

## EVENTS OF THE WEEK

The correspondent in Guayaquil, Ecuador, telegraphs that the custom house, San Jose Church and the theater block in that city were destroyed by fire. The total losses are estimated at 1,500,000 sucres.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota, in a case where a husband sought to secure possession of his wife, aged 13 years, decided that girls under age can marry without their parents' consent, notwithstanding the State law on age of consent.

The Court of Visitation created by the Kansas Legislature at its latest session has been declared invalid by Judge Hook of the United States Circuit Court at Topeka. The function of the court was to regulate railroads and telegraph companies.

Dr. William R. Brooks, director of Smith Observatory, has just been awarded by the Paris Academy of Sciences the Grand Lalande prize for his numerous and brilliant astronomical discoveries. The prize is a gold medal worth 500 francs.

The local lodge of Modern Woodmen at Lincoln, Neb., will contest the payment of \$2,000 life insurance on Sherman McFadden, a member, who died there. McFadden was a Christian scientist and refused the lodge's request to employ a physician.

Yokohama advises say that a terrible condition of affairs prevails at New Chwang, Manchuria, with respect to the bubonic plague. Hundreds of deaths are occurring weekly, the mortality reaching forty to sixty every day. The disease is beginning to spread over Manchuria.

The Pennsylvania company has acquired control of the Baltimore and Ohio. At the same time W. K. Vanderbilt, in the interest of the New York Central, takes over the controlling holdings of J. P. Morgan in the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and the Chesapeake and Ohio.

Captain Whelan of the schooner Harry L. Belden, at Boston, reported the loss of the Boston fishing schooner Sylvester Whalen as the result of a collision with the Portland schooner Major Pickands, and the death of Patrick Powers and Michael Corigan, two of the Whalen's crew, in the accident.

The transport Manauense, with Lieut. Col. Webb Hayes and three companies of the Thirty-first infantry on board, has arrived at Manila. She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for twelve days bailing with buckets. Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

The Donaldson Line steamer Hostia, from Baltimore for Glasgow, has arrived at Greenock with the crew of the American schooner H. and J. Blenderman, from Hillsboro, N. B., for New York. The shipwrecked seamen were rescued in latitude 40, longitude 65, much exhausted, having been for thirty-six hours in an open boat.

After suffering awful agony for two days, Joseph Gibbs, aged 32 years, died in the Chester County, Pa., Home for Hydrophobia Patients. His wife is afflicted with the same disease at her home. Gibbs and his wife were bitten by a rabid dog about two months ago. He was sent to New York, where he received the Pasteur treatment.

The difficulties under which the publishing house of Harper & Brothers, New York, has, according to rumor, been laboring for many months, resulted in the entire business passing from the hands of the Harpers into the control of the State Trust Company, acting as trustees for J. P. Morgan & Co., holders of \$3,500,000 in mortgage bonds.

## NEWS NUGGETS.

On the run down from Boston to Hampton Roads the battleship Kentucky broke all records for ships of her class. The average speed was fifteen knots an hour.

Col. George R. Davis, most prominently known for his official connection with the World's Fair as director general, died at his home in Chicago of palpitation of the heart.

Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has returned to Washington after a tour of inspection, which included the fortifications on the Pacific coast and the Gulf of Mexico.

Ezra Moore shot and killed Constable William Smith and seriously wounded Deputy Sheriff J. T. Conklin, who tried to levy on an execution at his home near Chicago Junction, Ohio.

At Sedalia, Mo., the jury in the case of James H. McManigal, charged with the murder of Capt. Thomas C. Young of Lexington, Mo., Sept. 28, 1898, brought in a verdict of acquittal.

Charles Coghlan, the actor, who had been ill at Galveston, Texas, since Oct. 30, with acute gastritis, is dead. Mr. Coghlan was an actor and dramatist of ability, and was born in London in 1848.

