

**NOT TREATED AS GUTEAU WAS.**

**The Assassin of Garfield Made Money by Sale of His Autographs.**

A despatch from Buffalo says:—There is a vast difference between the way that Leon Czolgosz is being treated by the Buffalo police authorities and the methods that were employed by the Washington officials twenty years ago in dealing with Charles Guiteau, the murderer of President Garfield. The daily doings of Guiteau were published in all the newspapers, and in the eyes of the morbid and uneducated he became almost a popular hero. Very little has leaked out regarding the daily routine of Czolgosz, and his life behind the bars has up to this time been a sealed book. It is the intention of the Buffalo officials to keep the would-be assassin in the background as much as possible except such parts of his history as will enable the detectives to determine his antecedents and more recent associates.

This conservative policy is probably due to the advice of Secretary Root, who from the very first has been opposed to giving out anything for publication that would add to the notoriety of the anarchist. Men of this stripe thrive on publicity, and probably one of the severest hardships under which Czolgosz is suffering is the obscurity into which he has been thrust. It will be recalled that Secretary Root was anxious to suppress the pictures that were taken of the prisoner, and that he was also opposed to the publication of the confession made by Czolgosz. In strong contrast to this policy was the freedom with which Guiteau was allowed to communicate with the outside world. It was possible for practically any curiosity seeker to secure an audience with the murderer of President Garfield. The Washington authorities were exceedingly lax in this regard and interposed no objection whatever to newspaper men talking with the prisoner. The newspapers published columns about the peculiarities and eccentric habits of the condemned man, and even printed the silly doggerel that he composed and called poetry. Guiteau was very probably insane, and his strongest point was his vanity. He would take great delight in reading what was said about him in the newspapers.

Guiteau used to derive a steady revenue from the sale of his photographs and autographs. He would write his name on visiting cards and sell them for 25 cents apiece. He also got considerable income from the sale of fac-similes of the bullet that was fired at him by Sergeant Mason. This bullet barely missed Guiteau and flattened itself against the wall of his cell. It took on a curious form which was pronounced by many to be a close resemblance to the profile of the murderer's face. Guiteau had a large number of fac-similes of the missile manufactured and disposed of them to his curious callers.

While Guiteau loved notoriety and was vain to a degree he was a craven of the most faint-hearted type. When confronted by a person showing a disposition to wreak vengeance upon him for his assault on the President he exhibited the utmost terror. Two men attempted to cheat the gallows by killing Guiteau. A unique Washington character, calling himself Bill Jones, the Avenger, one day rode alongside the Black Maria, in which Guiteau was being conveyed from the court room to the district jail, and fired at him through the side of the wagon. Although unharmed, Guiteau fell to the floor and displayed the most agonized fear. Had he been wounded he could not have suffered more. The other attempt on his life was made by Sergeant Mason, one of the guard detailed to protect and watch the prisoner. Mason fired at the murderer with his big Springfield rifle, missing him by a few feet. Mason, by the way, was tried for this offence and was sentenced by a court martial to ten years' confinement in a military prison. He served only a few months of his sentence, however, being pardoned by President Arthur.

There is universal commendation here of the course that is being followed by the Buffalo police in keeping secret everything connected with Czolgosz's present actions. It is believed that this will prevent the spread of sympathy for him among anarchists and others who delight in looking upon the prisoner as a martyr.

**Effect of Environment on Sex Development.**

M. Camille Flammarion, in the Paris edition of the New York Herald: Since the early part of the last century many theories have been broached to account for the difference of sex in plants and animals, but nothing definite has been proved. The generally accepted theory is that nature tends to preserve itself by maintaining a nearly equal proportion of the sexes, and that when circumstances require the filling up of the quota of either sex it is brought about by operation of natural laws. Thus it has been noticed that after wars or plagues more male children are born than females. That good nourishment appears to produce a distinct preponderance of females, according to the Encyclopaedia Britannica, is perhaps the single result which at present can be regarded as clearly proven and generally accepted. Twenty years later Professor Schenk of Vienna formulated substantially the same theory, which attracted great attention. The investment of agricultural observers leave little doubt that abundant moisture and nourishment tend to produce females. In the case of insects the results are said to be still more corroborative. Thus, it has been shown that if caterpillars are starved before entering the chrysalis stage the resultant butterflies or moths are males, while others of the same brood, highly nourished, came

out females. An important experiment was made among mammals by Giron, who divided a flock of 300 ewes into equal parts, of which the one-half were extremely well fed and served by two young rams, while the other was served by two mature rams and poorly fed. The proportion of ewe lambs in the two cases was respectively sixty and forty per cent. In the human species, after a cholera epidemic or a war, more boys are said to be born. In towns and in the prosperous families there are also more females, while males are more numerous in the country and among the poor. This would also account for the extinction of many noble families in the male line. The influence of temperature is also marked, more males being born during the colder months.

**A Triumph for Women in New South Wales.**

"The Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, it is announced, have passed the third reading of the Women's Franchise Bill," says the London Daily News. "In this matter Australia follows in the footsteps of New Zealand, and shows once more the strong and spirited instinct for progress and experiment, wise or unwise, which resides in our empire when it is sagaciously let alone. Evidently we do believe in 'equal rights' everywhere except in the country where we make war for them. So far as any deductions can be drawn from the case of New Zealand, it is chiefly remarkable for the fact that the reform has entered quietly and harmlessly into the national life, doing neither the lurid evil that was prophesied by its opponents nor the seraphic good that was prophesied by its prophets. The notion that women, if they had a vote, would leave behind ruined mansions and starving babies in order to haunt the polling-stations day and night in the hope of voting continuously in lieu of all other occupation, displayed very little knowledge of the feminine temperament. It is questionable whether any number of seats in parliament would soon cure women of their contempt for politics. But, on the other hand, almost equal harm has been done to the cause by those idealists of women's suffrage who have represented that the moment women were emancipated evil itself would wither off the earth, and laws would be passed against tobacco and clubhouses."

