

SOMETHING ABOUT CAESAR THE LATE KING'S DOG

By E. W. Grey in London Mail

Enthroned in thousands of British nurseries here and in the Dominion is a new idol—Dog Caesar. His image is made of wool and plush, plaster of Paris or mere paper. May I tell the story of the dog that daily boasted "I belong to the King?"

He is a rough-haired terrier with black and tan marks about his ears, and with a face expressing almost human intelligence. I am glad to say that even the German copies of him are not wholly bad. The trouble is that there has not been enough of them. For reasons which will appear nothing is more pleasing than the discovery that "Caesar is sold out." My bookseller remarked last week regretfully that he had plenty of calendars, but none of the right sort. "We were rather foolish," we had an offer of quantities of Dog Caesar calendars but somehow thought they would not catch on. Now we can get no more. They are out of print, and we could have sold hundreds. We have nothing left of that kind but silly rabbits."

A little later I found an exultant toy merchant congratulating himself on the good season, despite a stupid general election. "But," said he, with a face glooming somewhat, "we had a slump in Teddy Bears. We did ourselves down a bit. Who would have thought in the trade that people would have nothing but Dog Caesars? You see every mortal child that came in here wanted the dog. They would not look at Teddy Bears and we have to save them for next year."

Caesar is an old acquaintance of mine, and at this Christmas season I have taken an unqualified pleasure in seeing his counterfeit presentment in shop windows. Not long ago I saw him in the grounds of Sandringham where he has now gravely assumed the protection of Queen Alexandra—and if I do not misjudge the capabilities of that wise head of his he has already caused her Majesty's former favorites pangs of acute jealousy. Caesar and I have exchanged greetings in many places.

For Caesar is the most travelled of English dogs. He trotted about the streets of Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Christiania, Athens and Marienbad, and has adventured in a gondola in Venice, The North Sea, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, the Adriatic are familiar, the Channels—Irish and English—and British coasts are mere commonplaces to him. Undismayed, indeed rather critical in many respects, he has gazed upon and has been patted by Emperors and Czars, Kaisers and Kings, Princes and Presidents. Great statesmen have shown a real or assumed interest in him. Perhaps they hoped thus to raise an indulgent feeling in his master's mind for whatever little

scheme they had in hand. What memoirs he could write! What notes of conversations he could furnish, and what records he might provide of discussions on topics of vital importance to all mankind, to which he listened as he lay at his master's feet!

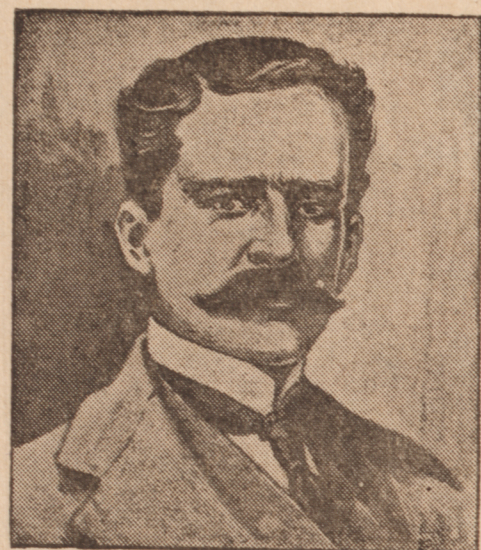
Never since the days of Rab was there such a perfect understanding between master and dog as between master and dog as between Caesar and King Edward. He knew as much as a sheepdog on Salisbury Plain. During his several visits to Biarritz those who were promenading on the beach could always tell by the doings of Caesar when His Majesty was about to join the throng. Each day when the sturdy little white figure of the dog appeared on the terrace of the Hotel du Palais and made a dash for the pathway leading to the place those who knew said: "Ah! His Majesty is coming."

Thus he trotted, still in advance of the King, along that favorite walk past the Old Port and to the Rocher de la Vierge, where His Majesty liked to sit. Caesar sat with him, and regarded with grave contempt the multitude of dogs of mixed blood. Should the King motor, Caesar first inspected the car to see that all was in order. For Caesar no one existed except his royal master. When the King was ill at Biarritz this year never was being more miserable than Caesar. Wherever His Majesty might be, at home or abroad, in train or steamer, Caesar shared his room.