At Fulton, Ky., Fly Goldsby was shot and killed by John T. Moore. Both were clerks in the United States mail service. The trouble grew out of a dispute over a vacant run. Moore gave himself up.

After killing the late Cherokee treaty, the Cherokee council took it upon again the next day and passed the bill, extending the time for ratification by Congress and asking that body to make certain changes in the document.

The Lakes of Killarney, part of the Muckross estate, were sold at private sale at Dublin. A Dublin newspaper states that Lord Iveagh Guinness, the pale ale brewer, was the purchaser. The reported price is £30,000.

The Studebaker Manufacturing Company of Chicago and South Bend, Ind., has shipped 300 wagons to South Africa for the British army.

W. J. Bryan has rented his home in Lincoln, Neb., for the winter, and he and his family will spend the next three months in Texas and northern California.

The Chicago department battled hard with a fierce blaze in the Morse & Johnson storage warehouse at 182 Kinzie street, which, after nearly two hours' fighting, was subdued at a loss estimated at \$100,000.

## EASTERN.

William Magill, the inventor of the student lamp, dropped dead at his home in Amherst, Conn.

Charles O'Neill was killed and seven men were injured by the bursting of a gas main at New York.

The horribly mutilated bodies of a Mrs. Hummel and her three children were found at their home on a small farm about a mile from Montgomery, Pa.

A college for girls that will rival Girard College in beneficence and scope is to be established in Philadelphia by William L. Elkins, the traction magnate.

The rioting of the wives and other feminine relatives of the striking miners at Nanticoke, Pa., was resumed and resulted in the arrest of one woman for throwing pepper in the eyes of a deputy.

Against tide, wind and a heavy head sea for at least half her course the new battleship Kentucky made a record of 16.877 knots an hour on her official speed trial over the Government course from Cape Ann to Boone Island.

The War Department is quietly at work on the problem of wireless telegraphy for the signal service. Capt. Heiber, at Governor's Island, New York, is carrying on a series of experiments between that point and Tompkinsville.

Petitions were filed in the bankruptcy court at Buffalo by John O. Manning and William H. Manning, members of the firm of John B. Manning & Sons, which became insolvent in 1895. The schedule of unsecured claims is given as \$1,490,477, and there are no assets.

William Anthony, widely known as "Brave Bill" Anthony, the marine orderly whose coolness when the Maine was going down under his feet to the bottom of Havana harbor made him famous, committed suicide in New York. Marital unhappiness was the cause.

## WESTERN.

Enos Rath, the night watchman of Hicksville, Ohio, was shot and killed by three burglars who were trying to enter a residence.

Charles Fisher, who recently moved from Kokomo, Ind., to Cowley County, Kansas, was acquitted of wife murder at Winfield, Kan.

The warehouse of the Jones Brothers' Hardware Company at Little Rock, Ark., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$175,000; insurance \$125,000.

Robert Freeman, at one time the owner of the McDonald, the champion saddle horse stallion of the world, died at his home near Mexico, Mo.

An east-bound Oregon Railroad and Navigation passenger train was wrecked near Rooster Rock, Oregon, by running into a slide. The fireman was killed and the engineer severely injured.

Colonel Richard T. Flournoy, a native of Virginia, a Confederate officer under General R. E. Lee and a resident of St. Paul, Minn., for nearly thirty years, died of heart trouble, aged 50 years.

Several houses at which non-union coal miners are boarding were blown up with dynamite at Huntington, Ark. Ten United States deputy marshals were sent there from Jenny Lind. No one was injured so far as known.

Thomas Lindsay, aged 21, was shot and mortally wounded by his younger brother, Jesse, at the home of their brother-in-law, Joseph Yeager, at Maryville, Mo. Thomas said the shooting was accidental. Jesse disappeared immediately after the shooting.

Nearly one-half of the business portion of Weston, Ohio, was burned the other day. Twelve buildings, occupied by about twenty business firms, were destroyed. The amount of the damage is estimated to be \$60,000, and the insurance amounts to about half that sum.

