

SUNK BY A WHALE

In the space of ten months and at distances hundreds of miles apart we of the English ship Castle caught sight of the famous whale known for some years as "Fighting Tom" six different times.

We were in the south Atlantic and had completed our cargo and set a course for home. About noon one day, while we were cleaning ship, a whale suddenly breached right astern of us and not more than 300 feet away.

Half a dozen of the crew saw him as he fell back on the water, and it seemed to all of us as if he were going to strike the ship. His tall raised three or four waves which pitched the ship about as if we were lying in a gale, and though the monster settled away out of sight at once, we had identified him.

It may seem queer to you to read that every man aboard, from captain to apprentice, was badly frightened as soon as it was known that our old enemy had hunted us down, as it were.

While I hope we have seen the last of the whale, I think it my duty to prepare for trouble. You will therefore see the boats overhauled and provisioned and ready for hoisting out.

Before 10 o'clock every boat was ready. The wind had freshened a bit as the sun went down, and the night was clear and starlight. The watch was changed at 10, and everything ran smoothly till an hour after midnight.

Home Gathering For Canadians. Toronto, Ont., is to have an old home gathering this summer to last from July 1 to July 4, inclusive, says the New York Times.

above fifty minutes at the extreme limit, and where this monster had put in the eight hours we could not guess. If he had run to windward when he settled away at 5 o'clock he had traveled such a distance before coming up again that we had failed to detect his spout.

At about 3 the whale began lashing the water with his flukes. We had done nothing to arouse him, but he probably thought it was time to begin business. As soon as he began his "fuking" we prepared ourselves for a calamity, and it was not long delayed.

As he rushed away to leeward, swinging his head and thrashing the water, we luffed sharp up until we were heading due east. Meanwhile I was watching the whale through the night glass. I think he ran a full mile before turning.

As he started on his mad rush the ship's head was brought due north again in hopes to avoid him, but he changed his course as well and came down on our port quarters. I believe every man in the ship had his eyes on the furious leviathan as he came bearing down upon us.

"Hang on! For your lives, hang on!" shouted the captain as he saw what was coming, and fifteen seconds later there was a shock as heavy as if we had struck a rock while running before a hurricane.

Every soul aboard knew the ship was doomed. She was heeled to starboard until almost on her beam ends, and the instant she settled back there was a rush for the boats.

We were picked up three days later by a Scotch whaler, none the worse in health for our adventure, but the small fortune which that rich cargo would have given every man, if safely landed, had gone to the bottom of the Atlantic.

OUR SOCIAL CONDITION

Bishop Spalding Points Out Many Perils of Americans.

ALL BASED ON MONEY MAKING.

Eminent Thinker Declares Some of Our Greatest Industries Are Capitalized at Four and Five Times Their Real Value—This Country Most Extravagant on Earth and True Ideals Not Followed—Ideal Socialism Not Desired, He Says.

In a recent interview in the New York Herald Bishop Spalding of Peoria, a member of the anthracite coal strike commission, said: "Here, to my mind, have been the great results of the work of the commission not only in the anthracite regions in particular, but in some degree all over the labor world in America."

"Employer and employed have been brought from the extremes of social conditions near enough together to see the common manhood binding them together. On both sides concessions have been made. The employer has been shown some of the hardships of the employee, living in the squalid shack, and the employee in turn has seen some of the slave driving exactions which wealth imposes upon its possessor. The drama of life and lying was shown not only to the 558 witnesses-called on both sides, but to the crowded halls day after day in Scranton and Philadelphia, until the commission finally went into secret session in Washington, and there in executive session the striking fact of the investigation was the almost unanimous verdict of the commissioners upon every point finally set at rest."

"As to the anthracite regions, both parties to the long contest are the better for the arbitration. Irritations and misunderstandings on both sides have been swept away. In the conduct of the commission's investigations its harmonious movement throughout was more marked than it could have been in a court of law. Lawyers were more considerate of witnesses. Technicalities had less consideration. More effort was made on both sides to placate the commission than would have been shown in a jury case of the kind in a state or federal court."

"But this was voluntary arbitration," suggested the questioner. "Do you understand that an arbitration committee, working under agreements of both interested parties, would move with less friction than a possible board of compulsory arbitration?"

"Yes," replied the bishop. "New Zealand has compulsory arbitration and has called it successful. But it must not be forgotten that New Zealand still is a primitive civilization, with no realization of the intricacies of the industrial system of the United States. To consider arbitration in America, it was Washington who said. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

"Now, compulsory arbitration, whatever arguments may be advanced in favor of it, is not practicable in a country like ours. The settling of disputes can be accomplished by boards of conciliation, to which employers and employed voluntarily may refer matters in dispute. When this is found impossible and the business affects large interests in which the general welfare is involved, then simple investigation should be made compulsory and laws to this effect should be enacted."

