

GEO. R. FEARING.

A Harvard Athlete Who is After Page's Laurels.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP RECORDS.

Page's Best Effort Was 6 Feet 4 Inches, and the New Claimant for Honors Has Cleared 6 Feet 1-4 Inch—His Peculiar Style.

Since the retirement in 1888 of W. B. Page, the world's amateur champion running high jumper, all performances at that game have seemed second class, although compared with the ability of the average high jumper most of the records accomplished during the last two years are very good.

Page's best figures at the game, 6 feet 4 inches, are so much out of reach that high jumpers occasionally let slip signs of discouragement in resignation to the fact that no other person had done it but himself.

Next in importance to the juryman is the country justice of the peace. When in the course of events a blacksmith is called upon by the free and untrammelled suffrages of his fellow citizens to leave his anvil and dispense justice, to adjust the neighborly bickering and uphold the majesty of the law, he at once becomes an important personage.

Many genuine comedies are enacted in justice courts, and if they ever reach the public eye via the copy book they go far to alleviate the careworn and weary brains of those of the community who mind their own business and have no occasion to witness the many farces played out in the justice courts.

The French have, moreover, driven the Newfoundland fishermen out of the markets of Europe. By the heavy bounties given to them the French fishermen have been able to undersell their competitors.

Retaliation the Newfoundland legislature, disregarding an agreement between France and England in 1888, passed the law that is now in force.

Supplied by smugglers, the French have been able to get what best they needed. They have also been able to supplement this supply from St. George bay, where the French commander recently ordered Newfoundland fishermen engaged in catching bait to take up their nets so as not to interfere with French fishermen engaged in the same work.

The success achieved already by a little band of ladies of high rank is not only satisfactory as regards the special work itself, but is significant of what can be accomplished by a few women for the good of their country and their sex.

The indifference of women to misery "outside their own rose covered walls" is certainly giving way to a genuine interest in all that concerns their temporal as well as spiritual welfare.

The exhibition was the result of the untiring efforts made under the leadership of the popular Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck.

The opening day was a notable one; the Princess Mary and her beautiful daughter, Princess Victoria, were there to do the honors to the Princess of Wales and her daughters, the Duchess of Edinburgh, Duchess of Fife and the flower of the English aristocracy.

Every day the exhibition remained open to the public, and the ladies who have done such good service on the committee have been present in a similar capacity.

In the preface to the catalogue which the committee published the Countess of Latham dwelt on "the inexorable will of fashion," and declared that "it had set its seal on French fabrics."

The critics who examined the silk fabrics displayed at Lady Egerton's felt bound to acknowledge that the English made goods, for beauty of design and excellence of material, held their own, not only for furniture, but in the more daily kinds of silks.

The question is not one without interest to the American public, for I am able to state, on the authority of one of the leading manufacturers, that a vast quantity of British silk is now bought there.

With regard to England it is, indeed, a matter of great interest. In 1828 the silk weaving centers of Spitalfields possessed 25,000 looms and found employment for 62,000 workpeople; now there are not more than 600 looms working and 1,100 workpeople employed, and great distress and poverty exist in this district in consequence, and if care is not taken the weavers' art will die for mere want of encouragement.

Among the most interesting of the exhibits at St. James' square is a loom making broadened dress silk under the charge of George Clarke, the head weaver, who won the first prize in 1888 given by the Worshipful Weavers' company.

Some of the brocade which he was making had no less than twelve colors in it. The warp of the loom contained 100,659 threads, through which the shuttle passed 8,280 times in one yard of work.

This exquisite brocade has a ground work of soft dove pink, which, by the way, is not counted in the twelve colors of the brocade. There is also a lovely fabric with a fawn ground, and a design of birds and flowers which is often used for paneling.

Another fabric is a beautiful white material, with a scroll of moss green and flowers of several hues. It is sixty-three inches wide, and the very best workmen can only weave half a yard a day.

When the lady exhibitor may be mentioned Mrs. Ernest Hart, of the Donegal Industrial fund, who sent some embroidered coverlets and panels; Mrs. Holland, a fan made of English materials; Miss Smith, a pair of patchwork, a striped apron, a peach figured sash, framed with green, 100 years old. There were several specimens of the excellent work done at the Royal School of Art Needlework on view, and Mr. Arthur Henson (brother of the inventor of the steam engine) displayed an exquisite dinner table decoration, a screen with beaded panels and blotters.

Alfred Vigne, the 100 yard champion for 1888 and 1891, 220 yard champion for 1887 and 1888, and 440 yard champion for 1888 of Ireland, has taken up his abode in the Cape of Good Hope. Although he has lived in Ireland all his life, he was born at the Cape.

