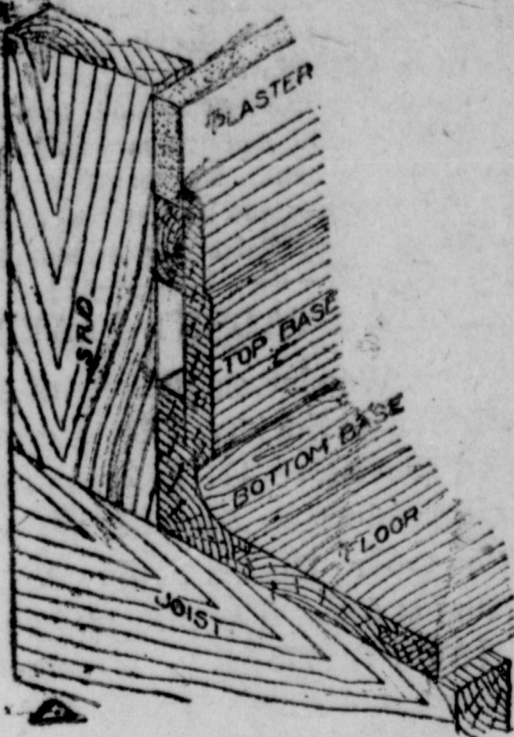


SANITARY BASEBOARD.

New Type of Interior Finish... In finishing the interior of dwellings the right angle corner formed by the baseboard and the floor, either with or without a quarter round, has never been quite satisfactory.



SOLID BOTTOM CORNER BASE.

sketch shows a new type of a two piece baseboard which entirely eliminates these troubles. The lower piece joins the flooring and is laid with it, while the top piece is put on after the interior is finished.

TO PREVENT JOLTING.

German Invents Substitute For the Pneumatic Tire.

Automobilists undoubtedly will hail with delight the invention of a former German infantry officer by the use of which the running of an automobile over a pavement curb would result in the occupants of the car feeling no jolt.

In reporting the invention to the state of parliament Consul Talbot J. Talbot of Brunswick, Germany, sends the following translation describing it: "The greatest difficulty in automobile construction has been the pneumatic hooping of the wheels.

"A former German infantry officer has apparently succeeded in solving the difficulty. He has shifted the point of elasticity, which formerly consisted of metal spring plates under the body of the wagon, to the axes of the wheels by an ingenious angle lever system.

FOUGHT WITH KNIVES.

Sensational Duel in Arkansas Fought in State Legislature.

During the session of the legislature that convened after Arkansas became a state, the new capitol then still in an uncompleted condition, received a baptism of blood when in 1837, J. J. Anthony, representative from Randolph county, was slain in a knife duel by John Wilson, speaker of the house of representatives, during an open session of the house.

In the course of a debate on a vital matter Anthony offered a resolution, which was construed as a thrust at Speaker Wilson. The speaker became enraged and ordered Anthony to take his seat. Anthony refused to do so.

Anthony then also drew a knife and stepped from behind his desk to await Wilson's onslaught. Grandison D. Royston, who sat near by, thrust a chair between the combatants, but the latter struck it each other over the obstacle. Suddenly Anthony's knife was struck from his hand, and he was left defenseless. Wilson raised the chair and plunged his knife into Anthony's body, Anthony expiring almost instantly.

Speaker Wilson was immediately expelled from the house and Grandison D. Royston was elected speaker in his place. Wilson was indicted, but when tried in Saline county on a charge of venue he was acquitted on the ground of excusable homicide. The killing and the subsequent acquittal of Wilson caused a tremendous sensation throughout the state.—Farm and Ranch.

DEFIED THE KAISER.

A Pilot Who Knew His Business and Had Lots of Nerve.

In a fit of impatience because the speed of his yacht was slowed down on entering a certain harbor, the German emperor on one occasion tried to assert his authority and rang the bell for "Full speed ahead." To his great surprise, the pilot, an old Norwegian named Nordhuns, who knew the dangerous character of the channel, placed himself in the way and, leaning over the wheel, called down the tube to the engine room, "Half speed ahead—never mind the bell!"