**Germany May Challenge the Monroe Doctrine.**

An anonymous correspondent of the well-known British weekly, the Saturday Review, asserts, says a Jamaica despatch to the Chicago Record-Herald, that Germany is building up a great navy with the idea of daring the United States to maintain the Monroe doctrine. The rapid increase of

Germany's population is a grave question. Emigration to the United States does not meet it. Germany would prefer to have rich and powerful colonies under the German flag. It dreams of empire in South America, and its designs may be aided by South American intolerance of United States protection. If, the despatch continues, the United States wants to maintain the Monroe doctrine, it will have to be prepared to fight the mighty fleets which the Kaiser is placing upon the seas. A mere diplomatic declaration will not in future meet the case; there will have to be adequate naval power at the back of it.

**A Day of Mourning.**

At a meeting of the Cabinet held at Ottawa last Wednesday afternoon, it was decided to proclaim Thursday a day of mourning throughout Canada, in recognition of the fact that the obsequies of the late President McKinley took place on that day, at Canton, Ohio. Accordingly, an extra of the Canada Gazette was issued, containing the following proclamation:—"Whereas a terrible bereavement has befallen the people of the United States by the death at the hands of an assassin of their Chief Magistrate, and whereas it is eminently fitting and proper that the people of our Dominion of Canada should be afforded an opportunity of evincing in a solemn and collective manner their sorrow for the untimely death of the late President, and their deep sympathy with the people of the United States in the national calamity which has suddenly fallen upon them; now, therefore, we do proclaim that Thursday, the 19th day of September, instant, being the day appointed for the obsequies of the late President, shall be observed as a day for a general fast and public mourning throughout our Dominion of Canada. And we do enjoin and exhort that on that day throughout our said Dominion all flags and ensigns shall remain at half-mast, and that signs and emblems of mourning shall be displayed, and that our said people do abstain from any public recreation or amusement, and that they do assemble in their respective places of worship for the purpose of holding memorial services. Given under my hand and seal-at-arms at Ottawa, this 18th, day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and one, and in the first year of his Majesty's reign. By command. (Signed) R. W. Scott, Secretary of State."

**Statistics of Lynching in The United States.**

Chicago Tribune: The number of lynchings during the present year in the United States has been 99. In no other year during the last decade has the number been so large during the same period. Of this total there have been 13 in the North and 86 in the South. This is not stated invidiously, but because the relations between lynching and crime are most conspicuous and most

easily studied in the South. If the theory of the advocates of lynching be true, then this unusual increase in the number of lynchings should have been accompanied by an unusual decrease in crimes committed. Has such been the case? Far from it. While crime has increased all over the country, it has increased most rapidly in the South, and in the four States, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, where lynchings are the most frequent. In Mississippi the record of the last 30 days shows 45 murders committed. In other States there has been a corresponding increase. Evidently lynching does not prevent murder. In the South criminal assault is characterized as "the usual cause" of lynching, though it is not so, murder being the principal cause year by year. Lynching, however, has been regarded as the remedy for that crime, but, instead of preventing or even decreasing it, it is rapidly increasing, and most rapidly in the sections where lynchings are most numerous and most barbarous. Is it not about time, then, for lynchers to ask why their prescription fails, and for the people of the South to determine that the enforcement of law is a more effected remedy, and that the punishment of crime by the commission of crime is a failure wherever tried?

The Titles of Newspapers.—The multiplicity of newspapers has not given rise to many new titles. The old names are used over and over again. There are seven newspaper titles each of which has over a hundred adherents in the United Kingdom. 'Advertiser' is a favourite; there are 160 newspapers of that designation. Times comes next with 150; 'News' with 149; 'Gazette' with 128; 'Chronicle' with 120; 'Herald' with 119; and 'Journal' with 104. The 'Expresses,' 'Guardians,' and 'Observers' number over fifty each. There are forty-eight 'Standards' and only thirty-eight 'Telegraphs.' The new and original fancy names are mostly reserved for the weeklies.

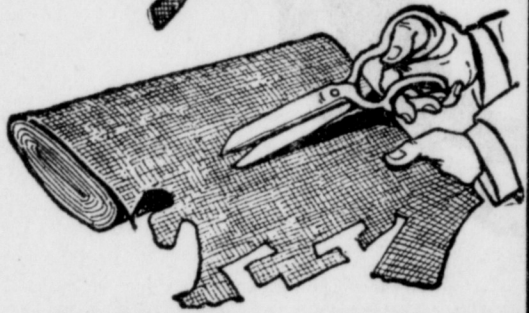
**He Saw it First.**

Dr. Adami, professor of Pathology at McGill University and Dominion bacteriologist, who has just returned from attending the Tuberculosis Congress at London, states that two years ago in a paper read before the Canadian Medical Association at Toronto, he anticipated the theory of Prof. Koch of Berlin on the nontransmission of disease from cattle to human beings. The theory for which Dr. Koch claimed credit recently created a great stir.

Aunt Gertrude: "And what will you do when you are a man, Tommy?"  
Tommy: "I'm going to grow a beard."  
Aunt Gertrude: "Why?"  
Tommy: "Because then I won't have nearly so much face to wash."

To rule your husband, my dear lady, do exactly as you please, but always pretend that you do as he pleases. That is where your ability comes in.—Her Royal Highness Woman.

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