Caesar left the south of France with his royal master. He smiled content from the window of the saloon carriage, and thought of peaceful hours in the train beside his King. I did not see him again until the day after King Edward's death. In the room of one of the household for whom Caesar had a peculiar affection were two sad beings. Both were sorrowing, but the inarticulate grief of the dog was almost more than could be borne. He knew that his master was dead, but how he knew is a cause of wonder to this day. He laid a weary head upon the visitor's knee, and it is not unpleasant to think it was so because he associated with him pleasant days in the sunny land of France. For days he was so ill that but for the care of Queen Alexandra he might have died.

I wrote about my old acquaintance in the Daily Mail, and Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, with her unerring instinct, placed him in the funeral procession behind the master he worshipped. We love dogs in England, and I am told that as the little terrier was seen trotting along beside the gillie—another who mourned for the King—there were many sobs. Caesar himself has become immortal; he is the dog who was the friend of King Edward.

I AM SATISFIED THAT "FRUIT-A-TIVES" CURED ME OF SCIATIC RHEUMATISM AND "FRUIT-A-TIVES" WILL CURE ANYONE WHO TAKES THEM AS DIRECTED



JOHN B. McDONALD

Yet Mr. McDonald is very grateful to "Fruit-a-tives"—not only for saving him so much suffering, but also keeping him in good health so that he can work daily at his business. Mr. McDonald believes in "Fruit-a-tives" because these famous fruit tablets cured him when all else failed. Quite naturally, he is willing to sign his name to a clear statement of the facts. Mr. McDonald is quite right in saying "Fruit-a-tives" is a panacea for Rheumatism. It is more—it is the greatest cure for Rheumatism in the world. We would go a step farther and say "Fruit-a-tives" is the only cure for Rheumatism in the world. "Fruit-a-tives" goes to the seat of the trouble—the blood—and keeps the blood free from uric acid by completely regulating the bowels, Kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that is made of fruit. "Fruit-a-tives" contains the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, combined with valuable heart and nerve tonics—the whole forming a curative combination which has no equal in the annals of medicine. Being made of fruit, the action of "Fruit-a-tives" is mild while the taste is extremely pleasant. If you feel your old enemy Rheumatism coming back, drive it out of your system by taking "Fruit-a-tives" the wonderful medicine made of fruit. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50 or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

McMILLAN'S CORNER, ONT., SEPT. 30th, 1910.

Your remedy, "Fruit-a-tives" is a perfect panacea for Rheumatism. For years, I suffered distressing pain from Sciatica, or Sciatic Rheumatism, being laid up several times a year for days at a time, and not being able to work at anything. I went to different doctors who told me there was no use doing anything, it would pass away. They gave me mustard plasters and other remedies that did no good. Plasters took no effect on me—except to blister me and make raw sores on the place applied to. I took many advertised remedies without benefit, but, fortunately, about two years ago, I got "Fruit-a-tives", and they cured me. Since then I take them occasionally and keep free from pain. I am satisfied "Fruit-a-tives" cured me of Rheumatism, and they will cure anyone who takes them as directed. I can conscientiously recommend them to any Rheumatic sufferer, and hope they will try them. Mr. J. S. Munroe of Monckland Station is where I purchase them, and he recommends them, a/s/o.

If this letter would be of value to you, I hereby authorize you to publish it, as well as my accompanying photograph.

(Signed) JOHN B. McDONALD.

Almost everybody in Stormont County, Ontario, knows "John McDonald". For twenty three years, he has been "the village blacksmith" for a good part of the population. He is an expert at his chosen vocation and people came from miles to avail themselves of his services.

Being such a well known man, Mr. McDonald is naturally careful in making any statement for publication, knowing that his friends, neighbors and patrons will believe what John B. McDonald says. "Fruit-a-tives" is a panacea for Rheumatism. It is more—it is the greatest cure for Rheumatism in the world. We would go a step farther and say "Fruit-a-tives" is the only cure for Rheumatism in the world. "Fruit-a-tives" goes to the seat of the trouble—the blood—and keeps the blood free from uric acid by completely regulating the bowels, Kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that is made of fruit. "Fruit-a-tives" contains the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, combined with valuable heart and nerve tonics—the whole forming a curative combination which has no equal in the annals of medicine. Being made of fruit, the action of "Fruit-a-tives" is mild while the taste is extremely pleasant. If you feel your old enemy Rheumatism coming back, drive it out of your system by taking "Fruit-a-tives" the wonderful medicine made of fruit. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50 or trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Reciprocity Treaty Soon or Not For Years

It Must Come While Republicans Control Congress--Democrats Won't Play President Taft's Game So the Republicans Are Willing Now to Make Concessions--Where the Rub Will Come.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 5.—Unless there is a prompt agreement between the representatives of Canada and the United States upon a reciprocity treaty, at their conference, which began here Thursday morning there is little likelihood of such a treaty for several years to come. This comes as a result of the change in political sentiment throughout the country which manifested itself in the November elections.

