

Lyons Engineer Slew his Wife

Paris, July 28 (Toronto Globe cable).—Because she persistently praised Germany, Andre Barbier, a Lyons engineer, slew his German wife with a revolver last night. A court martial to-day acquitted him on his statement that she daily ridiculed his patriotism and scoffed at the French army.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War News.

London, July 29.—"Although it is possible the present German drive may fail as the attacks on Blinow failed last January, the roar of guns and the arrival of wounded have convinced the population of Warsaw that the situation is critical," said the correspondent of the Times, in that city, in a despatch filed on Saturday. "Failure to hold the Russian lines should be discounted, although it should not be accepted unconfirmed. Reports from the battle zone immediately to the north are encouraging. Heavy attack by the Germans are being broken and their losses are terrible."

Paris, July 29 (2.35 p. m.)—The French war department to-day gave out the following official statement:

"In the Aisne region there was frequent bombardment last night any in the Southern section there were several engagements with hand grenades and bombs."

"In the Argonne there has been fighting with bombs and torpedoes in the vicinity of Bagatelle and at Courfobanouse."

"Near St. Hubert, as well as in the Forest of Matiacourt, we blew up by means of mines several German positions."

"In the Vosges at Lingkopf the position taken by us on July 22, we picked up yesterday 200 German corpses and took possession of two machine guns, 200 rifles and a great quantity of munitions and equipment. The German forces left on the ground at Barrekopf more than 400 dead. The exact number of German prisoners made during the recent engagements, July 27 and 28, is 201."

London, July 28 (Toronto Globe cable).—Extraordinary activity by the Allies has been renewed along the Belgian coast. According to a despatch from Amsterdam, a French warship has bombarded Zeebrugge, the German submarine base. A German torpedo boat is said to have been badly damaged. A ship has dropped bombs on Zeebrugge for four successive nights.

Another despatch from Amster-

dam says that a French airship flew over Ghent on Monday. It was followed by two German aeroplanes, but was successful in escaping them.

The Germans are retaliating for French activity by another long range shelling of Dunkirk. Another despatch says the town was bombarded to-day by a German heavy howitzer, but that the damage inflicted was slight.

Paris, July 29.—Another fine of one million dollars has been imposed on the city of Brussels by the German authorities in consequence of the destruction of a Zeppelin dirigible balloon at Evere by aviators of the entente powers, according to the correspondent at Havre of the Petit Parisien.

(A despatch from Amsterdam June 14 said that British airmen had attacked the Zeppelin sheds at Evere, and had set fire to the building, destroying the Zeppelin inside.

Paris, July 28.—The following statement was to-day issued by the French Ministry of Marine:

"The French squadron in the Dardanelles is without direct news of the French submarine Mariotte, which entered the Straits, July 16, to operate in the Sea of Marmora. According to telegrams from Turkish sources, the submarine has been sunk, and the officers and crew of 11 have been made prisoners."

According to a despatch from Constantinople to the Mittag Zeitung, of Berlin, the Mariotte was destroyed by a German submarine on July 26 in the Narrows of the Dardanelles.

London, July 29.—Twenty-five hundred coal operators and representatives of the Miners' Union packed the London Opera House to-day at a national conference called by the British government prior to the recent strike in Wales, to give impetus to the coal supply.

The chief speakers for the government were Sir John A. Simon, secretary for home affairs, and David Lloyd-George, minister of munitions.

"Coal," said the minister of munitions, means life for us and death for our foes. Steam means coal, rifles, mean coal, shells are filled with coal, the very explosives inside them are coal, and coal carries them right on to the battlefield to help our men. Coal is everything to us, and we want more of it to win the victory."

Referring to the recent British casualty list of 330,000 officers and men, Lloyd-George said all these victims of German coal, "produced by the Westphalian miner working in co-operation with the Prussian engineer without reserve and without regulation."

The British navy, which drove the German flag from the seas, the minister of munitions pointed out, owed its strength to coal. The speaker said there were two schools—optimists and pessimists—but he believed in looking things straight in the face. He continued:

"Events in the east, whatever they portend, mean that we must put forth all our strength. They mean that a larger share than ever of the burden of this struggle is to be cast on the shoulders of Great Britain. Do not shrink from it. We must pay the price of victory if we mean to get it. The peril our country faces is great, the demand for coal is great and the supply of labor has diminished. We must have more coal to win."