"There is a marked difference between the principle and the effect of compulsory investigation and compulsory arbitration. This difference was made plain in a remark which Samuel Gompers once made to me when the subject of the conversation was the desirability of the incorporation of the trades unions as something to make them more responsible parties to agreements."

"Trades unionism," said he, "is just as strong and never stronger than public opinion, and just as soon as organized labor has lost the backing that it has in the public opinion it will fall to pieces of itself."

"Thus you see, in the first place, a law demanding a public investigation into the merits of a labor controversy becomes an appeal to public opinion; second, it involves the laying open of the details of private business to the world, something that is not relished by any man or any body of men."

"Third, it would prove a costly process to both sides to it. Whatever the finding of such a board might be, the application of the remedy would not be in the hands of the board, empowered by any authority to act. It would be a finding addressed virtually to public sentiment."

"We will have strikes and lockouts and perhaps violence in the future. The fierce competitive system under which we live, and which results in overcapitalization and overproduction, is responsible for many of the evils from which we suffer."

"Some of our greatest industries are capitalized at four and five times their real value, and every possible device is resorted to in order to pay dividends on the watered stock. The outcome, sooner or later, is a panic which destroys hundreds of millions of dollars and brings wretchedness and want to billions of human beings."

"Where is the reason for all this? It springs from our American hurry to get rich, which is a disease of a people who lack ideals, who measure the value of religion, culture and art by the influence of these things on thrift and material prosperity. In the midst of

all this rush and noise of business, of expansion and success, we are rapidly growing incapable of taking or loving the deeper views of life.

"Our faith in education is at bottom the faith in its powers to enable us to get more money. Our preaching, leaving aside the things that are eternally right and true and indispensable, concerns itself with that which is frivolous, startling and vulgar."

"There is, I think, somewhere in the Bible a text which says that God is angry with the nations that are rich. If we look profoundly, there is much in our social and political life which should make our persistent optimism seem little else than an unwillingness or an inability to see things as they are."

"How many of us in the contemplation of the lives of men who have spent all their energies in accumulating riches have had an eye for the exactions of these wealth—have thought how misspent these lives for the most part have been, how barren the ideals?"

"Look what this spirit has done for us. It has defied our rivers until in our cities today a thirsty man may not get a glass of cold water that is fit to drink. It has blackened and poisoned the atmosphere with smoke and noxious vapors. It has desecrated the face of nature where such desecration was a blasphemy. It has made hovels for the occupation of man where not even swine could live in comfort."

"And all for what? That a nation, already the most wasteful and extravagant on earth, might be able for greater extravagances."

"We need not so much new measures, but a new heart. In our labor difficulties the moralization of both employers and employees is an indispensable condition in the bringing about of a better state of things. And since the employers are fewer in number and presumably more intelligent than are the laborers the chief effort should be to give them new minds and new hearts, that they may understand that they are trustees not less of public interests than of private interests and that the rights of workers, to say the least, are as sacred as are the rights of owners."

"Labor and capital are allied forces, and workers and owners therefore should live at peace and work in cooperation. When disagreements arise, they should be settled by systematized arbitration, in accordance with joint agreements between the employers and the employed involving the recognition of unions."

"For the union movement has been for good always. Here and there it has destroyed the individual in his marked capacity above other men, but in the equilibrium established by union forces the best interests of the greatest number have been conserved."

"Therefore I believe that anything which will work to the fuller recognition of the union principle on the part of the capital of the country will be of far more significance than will the mere patching up of a forced agreement for a fixed period."

"Just as the union is recognized, just to that extent it is forced into responsibilities which it could not shirk if it would. The time may come when it will be advisable to incorporate unions, but it is not yet here; it is enough that union labor is recognizing that the union which repudiates its contracts literally kills itself."

"America should take the lead in this coming understanding and mutual recognition of rights between labor and capital. As a people we should be more in sympathy with labor than almost any other people on earth. Our ancestors worked with their hands. They came here young, active, vigorous and progressive, and they were the literal builders of the new country."

"We should not have a class so soon out of touch with the man who labors with his hands. With a logical understanding between capital and labor it might seem on the face of the situation that the public would need to protect itself. With competition more nearly obliterated, however, the prices of commodities may be more nearly subject to the regulation established by demand."

"There is no necessity in society for that condition described as prosperity. At the best it is a season in which the careful man looks to laying up enough to carry him through the lean years that because of the competitive system are sure to follow."