The Republicans have up to now been in control of both the executive and the administrative branches of the Government. By reason of the recent elections they have lost control over one branch of congress and have but a small margin in the other. After March 4 next the new order of things will become effective. The administrative branch will frame a reciprocity treaty, if one is framed in Canada; but it must be approved by the legislative branch. It is believed in administrative circles that it would be useless to ask the ratification of a reciprocity treaty by those political opponents to the President and those in charge of framing such a treaty, because the chief differences between Republicans and the Democrats are on the tariff. Whatever is accomplished, therefore must be accomplished before the Republican control of Congress passes, which will be on March 4, or a delay of several years in consummating the tariff negotiations is practically certain.

U. S. MAY MAKE CONCESSIONS. It is the evident belief of the President and the officials of the state Department that a reciprocity treaty with Canada would be popular in the United States, and there is a strong demand for it in the border states, some of which have recently been lost by the presidential party. In order to meet this and thereby strengthen in the view of the administration, the party's power, it is thought here that the United States representatives will be inclined to be liberal in order to reach an agreement within the limited time.

WHERE RUB WILL COME

While the representatives of the two countries are believed to be close together in the matters of lowering the United States duties on dairy products, it will be hard for them to get together on the schedules on farm implements, lumber and grain. There is some sentiment throughout the country in favor of lower duties on lumber, for the preservation of the little remaining American timber and the cheapening of building material, and it is thought the United States might make some concessions along that line. The opposition to reducing duties on grain, wheat and barley in particular, along the Canadian borders in the West, where grain is raised, is believed to be sufficient to prevent any concessions in that schedule of the tariff without strong reciprocal grants, grants and no general sentiment around the States in its favor is felt here.

In granting lower duties on dairy products and possibly lumber, however, the United States is going to be persistent in its demands for lower Canadian duties on farm implements, and probably other similar machinery. The manufacturing interests are strong in the councils of the present dominant political policy, and its already waning influence would be still further weakened by failure to get concessions at least along that line.

Washington, Jan. 5.—Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. William Patterson are expected to arrive here tomorrow morning to represent the Canadian Government in negotiations with Secretary Knox looking to some reciprocal arrangements which will tend to improve the trade relations between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. President Taft may also attend some of the sessions. It is not expected that the representatives will get down to this business before Monday. There will be informal preliminary sessions on Saturday if not tomorrow.

Never have speeches of prominent Canadians, notably Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, been so closely scanned by American public men as of late. Never have the prominent dailies of Boston, New York and Washington printed such extended excerpts from Canadian speeches dealing with the trade relations of the two countries. The references to the subject by Sir Wilfrid Laurier have especially been given very wide publicity, inasmuch as they show a desire

on the part of the Canadian Government to enter into some sort of reciprocal arrangements.

There is no doubt, however, that the desire for reciprocity is much stronger in the United States than in Canada. During the first ten months of 1910 the United States sold to Canada products valued at \$154,300,000, or about twelve per cent. of the total exports of the country, while Canadian exports to the United States in the period amounted to \$124,000,000.

While the feeling in the United States is especially strong for a free interchange of natural products, the manufacturing interest of this country would also like to see lowered the barriers affecting the export to Canada of manufactured products. These tariff obstructions at the border have made it necessary for many manufacturers to establish auxiliary plants in Canada to look after Canadian business. Eugene Foss estimates that in this way \$170,000,000 had gone to Canada in the last ten years, while other estimates place as high as \$225,000,000.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION

It is an interesting coincidence that the annual convention of the National Tariff Commission will be held in this city next week. This organization, which has been some years in existence, has for its object the creation of a permanent non-partisan tariff committee. Their continuous campaign of education has had its effect, inasmuch as President Taft in his recent annual message recommended that the present tariff board be made permanent. If such a board is created tariff negotiations between Canada and the United States would be very largely in the hands of that body, beyond, of course, any part the President might take personally in any negotiations.

There has been an alarming increase of late years in the number of the men who wish you many happy returns of the day instead of a Happy New Year.