"What! You dare to countermand my orders?" cried the impetuous monarch, again ringing the bell. "Disregard the bell," calmly repeated Nordhuns through the tube. For a moment the kaiser glared at the intrepid pilot, and then, drawing himself up to his full height, said majestically, "Go below, sir, and report yourself under arrest."

"Leave the bridge!" thundered the Norwegian grimly, as he grasped the wheel more firmly. "This ship is in my charge, and I'll have no interference with my orders from emperor or seaman!"

The officers on deck hurried silently aft, wishing luck to the sturdy old sea dog, who, knowing that he had the law as well as common sense on his side, stood at his post unshaken by threats, unheeding commands, and steered the Hohenzollern safely into port.

The next day the emperor came to his senses and decorated the pilot—the king at the wheel—with one grade of the Order of the Black Eagle and also appointed him his life pilot in Norwegian waters.—Pearson's Weekly.

Oily Petrels.

Various sea-birds, especially the petrels, contain a large amount of oil in their tissues, and for this reason are greatly valued by the inhabitants of the Scottish coasts, who obtain from them "oil for their lamps, down for their beds, a delicacy for their table, a balm for their wounds and a medicine for their distemper." On the island of St. Kilda as many as 20,000 birds are killed in the one week of the year when this killing is legal. So rich in oil are some of these birds that their bodies can be used as lamps if wicks are passed through them.—London Time Stock Journal.

Misunderstood.

French Chauffeur to deaf farmer on a Maine road—Can you tell me, sare, vere I get some of ze gazzoline? Farmer (with his hand to his ear)—Hey? French Chauffeur—Non, non, non! Not ze hay—ze gazzoline. Zira ez a motor-car, not a horse.—Exchange.

Discovered.

Wife—What would you do, George, if you were left a widower? Hub—Oh, I suppose the same as you would if you were left a widow. Wife—You horrid wreck! And you told me you could never care for anybody else.—Boston Transcript.

The Dear Girl.

"Wife, why don't you make some funnel cakes?" "I will if you wish it," said the bride. "Shall I use red or white funnel?"—Kansas City Journal.

How to Grow Tall.

Man's organs and those of his bones which are not subjected to pressure grow continuously until he is forty years old—that is to say, the heart should become stronger, the capacity of the lungs increase and the brain should develop steadily until the fourth decade of life. Also one should wear a larger hat at the age of forty than at thirty. A man ceases to grow tall, however, at the beginning of the third decade, because after that time the downward pressure exerted by the weight of the body while in the erect position compresses the vertebrae or small bones in the spine, the disks of cartilage between them, the pelvis and the thigh bones, and this pressure overcomes the natural elasticity of the disks and the growth of these bones. However, a British scientist contends that were man a quadruped and therefore freed from the downward pressure produced by his weight upon his spinal column he would continue to grow in height for ten years longer than he does at present, since it has been found that bones not subjected to compression increase up to the fourth decade.—Chicago Tribune.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The most successful Music School in Canada

THE WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC was started by Mrs. Adney simply as a Name under which the scope of work of the most successful teacher of music in this Province might be extended. We shall not here refer to the course of study offered, except in a passing way, but to those more personal matters which so far outweigh all other considerations as to make the list of truly successful schools of any kind very few in number. It is together a matter of the TEACHER.