A street car on the Seventh street line of the Springfield, Ill., Consolidated Street Railway Company was blown up by dynamite in the north part of the city. The car was demolished, but the motorman, conductor and three women passengers escaped injury.

Unknown parties entered the office of the Monroe, Neb., Mirror during the night, destroyed the presses and dumped the type and other material into a creek. The act is supposed to be the outgrowth of a bitter town fight. The paper is the State organ of the Liberty party.

The State Supreme Court in its decision handed down at Bismarck, N. D., in Graham versus Graham strikes another hard blow at the divorce industry. It holds that residence in the State must be bona fide and characterized by the intention to stay to give the litigant the benefit of the State law.

The building occupied by A. Krollick & Co., commission merchants, at 35 and 37 Woodbridge street, and the wholesale dry goods establishment of Strong, Lee & Co., back of it, at 133 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, were destroyed by fire. The total loss is estimated at \$300,000 on stocks and \$30,000 on buildings.

At Mount Vernon, Ohio, Charles Goldsborough, a crippled saloonkeeper, shot and killed his wife and then ended his own existence by sending a bullet through his head. The tragedy was enacted in the apartments of the couple over the saloon. Jealousy on the part of the husband led to the deed.

Near Coshocton, Ohio, a work train returning from the Morgan Run and Wade coal mines on the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad collided with a freight train, killing three people, Asbury Luman, Squire West and Moses Caton, and injuring twenty-five others. The dead and injured live in Coshocton.

The bank of Milton, Wis., was robbed the other night, losing more than \$2,000 in cash, stamps and bonds. Government bonds worth \$1,720 are missing. The robbery seems to have been the work of professionals. The private deposit boxes within the vault were all broken open and the contents scattered.

Frank and George Bailey, prominent business men of Stockbridge, Mich., were found in the rear of their bicycle and jewelry store, both shot through the head. George was dead and Frank was dying. It is thought that Frank, who had been under a doctor's care for several days with a mental trouble, shot his brother and then himself.

## FOREIGN.

New South Wales' wheat yield will be double that of last year.

A special dispatch from Vienna reiterates the report that the Russians had occupied Herat.

M. Fedoroff, a young Russian, claims to have invented a flying machine having a maximum speed of 108 miles an hour.

Thomas Henry Ismay, founder and chairman of the board of directors of the White Star Line Steamship Company, died at Liverpool. He was born Jan. 7, 1837.

Gen. Wingate, with an Egyptian force, attacked the force of Ahmed Pasha at Atraiadil. Pasha's force, numbering 2,500, was routed and 400 dervishes were killed.

Advices from Tien-Tsin say that the negotiations of the American syndicate regarding the Hankow-Canton railway have been brought to a successful conclusion.

The Noroe Vremya says that Count Mouravieff, the minister of foreign affairs, has suggested a revision of the treaty of commerce between Russia and the United States, which was concluded in 1832.

At the expense of the government of China, the bodies of 65 Chinese buried in the cemeteries of Chicago will be exhumed and shipped to China, to be buried in sacred soil. According to Chinese religion, all who are buried in foreign lands are doomed to eternal torment.

## IN GENERAL.

Mgr. Donata Sbarretti, auditor of the apostolic delegation in Washington, D. C., has been appointed bishop of Havana by the Pope.

The American fishing schooner A. E. Whyland has been fined \$100 at St. Johns, N. F., for breach of the colonial fishing regulations.

The Canadian department of the interior has received information that at the smallest computation 15,000 Finlanders will arrive in Canada next spring.

Secretary of the Navy Long has received a cablegram from Admiral Watson informing him that the entire province of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, had surrendered unconditionally to Commander Very of the Castine.

The Epworth League disturbance over the official conduct of its secretary, the Rev. E. A. Schell of Cincinnati, was suddenly terminated when he tendered his resignation to the board of control. The resignation was accepted.