"There is an immense difference between the idea of a general welfare existing in society and in the dream of the socialist of the time when man shall exist on the flat levels of sloven ease, devoid of ideals and insensate to the finer impulses of his nature. This ideal socialism is a condition not only not to be desired, but it is a physical impossibility. The general well being of our country, as compared to the ebb and flow of the tides of prosperity and pain under the competitive system, may depend immeasurably upon the certainty of work for the laborer and upon the certainty of a market for the product of the capitalist's investments."

"For the capitalist freedom from strikes and the certainty that at all times he may operate his industries upon a basis of fair remuneration for his employees would be an incentive against overproduction. It would be an inducement for capital to employ men for fewer hours in the working day."

"It has been said by those arguing against the shortening of the working day that for a man to work eight hours and have sixteen hours to himself was a proportion of idleness that could lead only to intemperance and crime. This position was regarded with a good deal of interest in the anthracite investigation, and I may say that I am certain of its fallacy as an argument. There was a better class of workers in these fields than the public was led to believe. There was not more drunken-

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WHISTLER'S MARRIAGE.

How Labouchere Brought About the Artist's Wedding.

The New York Herald's European edition publishes the following from its London correspondent:

Henry Labouchere tells the following anecdote of James McNeill Whistler, which corrects certain apocryphal versions of the late artist's marriage:

"I believe," writes Mr. Labouchere, "I was responsible for his marriage to the widow of Mr. Godwin, the architect. She was a remarkably pretty woman and very agreeable, and both she and he were thorough Bohemians. I was dining with them and some others one evening at Earl's Court. They were obviously greatly attracted to each other, and in a vague sort of way they thought of marrying; so I took the matter in hand to bring things to a practical point."

"Jimmy," I said, "will you marry Mrs. Godwin?"

"Certainly," he replied.

"Mrs. Godwin," I said, "will you marry Jimmy?"

"Certainly," she replied.

"When?" I asked.

"Oh, some day," said Whistler.

"That won't do," I said. "We must have a date."

"So they both agreed I should choose the day, tell them what church to come to for the ceremony, provide a clergyman and give the bride away. I fixed an early date and got them the chaplain of the house of commons to perform the ceremony. It took place a few days later. After the ceremony was over we adjourned to Whistler's studio, where we had prepared a banquet. The banquet was on the table, but there were no chairs; so we sat on packing cases. The happy pair when I left had not quite decided whether they would go that evening to Paris or remain in the studio."

"How unpractical they were was shown when I happened to meet the bride the day before the marriage in the street."

"Don't forget tomorrow," I said.

"No," she replied. "I am just going to buy my trousseau."

"A little late for that, is it not?" I asked.

"No," she answered, "for I am only going to buy a toothbrush and a new sponge, as one ought to have new ones when one marries."

"However, there never was a more successful marriage. They adored each other and lived most happily together, and when she died he was broken hearted indeed. He never recovered from the loss."

A CAVE FULL OF ICE FOUND

Enough to Supply a Big City For a Whole Summer.

Harrison Martin, a carpenter of Richmond, Va., has discovered a cave in Pocahontas county containing an inexhaustible supply of ice, says the New York World. By what strange freak of nature the ice was formed in the cave is not yet explained. Martin has built a passageway from the mouth of the cave, which is high on the side of a rugged hill, and is marketing the ice over many miles of territory.

Martin was prospecting about in an aimless way when he saw the hole in the side of the hill. The opening interested him so that he decided to investigate. He let himself down to it by a rope from some trees above, and on entering was astonished to find himself in a vast hall piled high with irregular blocks of ice. The ice pile extended as far as he could see, and is sufficient for the needs of a big city for a whole summer.

A Warning From France.

Under the caption of "Neurasthenia" the Journal des Debats of Paris says: "This is becoming a popular American malady, Alice Roosevelt having made it quite modish. The doctors ordered absolute rest for a year, after calculating that in fifteen months the president's daughter had attended 408 dinners, 300 parties, 350 balls and 680 afternoon teas, shaking hands in that time with 32,000 people, besides paying 1,700 calls." The Debats counsels Americans, says the New York World, to remember that there is a limit to human endurance.

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL.

Yale university and Andover Theological seminary intend to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of Jonathan Edwards' birth, which occurs October next.

Dr. George Harris, president of Amherst college, told the educators in convention in Boston that if sports stopped at colleges and schools the moral tone would suffer.

Dr. Albert C. Eycleshymer has severed his connection with the University of Chicago and will become the head of the department of anatomy in the University of St. Louis.