The secret of Mrs. Adney's widely known success is that resolved upon having the best instruction at any cost she had the wisdom to select or the good fortune to be directed to the BEST TEACHERS IN AMERICA, and has the faculty of imparting what they taught her. William Mason was our greatest teacher of Piano and admitted as the equal of the best of Europe. He was a pupil of the immortal Liszt. Her lessons, over an extended period, were cheap at six dollars apiece. Previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Paris Conservatory, where Prof. Le Couppay was instructor on Piano. This world's greatest music school also perpetuates the musical theories of Liszt. These ideas lead to a technique in contrast with that of the dry, mechanical German technique. We criticize German execution, not German music. The influence, however, of this nation of musicians is such that their "method" is the one nearly everywhere met with. Combining Mason's "Touch & Tone" with the thus rarely taught "Conservatoire method," it is worthy of note that Mrs. Adney's steady use of "Le Couppay" has exhausted the American edition, and a new one is being printed for her use.

In Voice, Mrs. Adney was in a sense almost equally fortunate. After some instruction from a famous (that is to say, well advertised) teacher, whose method was not as great as his celebrity, nor his charges, she took lessons under Mr. A. A. Pattou, a distinguished French singer and teacher, who with the finest credentials that France had to offer, came to New York to make his debut where German influence controlled everything from orchestras members to press critics, and it being shortly after the Franco-Prussian war his reception was so hostile that he abandoned his intended career in Grand Opera, and retired to the routine work of a teacher. Later she studied at the N. Y. Vocal Institute, under the talented Mr. Tubbs, editor of The Vocalist, and derived many ideas that have proven of great value here. So it happened that, by accident or otherwise, Mrs. Adney acquired the method in singing of the great Garcia, and the almost equally famous Shakespeare—the only true method of voice production and that which has produced the great singers of Italian and French Opera.

When deciding to carry on her well known private work in Piano, Singing, Musical Theory, etc., under the name at the head of this section, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might offer. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during her three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada, that a special publication entitled "Musical Toronto" gave her and her work extended space. Perhaps it was because one of her pupils, solely instructed by her, went to the Toronto College of Music and in the same year took the Gold Medal in Piano. Two other pupils—sisters, one fifteen and one thirteen years of age, after studying with Mrs. Adney entered one of the foremost Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The head master writing to their parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." Today her work has become so well recognized in the United States, that she has been invited to become a member of the International Musical Society, formed thirteen years ago by the very leading musical professors and patrons of the world, and only seeking membership of those identified with "advanced musical research and its results."

There is a point relating to "Diplomas," "Graduation," etc., upon which Mrs. Adney needs again to remind the public. Except for theoretical studies such as harmony, this School gives no "Diplomas," has no "Graduates." In all practical, artistic work, the only test of proficiency recognized among artists is that of the actual work itself, except for the degree of Doctor of music, for which only the masters ever qualify, and which is recognition of exceptional proficiency and musical learning. For all others the only recognized test is ability to perform, from memory, to say, two recitals, a program of pieces of certain grades of difficulty, one of ordinary music, and one from the representative works of the great Masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing ever offers anything else; and whatever institutions hold forth as an inducement the prospect of a "Diploma" for a certain length of time in study, it may be taken as certain that the actual teacher is indifferent—any person whom the institution finds it convenient from time to time to employ. Even a school or institution becomes famous only through some exceptional TEACHER in it. An artist of real distinction offers only his program: no one asks or cares WHAT school he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas: we offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and better than will be obtained by going to any but the few greater masters in the large cities of the United States.

Thus Woodstock offers advantages for musical study that one may go to any city in Canada, or to New York or London, and perchance not get. Mrs. Adney did not in the first instance select Woodstock as furnishing the full scope for her exceptional talents as a teacher, but she has made it and the work done here by pupils who are now successful teachers in various parts of United States and Canada, a credit to Town and Province.

Harmony, History and Theory of Music taught in classes which are free to pupils of the school. Ensemble classes taught by Mrs. Adney are also free.

Prospectus on application.

Friday Night's War Reports

London, July 23.—The Austrians and Germans are pushing their three great attacks against the Russian armies defending Warsaw with undiminished energy, and at some points report that progress has been made. They are operating, however, through a country which the retiring troops have laid waste and in which what roads there are, are little suited for the movement of the heavy artillery which is necessary for the bombardment of the great fortresses that bar their way.