The Cherokee council by a vote of 16 to 22 declined to extend the time for Congress to ratify the late Cherokee agreement. This kills the treaty for all time to come and leaves the Cherokees under the operations of the Curtis bill in all its details.

Postmaster General Smith in a formal order declares that all mail matter passing between the United States and Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam or any of this country's insular possessions, is subject to the United States' domestic classification and rates of postage.

The Commercial Travelers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League filed with the Secretary of State of New York at Albany a certificate of incorporation. The league will maintain a meeting room in a prominent hotel in every city in the United States. The principal office will be in New York City.

W. L. Thomas of Bradford, Ont., a medical student at a Toledo college, met death in a mysterious manner at Ironville, a suburb. His body was found under the derrier of an oil well. His clothing was wet and bedraggled, and there are contusions on his head and face. It is thought Thomas was murdered.

The American Association of Fairs and Expositions has arranged the State fair schedule as follows: Des Moines, Aug. 27; Omaha, Sept. 3; Hamline, Minn., Sept. 3; Milwaukee, Sept. 10; Indianapolis, Sept. 17; Springfield, Sept. 24; St. Louis, Oct. 1. The Eastern circuit dates are: Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 27; Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 3; Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 10.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "Monetary anxieties have faded with sales of bonds to the treasury under the recent offer, the fall in sterling exchange in spite of dearer money abroad and easier here, and the receipt of about \$750,000 net from the interior during the week. There is no trouble in the commercial money market, as there has been none, and loans on securities have ruled at easier rates. The iron industry shows no yielding in material, but a little advance in Bessemer pig at Pittsburgh, with large inquiries for next year. Sales of wool pass all records, having been at the three chief markets 61,694,203 pounds in three weeks of November; whereas October sales in five weeks were but 68,314,989 pounds, and in only one other full month have sales ever reached 60,000,000 pounds. The trading is largely between dealers and leaves no indication of consumption. Failures for the week have been 191 in the United States, against 188 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 21 last year."

## MARKET REPORTS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$7.25; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2, 31c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 23c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 56c; butter, choice creamery, 15c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 17c to 19c; potatoes, choice, 35c to 45c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2 white, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 27c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 30c to 32c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 54c to 55c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 69c to 70c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c; rye, 67c to 69c.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 67c to 69c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 55c to 57c; clover seed, \$4.65 to \$4.75.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 3, 32c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 27c; rye, No. 1, 55c to 56c; barley, No. 2, 43c to 45c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25.

Buffalo—Cattle, good shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$6.50; hogs, common to choice, \$3.25 to \$4.25; sheep, fair to choice wethers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$6.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 72c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 30c to 41c; oats, No. 2 white, 30c to 32c; butter, creamery, 22c to 27c; eggs, western, 15c to 21c.

## PEEP HOLES IN JAIL CELLS.

Keeper Can See Prisoner, but Cannot Himself Be Seen.

When the new Chicago jail was completed it was said to be the most perfect institution of its kind in the country. But the new jail in New York, which is to supplant the old Tombs, will have many contrivances which are new in prisons. Here the perfection of prison arrangement has been reached. While the Tombs will have the outward appearance of being nine stories high it really consists of but three stories. The two main floors, where the cells are located, are very tall, comprising four tiers of cells each. The prison offices will be on the ground floor. The top floor will be used as a recreation ground for the prisoners. The cells are novel features of the structure. Nothing like them has ever before been introduced in a prison. They are being constructed on plans made by Charles Commissioner Francis J. Finty.