Professor Lindsay, commissioner of schools in Porto Rico, is putting two teachers in each rural school, one to teach in the house and the other out of doors, the children being divided into two classes, one-half working in the house and one-half in the garden. Each child spends half his time working with books and the other half with tools.

LAW POINTS.

A purchaser of goods who has a right to rescind cannot keep part of the goods and return the remainder without becoming liable for all. (41 S. E. 907.)

A grandmother is held in Western Union Telegraph company versus Crocker (Ala.), 59 L. R. A. 398, to be entitled to recover damages for mental anguish for failure to promptly deliver to her a telegram announcing the serious illness of her grandchild.

An insured who, pending efforts at an arbitration to determine the damage to goods by fire, against the protest of the insurance company proceeds to sell such goods at auction cannot insist that the companies are bound as to their value by the amount realized. (115 Fed. Rep. 393.)

THE POULTRY YARD.

An abundance of whitewash in and about the houses will be conducive to health.

It is not a good plan to give young chickens water before they have had their morning feed.

Filth will make short work of young turkeys. Care should be taken always to feed them in a clean place.

When hens are confined they should have meat two or three times a week to take the place of insect food.

Once a week during dry weather if sulphur and powdered charcoal be mixed with the soft feed of the young chickens it serves as an admirable cleanser of the stomach, aids digestion and assists in keeping them free from lice.

ANSWER IT HONESTLY.

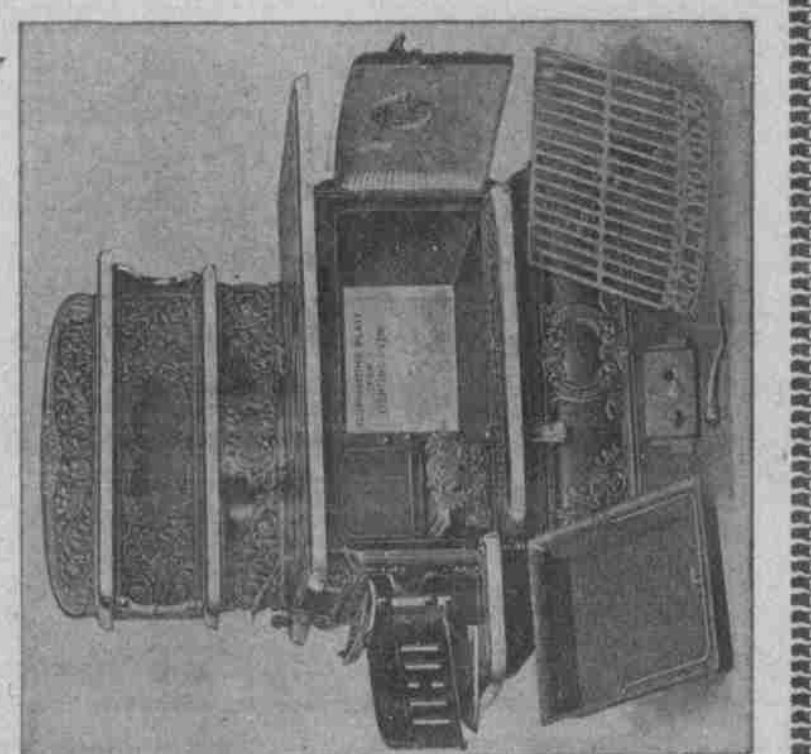
Are the Statements of Barre Citizens Not More Reliable Than Those of Utter Strangers?

This is a vital question. It is fraught with interest to Barre. It permits of only one answer. It cannot be evaded or ignored. A Barre citizen speaks here— Speaks for the welfare of Barre. A citizen's statement is reliable, An utter stranger's doubtful, Home proof is the best proof.

Mrs. John Bessett (J. Bessett, stone cutter), residence Pleasant street, near Fortney, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills, sold at E. A. Brown's drug store, did me more good than all the other remedies for the kidneys I ever used. From the results I obtained I most emphatically endorse the preparation. At different times for three or four years I suffered from acute backache and when that was not present there was a dull aching through my loins and kidneys, sometimes changing to sharp twinges, positively proving that in some way the action of these organs was disturbed. When in the acute stage twinges were sure to catch me if I stooped, and if I attempted to lift anything even light I was always rewarded with extra aggravated aches. In the morning I have often been so lame and sore across the small of my back that I could hardly get out of bed, and although I tried remedy after remedy advertised I received little if any benefit. A friend was so sympathetic about the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills that I took his advice and commenced the treatment. They helped me after a dose or two and when I had completed the treatment of two boxes the backache ceased, my kidneys were thoroughly cleansed and I was in better health than I had been for many a long day."

For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents a box. Foster - Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

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