It is not expected, therefore, that decisive actions on any of the fronts will be fought for a few days yet, although the battle between the Vistula and the Bug rivers, where the German Field Marshal von Mackensen's army is advancing toward the Lublin-Cholm railroad, has about reached a climax. Here, according to the German official communication, the Germans have succeeded in breaking the obstinate resistance of the Russians at several points, and forced them to retreat.

The Russians, however, have had lots of time to prepare a series of positions and it is believed that they will make every effort to hold them until, if it becomes necessary, their army is able to retire from Warsaw. To the south of Warsaw, in front of the fortress of Ivangorod, the Russians have retired to the vistula river, which, with its forts and a lack of bridges, it is believed, must form a barrier which the Austrians and Germans will find it difficult to overcome.

The northern German army under Field Marshal von Hindenburg, also is reported to have made progress; but it is stated that it has not yet been able to cross the Narew river, another natural defence of the Russian triangle behind the Polish capital. In fact, all along this front the Russians have resumed their counterattacks from the fortress of Novo Georgievsk, but these, according to the German accounts, failed in their purpose.

Before Rozan, another of the river fortresses, the Germans declare they have stormed and taken two fortified villages and captured a number of prisoners. Opinion here is still divided as to whether Grand Duke Nicholas will accept a decisive battle or is simply trying to inflict as heavy losses on the enemy as is possible before withdrawing from Warsaw and the whole Polish salient to Brest-Litovsk and the Big river line.

Severe fighting is still going on in the Argonne and in the Vosges on the western battle front, but without bringing any very material changes in the positions of the opposing armies. It is reported unofficially that the Germans are massing troops at St. Mihiel for a more extended offensive, but the official communications do not indicate that anything in the nature of a serious engagement has taken place there as yet. That the Germans will attempt an offensive here is considered by the military observers as quite likely, as they assert that the recent activity of the German Crown Prince's army shows that they are hoping to weaken the French hold on Verdun.

Petrograd, via London, July 23—(10.15 p. m.)—Field Marshal von Mackensen, operating between the Bug and the Vistula continues his wild sledge hammer blows against the Lublin-Cholm line of the Russians, directing them now particularly against the city of Lublin. Of only slightly less importance in this region are the battles on the Bug, between Krylow and Debrotovra.

West of Warsaw the Russians have moved back to their second line of defenses at Blonie and Nadarzyn and their positions in front of Ivangorod. To the northward battles are raging at Novo Georgievsk and along the Narew line, which embraces the strong points of Pultusk and Rosen, commanding the crossing in the bend of the river, Ostrovensa and Lomza.

In the Baltic region the Germans are seeking contact with the Russian main forces between Mitau and Shavil.

Montenegro

BY ALFRED LORD TENNYSON.

They rose to where their sovran eagles sailed, They kept their faith, their freedom, on the height, Chaste, frugal, savage, aimed by day and night Against the Turk; whose inroad ro where scales Their headlong passes, but his footsteps fail. And red with blood the Crescent reels from fight Before their dauntless hundreds, in prone flight By thousands down the crags and thro' the vales O smallest among peoples! fought rock throne Of freedom! Warriors beating back the swarm Of Turkish Islam for five hundred years. Great Tzernogora! Never since things own Black ridges drew the cloud ere brake the storm Has breathed a race of mightier mountaineers.

A score of fishing smacks are haunting the Washington coast looking for a fortune in Ambergris. A piece having an estimated value of \$250,000 is reported to have been seen. It was first discovered at dusk and the almost lucky boat stood by until morning in high hopes. But by that time the ambergris had disappeared.

A Big Lobster

One of the largest lobsters ever landed at Louisburg, C. B., was brought ashore the other morning by Judson Cross, a successful fisherman, who found the monster crustacean entangled in the trap net, it having got caught while forcing its huge body with its attachments through the trap door. It weighed a shade less than twelve pounds.