There are 350 cells and each will cost about \$1,000. Each will be eight feet deep by six feet and three inches wide, and will be equipped with a steel, lattice-bottomed folding bunk, a steel folding table and shelf hinged to the wall, a wash basin and a toilet. The cell-tier structure will be of burglar-proof steel and the cells will be re-enforced with four-ply chrome tool-proof steel plate. On the top of the floor plate will be a finished floor of two-inch polished bluestone. Through the rear of each cell will be a peephole arrangement whereby the keeper may see all that the prisoner is doing, while the prisoner cannot see the keeper. This inspection hole on the outside is only about an inch and a half wide, but it widens gradually inward, until at its end it is eight inches in diameter, flaring like the bell of a trumpet. By this arrangement whereby the keeper may see a view of the entire cell interior, except two corners always in view of the watchman in front of cell. Running along each tier is a utility corridor, used pri-



WATCHING THE PRISONER THROUGH A PEEP HOLE.

marily for the plying, ventilation and electric wiring. Along this corridor also the keepers pace to watch the prisoners through the peepholes. The steel floor is covered with rubber matting, to deaden the sound of their approach. Each cell is equipped with an electric light turned on from the outside.

The cell-locking arrangement is new. Each bolt is operated by a lever at the end of the tier. Every door in the tier may be locked or unlocked simultaneously or any number of locks may be operated at once. If when the prisoners are to be taken out for exercise there are some who cannot be let out the lock on their cell doors is secured by a key, so that it will not unlock at the turn of the lever. All locks are on the outside of the cell doors, where they cannot be tampered with by the prisoners.

Special attention has been paid to heating and ventilation. Heretofore the trouble with prisons having several tiers of cells has been that often the top cells would be hot while the lower ones would be cold. The top cells would also catch the greatest part of the foul air. These difficulties have been overcome in the new Tombs by an elaborate system of powerful heating and ventilating blasts.

## HOW DEWEY REFORMED A DOG.

The Sheep-Killer Was Taught a Lesson He Never Forgot.

The following story of Dewey comes from Loudon County, Va. It happened while he was still a commander and when he was visiting an old acquaintance, Henderson Davis. Dewey has always been a lover of animals, in witness of which may be noted his affection for his dog, Bob, now one of the members of the Olympia's crew. During this visit in Virginia he saved the life of a sheep-stealing dog, and what is more to the purpose converted the dog to a better mode of life.

The subject of the future admiral's kindness was a big collie named Pan, a fine dog and a good sheep dog in the day time, but with the fatal vice that sometimes develops in collies of killing sheep after dark. When Pan's Jekyll and Hyde mode of life was brought to light, he was condemned to death, the just fate of every sheep-killing dog, for the vice is a serious one, and generally deemed incurable. Dewey was interested in the case and begged leave of Mr. Davis to reform Pan or at least to make the attempt.

A stay of execution was granted and the big collie was led out to the barn where about a hundred head of sheep had been driven in. Dewey took his patient and prepared for heroic treatment. All four of the dog's feet were tied together, sailor fashion, and he was laid down just outside the barn door. The lower half of the door was closed and the upper half left open, making a hurdle that an active sheep could clear at a jump. Dewey then went inside and started after the old bell-wether with a club. The sheep vaulted through the half-open door and landed with all four feet on the prostrate and repentant Pan. Every other sheep in the barn started, after the habit of sheep, to play "follow my

leader." Every one of the bunch hopped over the barrier and every one landed on the sheep-killing dog outside. Every sheep hit him with from one to four sharp hoofs, and by the time the barn was empty he looked like a doornail that had been left out all winter. In fact, there was some question whether he would ever return to active life again. He did in the course of time, but the most ardent persuasions could never thereafter get him into the same ten-acre lot with the mildest mannered sheep that was ever sheared. He was saved for a warning to all sheep-stealing dogs, but his career as a shepherd was ended.

## MAKING ARTIFICIAL SILK.

They Have in a Measure Supplanted the Genuine Article in France.

The production of artificial silk has for some time past attracted the attention of experimenters in France, and it has been used with success to replace natural silk in certain fabrics. Duke Du Chardonnay, who claims to be the first to have successfully carried out the process, exhibited some fine specimens of artificial silk at the Paris exposition of 1889. Since then he has perfected his system and at the present time a factory of considerable importance is in operation at Besancon, under the direction of Mr. Tricane. This factory is now capable of producing 150 kilograms of artificial silk a day.