The miners cheered Mr. Lloyd-George repeatedly and enthusiastically.

Turkish Cause Grows Desperate

New York, July 28.—A cable to the Tribune from Milan says. Telegrams from Bucharest report that the Roumanian government till categorically refuses to allow munitions for Turkey to traverse her territory.

The Germans were so sure that Roumania would yield that they had forwarded thousands of carloads of war material, which is now congesting the Austrian railways on the Roumanian frontier. Fifty cars which had passed the frontier were seized by the Roumanian authorities.

As the Turks are unable to obtain fresh supplies of ammunition, they are determined to make a desperate effort, while they still possess some reserve, to drive the allies from the peninsula of Gallipoli.

Paris, July 28.—The official communication given out to-day by the French war department read as follows:

"In the Dardanelles there is nothing to report, with the exception of some slight progress on the part of our troops on the right wing, together with activity by French aviators, who bombarded successfully the new aviation camp of the enemy to the north of Chanak. They threw bombs on the hangars, and on a gasoline supply station, causing a considerable outbreak of flames."

Masters of the Lower Isonzo

Rome, July 28.—The following official statement was issued last night at the headquarters of the Italian general staff:

"In the Aione Valley we now are in full possession of the heights on the right slope, having occupied Monte Lavanech and the Pesona crest. From points dominating the opposite slope, the enemy's artillery attempted to hinder our operations, but without success. After a long preparation by artillery of medium calibre, the enemy attacked, with several detachments of infantry, during the night of the 26th. Although supported by numerous machine guns, these troops were repulsed."

"In the Monte Nero region, the struggle continues unabated, notwithstanding a fog, which prevents the artillery from assisting in the operations."

"At Plava, the second operation undertaken to enlarge the bridgehead is developing favorably."

"On the Carso Plateau the battle continued yesterday. Our troops advanced along the whole front, with great dash and boldness, conquering towards the left wing a strong position on San Michele, commanding the greater part of the plateau. After being subjected, however, to a violent crossfire from the enemy's artillery of all calibres, our forces were obliged to fall back below the crest where they are maintaining their positions."

"On the centre we progressed toward San Martino, carrying with the bayonet trenches and a redoubt covering it. On the right wing, by the perfect timing of an infantry advance with the supporting fire of artillery, we completed

at nightfall the conquest of a position on Monte Sei, driving out, inch by inch, the enemy, who was strongly entrenched there. We made about 3,200 prisoners, including one lieutenant-colonel and 41 other officers. We took five machine guns, two small cannon, trench mortars, quantities of rifles, ammunition, war materials, and food, as trophies of a day of fierce fighting."

London, July 28.—A Daily Mail despatch from Chiasso says:

"The Italians now are masters of the lower Isonzo, and they hold the dominating points on the Western Carso from which the Austrians could disturb the passage of the river."

"After the occupation of Mount San Michele, on the northern ridge of the Carso Plateau, they now have conquered Mount Sei Busia, four hundred feet high, on the southern ridge."

Gallant Effort of Russian Allies

London, July 28.—The war has become, and is likely to continue for some time, a contest of endurance. Premier Asquith told the House of Commons this afternoon, while making a general review in moving the adjournment of parliament.

The Premier remarked: "We should be ungrateful and insensitive indeed if we did not recognize at this moment the indescribably gallant efforts being made by our Russian allies to stem the tide of invasion, and retain inviolate the integrity of their possessions."

"Our new allies, Italy, are, with carefully prepared movement, steadily gaining ground, making their way towards the objective which we believe in a very short time will be within their reach."



He declared the government's confidence in the results of the Dardanelles operations was undiminished, and emphasized his confidence in the unity of both the French and British armies engaged in the western field."

Continuing, Premier Asquith said: "The navy so far has been denied the grim and glorious fight, but it is through its unrelenting vigilance and the supreme skill with which it has been handled that this country to-day can laugh at the scare of an invasion; and that we to an extent unknown by any other of the belligerent powers, are immune from dangers of war."

Speaking of recruiting, which he remarked had been in progress for 12 months with undiminished activity Premier Asquith said: "The latest reports are among the best we have had for a long time."

Belgrade, Serbia, furnishes an example of the low fire waste in Europe. In that city a little more than 100,000 people the average annual fire loss for ten years was \$11,700. An American city of about the same size, Atlanta, Ga., for instance, lost about \$200,000 a year.