While they are looking for the people who inspired that South American revolution, the comic opera writers should not be allowed to slink by unquestioned.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LATE CECIL RHODES

The Real Purpose of His Life was to Strengthen and Develop a World Wide British Empire--An Extraordinary Will Made when He was Twenty-Four Years--A Warm Friend of Humanity.

When Cecil Rhodes lay dying in his little cottage by the seaside near Cape Town in March, 1902, a friend, who was watching by his bedside heard Rhodes murmur: "So little done; so much to do." The words were almost the last of the great South African, who died on the same day, worn out, at the age of forty-nine, after a career is not inappropriately compared to that of Oliver. The friend who sat by Rhodes' bedside is his biographer, Sir Lewis Mitchell, and the "Life of the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes" (London; Edward Arnold. Two vols.), is one of the most important biographies of the past decade. It is no doubt true that the men of the present generation are too near Rhodes to judge him with impartiality. For many he is still a hero; for not a few he is the master speculator who gambled with a half-continent as the stake.

A MAN OF ONE IDEA

In Rhodes' life as presented by Sir Lewis Mitchell there is evidence that he was as great an example of the man of one idea as the last century produced. It is not difficult to get at the spring of his life. His business career had no elements of mystery. The son of an English Church Clergyman, he left the motherland while still under twenty to join an elder brother who was experimenting in cotton-growing in Natal. Shortly after his arrival there the Kimberley diamond field was discovered, and Rhodes migrated to Kimberley and began mining and dealing in claims. Finally after years of effort he and Beit and Barnato made a combination of the diamond mining companies of the Kimberley field which gave them a practical monopoly of the world's supply of diamonds, and provided Rhodes with the money to advance his great projects.

FOR BRITISH EXPANSION

The real purpose of his life can be briefly stated in what was perhaps the most extraordinary will ever planned. It was made in 1877, when he was but twenty-four and still struggling for the wealth that was necessary to his plans. The will formed a trust—

To and for the establishment, promotion and development of a Secret Society the true aim and object where of shall be the extension of British rule throughout the world, the perfecting of a system of emigration from the United Kingdom and of the colonization by British subjects of all lands where the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labor and enterprise, and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire continent of Africa, the Holy Land, the Valley of the Euphrates, the Islands of Cyprus and Candia, the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay Peninsula, the seaboard of China and Japan, the ultimate recovery of the United States, the inauguration of a system of colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament which may tend to weld together the disjointed members of the Empire, and, finally, the foundation of so great a power as to hereafter render war impossible and promote the best interests of humanity.

That Rhodes meant every word of it is evident from the fact that almost a quarter of a century afterwards he referred to this will, still existing, as the document that most clearly expressed his purpose in life. No wonder his friend and biographer, commenting on the will, says: "Compared with the Empire here breathlessly formulated, that of Rome seems pale and ineffective even in its palmy days when the pomp of the legions resounded across Europe and there went forth a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed."

HIS BREAK WITH THE DUTCH The will explains Rhodes. His desire to carry out a section of the will by "painting the map of Africa red" resulted in a close alliance with the Cape Dutch and his break with them when they sided with Kruger and seemed to favor an Independent South Africa. The will explains also his secret approval and support of the Jameson Raid of 1895-96, and his Herculean labors thereafter to increase Britain's hold on the new State of Rhodesia, which was used to "ring Kruger round" so that he could not reach the sea or get into touch with the German colonies in Africa. Rhodes is gone; his participation in the events that deluged South Africa with blood meant dishonor and disgrace and the loss of the friendship of many with whom he had been intimate; but the great fact remains that South Africa is today what he hoped and labored that it

might be—a self-governing nation under the British flag.

Before the breach with the Rand that preceded the war Rhodes was frequently accused of too great friendship for the Cape Dutch. While he was founding Rhodesia, and thus making the north securely British, Rhodes made a speech (in 1891) that might have come from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with a few changes of names to localize it in Canada.

DOMINION STEEL CO. HAVE HIGH HOPES

Sydney, C. B., Jan. 5.—The year 1910 will, when complete figures are compiled, show that the Dominion Steel Corporation has achieved a record in all departments.

During the past twelve months the business of the company has increased materially, while its financial position has been strengthened by the delivery of large orders for the manufacture of articles, and these have not been confined to Canada, but have been made on at least three continents.