Natural silk is largely made up of a body called "fibroin," together with other substances, such as gelatin, albumen, wax, coloring matter, fatty and resinous matter, etc., the cellulose of the mulberry leaf being thus transformed by the silk worm. The nature of these transformations is of course unknown, and in order to produce a substance resembling silk a method is adopted by which the cellulose furnished by cotton is used as a base. The cotton having been transformed into nitrocellulose or gun cotton by treating it with nitric and sulphuric acids, this latter is dissolved in a mixture of ether



Iowa ranks first in hogs. Syria has no factories. Florida has an ostrich farm. Coremakers have 47 unions. Longshoremen have 124 local unions. St. Louis has the largest drug house. Vienna policemen must be telegraphers. Grand Rapids is to have a labor temple. City of Mexico is to have a department store. Philadelphia painters now get \$3 for eight hours. New York's factory inspector urges the ten-hour day for women. Dundee (Scotland) street railway employees demand the eight-hour day. Grand Rapids' tailors' union includes Germans, French, Polish, Swedish, Bohemian, Dutch, Jewish, Irish, English, and American citizens.

The workingwomen of this or any other country are upon as high a plane of purity as any class in the community.—Carroll D. Wright.

Chicago Federation declares "all the remaining public lands of the United States should be sacredly held for the benefit of the whole people, and that no grants of the title to any one of these lands should ever hereafter be made to any but actual settlers and home-builders on the land."

## THE OLDEST ACTRESS.

Mrs. Gilbert, Who Has Been on the Stage Sixty Years.

Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, of the Daly company, who was lately presented by her associates with a loving cup and silver service on the occasion of her seventy-eighth birthday, has been, since the death of Mrs. John Drew, the most celebrated old woman on the stage. Mrs. Gilbert's theatrical career has been longer than that of any other living actress. She was born in England in



MRS. G. H. GILBERT.

1821, and as a girl became a ballet dancer, soon distinguishing herself. In 1840 she came to this country, with her husband, and they made a tour west and south. They met with poor financial success, but Mrs. Gilbert's dramatic ability was recognized and she soon played leading Shakespearean roles with the Booths, Forrest and other famous actors. Later she appeared in old women's parts with Wallack and Billy Florence, and in 1869 joined Daly's company in New York. For thirty years she has been a prominent figure in this leading organization.

## A Choir Boy of Paris.

To become a choir-boy in Paris you must be either one of two things—the pupil of one of the ecclesiastical schools in the city, or a youth of exceptional gifts as to voice and recommendations from the world beyond the shadow of the church. The scholars of the monks are the more favored ones, and from their ranks are supplied nearly all the vacancies occurring in the many churches of the capital. Besides standing high in his class, the applicant for altar honors must possess a good voice and one capable of very high cultivation.

The salary given to the boy singer is merely nominal, but occasion for generous feeling on the part of an impulsive and highly emotional people makes his earnings considerable, often running up to \$10 a month for the best singers. The costumes worn by the boys during service are most elaborate and costly, the colors varying from a pure white through red, violet and blue. Red is much in vogue, as its richness harmonizes splendidly with the golden ornaments of the altar and throws off to advantage the rays of light from the surrounding candles. Special colors for the cassocks, shoes and head-gear are reserved for particular churches and certain saints; blue is sacred to the Holy Virgin, and is never worn except in her honor.—Woman's Home Companion.

## Left by the Roadside.

An old woman as she passed a milestone on which was inscribed "Annan 7 miles; Carlisle 10," was heard to remark: "Annie, seven; Carlisle, ten. Puirre wee things! Baith buried by the roadside!"—Answers.

Cabbies Afraid of Electricity. There has been great difficulty in London in finding drivers for electric vehicles and one company has dismissed its employees and closed up its plant on this account.

As a general rule you can get the most work out of the busiest people.