Shed the Kilt

(Manchester Guardian.) "I believe your son is home on furlough," said the visitor. "Dead as he is, sir," replied the proud mother, "that's the boy going up the street beyond." "But I understood he wore a kilt?" "So he does, but you can't get him to go out here at all with the old kilt on." "Then why did he join a Scotch regiment?" "Musha, sir, the devil knows I don't."

SHORTHAND WRITING.

"Stenography" Not the Only Name by Which it is Known.

Shorthand writing is known by other names than "stenography." "Tachygraphy" is only one of them. Its second part, of course, comes from the same root as the latter end of "stenography"—that is, from the Greek "grapho," meaning to write. "Tachy" is derived from the Greek "tachys," meaning swift; so only the shorthand writer who has the ability to take down rapid speech and transcribe it quickly has the right to call himself or himself a "tachygrapher." (The "ch" sound is like that of "k.")

"Stenography" comes from "grapho" combined with "stenos," which means "narrow" in Greek. So a "stenographer" is either a narrow writer or one who practices "narrow writing."

Not so many years ago we heard a good deal about "phonography" as a name for shorthand writing, but the term seems to have gone out of use. It comes from that same useful root "grapho," combined with "phono," meaning "sound," so that a phonographer is one who writes down sound as he hears it. The phonograph is, of course, an instrument for writing or recording sound.

Then there are "brachygraphy," "stenography" and "logography" as other names for what we generally call shorthand. In the order given they are derived from "grapho" combined with "brachys," meaning "short"; "steganos," meaning "covered"; "secret" (a stenographer is one who writes in cryptic or mysterious writing, not to be read by the uninitiated) and "logos," meaning "speech."—New York Times.

FIREFLIES IN JAPAN.

Large and Brilliant and Numerous and Not Afraid of Man.

In Japan fireflies are more than mere beetles. They are Cupid's light to guide lovers, souls of ancient soldiers, the devil's snare to tempt wanderers to death. In their light of magic gold with a tint of emerald green the Japanese see stars of hope, sorrows of broken hearts, the everlasting spirits of warriors, but, most of all, the joys of love and lovers.

Whenever they see the glimmering faint green light of fireflies hovering over the stream running into the darkness of night the Japanese dream of love and loving hearts. The light of fireflies is the guide of lovers going along the narrow paths to meet their sweethearts.

The Japanese fireflies are much larger and give brighter and more steady light than those seen in Europe or America. In old days many poor Japanese students, unable to buy candles, were wont to gather fireflies in a bag and read their books by their light. The Hotaru kago (firefly cage), made of fine laces, placed on the veranda gives almost as bright a light as the large stone lantern, but much more quaint and dreamy.

Fireflies are plentiful everywhere in Japan. They are not at all afraid of human beings and will often alight upon the dress and even on the hair or hands. It is not seldom that fireflies fly into one's pockets or sleeves.—Mock Joy in Strand.

Giant Sharks.

While the whale is regarded as the largest of creatures that haunt the sea, there are some sharks that can be compared in size with the former animal. These giant sharks, however, are very rare and are known under the name of the great white shark and the basking shark. The former, which attains a length of fifty feet, is found off the coast of India, Peru and Lower California. The latter's most favorite haunt is the Arctic ocean, but it is also found near the great white shark. These monsters, curiously enough, are quite harmless. Their teeth are very small, and they feed on tiny matter that floats on the surface of the sea. This matter the fish strains through its enormous gill rakers.

First Man Dressmaker.

One day in 1750 a beautiful carriage appeared on the Boulevard of Paris with an escutcheon in the shape of a pair of corsets and an open pair of scissors painted on the panel of each door. This was the coat of arms of Rhomburg, the first man who made a name as a woman's dressmaker. Rhomburg, who was the son of a Bavarian peasant from the neighborhood of Munich, owed his rapid success to his genius for concealing and remedying defects of figure. He left an annual income of 50,000 francs to his heirs.

Took the Hint.

"This seems like a sweet dream," he rapturously remarked as he lingered with her at the door step. "It doesn't seem like a dream to me," she replied, "for a dream soon vanishes, you know." He vanished.

Her Luck.

"Too bad Mrs. Smartleigh always has such abominable weather for her afternoon tea." "Yes; she never pours but it rains."—Judge.