The management has worked out a policy of progressive development which will include a larger output in every department, while a saving will be made by using considerable of the waste in the manufacture of certain by-products.

The extensions and improvements to the huge plant which are in course of construction will be completed before the introduction of the summer season, and which will permit in the plant's manufacturing capacity.

The different departments have commenced the new year with every expectation of creating a record. The large, as well as small orders, are waiting fulfillment, and it is expected that the plant will have to run day and night continuously to meet the growing demand for its products.

The withdrawal of the bounties this year is in no way disturbing the management, as ample provisions have been made to meet any loss incurred by the decision of the Federal Government in this respect. The Dominion Steel Corporation commences 1911 with a feeling of surety and with an ambition to greatly extend its capacity, thereby enhancing its finances and placing it in the front rank of steel corporations.

COLD

(By Theodore Roberts)

(Theodore Roberts, a brother of C. G. D. Roberts, was born in 1877, in Fredericton, N. B. He was war correspondent for the New York Independent in the Spanish-American War, and has written occasional verse.)

"Cold," cried the wind on the hill,
"Cold," sang the tree;
Your eyes were blue-grey and still
And cold as the sea.

Cold lay the snow on the land;
Cold stood the pine;
But neither as cold as your hand
Lying in mine.

Ah, Love, has the fire died so soon—
Soft smoldered and gone;
A kiss by the light of the noon,
A parting by dawn.

Nervous Prostration Makes You Weak Helpless and Miserable.

Wherever there are sickly people who are troubled with deranged nerves they will find that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills will restore the equilibrium of these deranged centres, and bring back the shattered nervous system to a perfect condition.

They do this by their restorative influence on every organ and tissue of the body, and their extraordinary curative power manifests itself immediately they are taken.

Mr. G. D. Ward, Huntsville, Ont., writes: "I take pleasure in sending you my testimonial in praise of your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I suffered terribly with nervous prostration, and became so bad I was not able to attend to my household duties, and now I can truthfully say that I owe my life to them. Three boxes stopped my trouble."

RECIPROCITY CONFERENCE; AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Jan. 4.—It is a remarkable fact that in one case at least, the Opposition has, during the past few weeks, developed a favorable attitude towards the Government's policy of giving the reciprocity advocates a final hearing on the great question that has for years interested the people of both Canada and the United States. The interesting feature in it all is the fact that the acknowledged "big men" in the Opposition have begun to be perfectly reasonable on the question. They, like the people of the east and west generally, are beginning to realize that the government has not yet committed itself to any definite policy on this great question. Sir Wilfrid told the western delegation that the matter would be given a hearing in the light of all that might be said for and against it.

It is here that the wisdom of the government is shown. There can be no doubt as to the disposition of the west generally on the question. The east and central Canada, on the contrary, are not so sanguine about reciprocity. The government, representing the people of Canada as a unit, is prepared to hear both sides of the question and then act according to the dictates of wisdom. The agricultural interests of the east and west have been given a definite hearing on the question. The manufacturing interests of the entire country will be given a united or individual hearing at any time. Pursuing this policy of wisdom, the government has taken action at the suggestion of the United States and is prepared to give the whole question an impartial hearing from an international standpoint. It is for this reason that Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and the Hon. Mr. Patterson, Minister of Customs, will go to

Washington next week to look into the matter more fully.

As matters now stand, there is no doubt that some definite understanding will be arrived at. The government representatives are now in full possession of all the facts as to what the Canadian people desire, and it is felt in political circles here that the entire question is safe in the hands of the Ministers of Finance and Customs. When they return, it is expected they will be able to bring to Parliament and the Canadian people generally something that will meet with the hearty approval and support of the entire country.

COBALT SHIPMENTS

BEAK THE RECORD

Cobalt, Jan. 6.—The Cobalt silver camp, as predicted, has made a new record for shipments during 1910, which exceeds the splendid output of 1909 by slightly over 4,000 tons.

The past year has been one of much activity throughout the camp, and shows that the silver region is productive of immense wealth.

Practically all the big mines, as well as several new ones, have been heavy shippers, and the total estimates sent out during 1910 amounts to 34,000 tons, as against 30,000 in the previous year.

The total shipments from the Cobalt camp since its inception are estimated at 112,500 tons, while the bullion shipments to December 31 last is close on to 930 tons, estimated in value at around \$500,000.

The outlook for the ensuing year is exceptionally bright, and several of the leading mining properties are preparing to exceed during the present season the record output of last