkable game. Nelson fielded his position in great shape, having four assists. Other Tigers distinguished themselves to no purpose.

The feature of the game was the one-handed stab of a hard hit ball in center field which saved the day for his team by fielder Dale. The catch was the best ever pulled off on the local grounds, and the young man deserved the coin and cheers he received for his good work. The score of the tragedy is as follows:

Ellensburg. AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Woods, 2b 3 1 1 4 0
Brown, ss 3 0 1 1 1 1
Golden, 3b 4 0 1 2 1 1
Paige, rf 4 0 0 0 0 1
Nagel, lf 4 0 0 1 0 0
Duncan, c 3 1 0 8 1 0
Freeman, 1b 4 0 0 8 0 2
Dale, of 4 0 0 5 0 0
Metcalfe, p 4 0 1 2 0 0

Totals 33 2 4 27 9 5
North Yakima AB. R. H. P. O. A. E.
Groves, 2b 4 0 0 5 4 0
Maguire, ss 2 0 0 0 5 0
Minor, 3b 4 0 0 1 2 1
Kohls, 1b 3 0 0 14 2 1
Nelson, rf 4 0 1 1 0 0
Hemingway, c 4 0 0 2 1 1
Mitchell, lf 4 0 2 1 0 0
Chisholm, of 4 0 0 2 1 0
Nelson, p 3 0 0 1 5 0

Totals 32 0 3 27 20 2
Score by innings:
Ellensburg 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2
North Yakima 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Summary: Two-base hit—Mitchell. Double play—Maguire to Groves to Kohls. Struck out—By Metcalfe, 8; by Nelson, 2. Left on bases—Ellensburg, 7; North Yakima, 8. First base on errors—Ellensburg, 6; North Yakima, 4. First base on balls—Off Metcalfe, 2; off Nelson, 2. Wild pitch—By Metcalfe, 1. Earned runs—Ellensburg, 2. Stolen bases—Maguire, Woods, 2; Brown, Duncan. Sacrifice hits—Kohls, Brown. Umpire—Sanderson.

Women Who Are Envied.
Those attractive women who are lovely in face, form and temper are the envy of many, who might be like them. A weak, sickly woman will be nervous and irritable. Constipation or kidney poisons show in pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. For all such, Electric Bitters work wonders. They regulate Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, purify the blood; give strong nerves, bright eyes, pure breath, smooth, velvety skin, lovely complexion. Many charming women owe their health and beauty to them. 50c at C. C. Case's.

NOT MARRY TO EXCESS.
Mark Twain Tells Girl Graduates to Be Temperate in Smoking, Etc.

BALTIMORE, Mr., June 14.—Mark Twain came to Baltimore today to talk to the girl graduates of St. Timothy's school.

Following Edward F. Martin of New York, Twain said that as Martin had advised them as to what they should do he could only tell them what they should not do.

"There are three things, young ladies, I advise you not to do. Don't smoke—that is, don't smoke to excess. I am 72 1/2 years old, and I have smoked only 12 years of that time.

"Don't drink—that is, don't drink to excess.

"Don't marry—I mean, to excess."

To relieve constipation, clean out the bowels, tone and strengthen the digestive organs, put them in a natural condition with Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea, the most reliable tonic for thirty years. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Case's Drug Store.

FRIENDS LOOK FOR WILLIAMS.

Left Home at Wapato Six Weeks Ago, And Not Seen Since.

L. D. Williams, a pioneer of the Yakima valley residing at Wapato has been missing from his home since May 1, and fears are entertained by friends and relatives that he may have done himself some injury. On the day of his disappearance he left his home after a slight disagreement. His absence for a couple of days from home was not noticed as he was often away, and after a few weeks' absence his wife and friends began a search for him. A number of years ago Mr. Williams suffered from an attack of the gripe which affected him mentally. He had been confined in the asylum on three different occasions.