Advertisement for Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for liver ailments.

Advertisement for Good Health, featuring a map of the Atlantic Ocean and text promoting a health product.

Explaining the map, the text discusses the health benefits of the product and mentions 'A Boy Who is Trebly Afflicted'.

Despite His Misfortunes He May Become a Man of Wealth. A story about a boy who became blind and how he overcame his disability.

Mr. Carleton is a busy man. His work is always in demand, and orders for his poems increase so rapidly that he is enabled to charge the figures I have quoted above.

THE TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND. Plain Statement of the Fisheries Row Between France and England.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The present trouble in Newfoundland grows out of the fact that England made it ever permitting the French to gain a foothold on the island. This foothold was first authorized by the treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, and although it led to innumerable disputes it was confirmed by several other treaties.

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."

Advertisement for Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for liver ailments.

Explaining the map, the text discusses the health benefits of the product and mentions 'A Boy Who is Trebly Afflicted'.

Despite His Misfortunes He May Become a Man of Wealth. A story about a boy who became blind and how he overcame his disability.

Mr. Carleton is a busy man. His work is always in demand, and orders for his poems increase so rapidly that he is enabled to charge the figures I have quoted above.

THE TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND. Plain Statement of the Fisheries Row Between France and England.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The present trouble in Newfoundland grows out of the fact that England made it ever permitting the French to gain a foothold on the island. This foothold was first authorized by the treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, and although it led to innumerable disputes it was confirmed by several other treaties.

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."

Advertisement for Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for liver ailments.

Explaining the map, the text discusses the health benefits of the product and mentions 'A Boy Who is Trebly Afflicted'.

Despite His Misfortunes He May Become a Man of Wealth. A story about a boy who became blind and how he overcame his disability.

Mr. Carleton is a busy man. His work is always in demand, and orders for his poems increase so rapidly that he is enabled to charge the figures I have quoted above.

THE TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND. Plain Statement of the Fisheries Row Between France and England.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The present trouble in Newfoundland grows out of the fact that England made it ever permitting the French to gain a foothold on the island. This foothold was first authorized by the treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, and although it led to innumerable disputes it was confirmed by several other treaties.

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."

Advertisement for Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for liver ailments.

Explaining the map, the text discusses the health benefits of the product and mentions 'A Boy Who is Trebly Afflicted'.

Despite His Misfortunes He May Become a Man of Wealth. A story about a boy who became blind and how he overcame his disability.

Mr. Carleton is a busy man. His work is always in demand, and orders for his poems increase so rapidly that he is enabled to charge the figures I have quoted above.

THE TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND. Plain Statement of the Fisheries Row Between France and England.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The present trouble in Newfoundland grows out of the fact that England made it ever permitting the French to gain a foothold on the island. This foothold was first authorized by the treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, and although it led to innumerable disputes it was confirmed by several other treaties.

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."

Advertisement for Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for liver ailments.

Explaining the map, the text discusses the health benefits of the product and mentions 'A Boy Who is Trebly Afflicted'.

Despite His Misfortunes He May Become a Man of Wealth. A story about a boy who became blind and how he overcame his disability.

Mr. Carleton is a busy man. His work is always in demand, and orders for his poems increase so rapidly that he is enabled to charge the figures I have quoted above.

THE TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND. Plain Statement of the Fisheries Row Between France and England.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The present trouble in Newfoundland grows out of the fact that England made it ever permitting the French to gain a foothold on the island. This foothold was first authorized by the treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, and although it led to innumerable disputes it was confirmed by several other treaties.

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."

Advertisement for Dr. Carter's Little Liver Pills, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the medicine's benefits for liver ailments.

Explaining the map, the text discusses the health benefits of the product and mentions 'A Boy Who is Trebly Afflicted'.

Despite His Misfortunes He May Become a Man of Wealth. A story about a boy who became blind and how he overcame his disability.

Mr. Carleton is a busy man. His work is always in demand, and orders for his poems increase so rapidly that he is enabled to charge the figures I have quoted above.

THE TROUBLE IN NEWFOUNDLAND. Plain Statement of the Fisheries Row Between France and England.

NEW YORK, June 26.—The present trouble in Newfoundland grows out of the fact that England made it ever permitting the French to gain a foothold on the island. This foothold was first authorized by the treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, and although it led to innumerable disputes it was confirmed by several other treaties.

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."

While this treaty recognized the right of England to the full possession of Newfoundland it provided that "it shall be allowed to the subjects of France to catch fish and dry them on land in the part only of the said island of Newfoundland which stretches from the place called Cape Bonavista to the northern part of said island, and from thence, running down by the western side, reaches as far as the point called Pointe Riché."