

THE WEATHER TO-DAY: Fair; Very Warm; Thunderstorms.

Thursday morning Tapestry Portieres and Swiss Curtains. Striking values at irresistible prices.



## Fine Swiss Curtains Greatly Reduced Prices.

There's not a woman in London who'll not welcome such bargains as these. This is the sale we asked you to watch for, and it commences to-morrow morning (Thursday) at 9 o'clock. Housekeepers who long to have similar dainty Curtains to those they see in the big houses, but whose modest incomes do not let them think of such extravagance, will hail this great opportunity with satisfaction. All remaining lines of our splendid stock of Beautiful Swiss Curtains to be cleared at greatly reduced prices. Read carefully the list of prices and come early Thursday for first choice.

### \$3.75 and \$4.00 Point and Tambour Curtains for \$2.69.

Panel border and bow knot of flowers, plain centre, regular \$3.75, reduced to	\$2.69
Heavy floral borders with filled centre, regular \$3.75, reduced to	2.69
Pretty corded and floral border, filled centre, regular \$4.00, reduced to	2.69
Panel border, fleur-de-lis pattern, regular \$4.00, reduced to	2.69
Heavy floral borders, plain centre, regular \$4.00, reduced to	2.69

### \$4.50 Irish Point Curtains for \$3.29.

Heavy floral border, with filled centre, regular \$4.50, reduced to	\$3.29
Panel border, chain and floral design, plain centre, regular \$4.50, reduced to	3.29
Bow knot border, with filled centre, regular \$4.50, reduced to	3.29

### \$5.00 & \$5.50 Irish Point, Rococo and Duchess Curtains for \$3.59

Corded border (Rococo effect) with filled centre, regular \$5.00, reduced to	\$3.59
Heavy floral and scroll border, filled centre (60 in. wide), regular \$5.00, reduced to	3.59
Triple stripe net, light panel border (duchess effect), regular \$5.00, reduced to	3.59
Triple stripe net, heavy wreath border (duchess effect), regular \$5.50, reduced to	3.59

### \$6.00 and \$6.50 Fine Irish Point Curtains, 60 in. Wide, for \$4.59

Heavy double borders, plain centre, 6 in. wide, regular \$6.00, reduced to	\$4.59
Extra heavy double border, with filled centre, 60 in. wide, regular \$6.00, reduced to	4.59
Double border, bow knot design, filled centre, 60 in. wide, regular \$6.50, reduced to	4.59
Light single border, filled centre, 60 in. wide, regular \$6.50, reduced to	4.59

### \$7.50 and \$8.00 Fine Duchess Curtains for \$5.59.

Heavy border, with well filled centre, 60 in. wide, regular \$7.50, reduced to	\$5.59
Panel border, filled centre, extra fine (ivory), 50 in. wide, regular \$8.00, reduced to	5.59
\$10.00 extra fine Duchess Curtains (60 in. wide) for	6.59
\$6.50 and \$4.00 Point d'esprit Curtains (with ruffles) for	2.39

## SMALLMAN & INGRAM

149, 151 and 153 DUNDAS STREET.

### ORIGIN OF THE DENE INDIANS.

Rev. Father Morice Discusses Interesting Features of the Northern Tribes of British Columbia—Now Engaged in Exhaustive History of Denes From Earliest Date.

Victoria, B. C., Colonist, June 18.

Rev. Father Morice is spending considerable time at the legislative library in connection with the preparation of his history of Northern British Columbia, which he expects to publish in two years, there being some delay owing to the necessity of examining the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company at Winnipeg. He has had access to many old documents at Stewart Lake, the one-time capital of New Caledonia, which in respect to territory covered the northern portion of British Columbia. Father Morice has already completed seven chapters of his work, which will embrace a historical and ethnological study of the authentic data bearing on the Indians of northern British Columbia, the starting point of the narrative going back to 1660. The history will deal with the language, ethnology and archaeology of these northern tribes, and will be a continuation of his previous researches and writings on the same subjects. The rev. father will treat of incidents in connection with the early experiences of the late Lieutenant Governor Sir James Douglas, whose memory is still cherished by the people under Father Morice's charge. Some erroneous statements in Bancroft's work will be corrected, the corrections being based on the statements of eye-witnesses. Father Morice stated that he has found Harmon's work the most reliable, and he commented upon the accuracy of the observations of this author on the early history of British Columbia.

Interrogated as to his opinion in respect to the origin of the Dene Indians, he would not go so far as to commit himself to any definite statement, as he has not yet completed his investigations. At the present, though, he is inclined to think that the origin of the Dene Indians cannot be ascribed to physical characteristics and manners and customs pointing to a mixed descent. The Dene Indians undoubtedly show that, whilst they may not be of Jewish blood, they have in some stage of their evolution been powerfully influenced by Hebrew customs. They have many observances in respect to diet, and especially in relation to prohibited foods, which indicate that they have at some time been influenced by associating with a people practicing the precepts of the Mosaic code. Rev. Father Morice, in support of this theory, referred to the fact that the Jews were quite numerous in China and Japan centuries ago, many of them occupying influential positions in the Flouery Kingdom. He traces the Dene Indians back to an Asiatic origin, where they must have come in contact with representatives of the Hebrew race. There is a record of a fleet of junks in the fourteenth century which was dispersed by high winds, none of the members of the various crews having been heard from again. It is presumed that some of the survivors reached this continent and became the ancestors of some of the present Indian tribes.

Father Morice for the past twelve years, at his own expense, has been conducting extensive explorations in little known territory. He has traversed the northern country over mountains and through dense forests. The map which he is now preparing will show that the country is heavily timbered and dotted with many lakes. Not only has Father Morice taken the

altitudes of the mountains, but he has sounded the lakes, and his map will also show the depths of the many basins. The headwaters of the Nechako River have been called Morice Lake by the Indians, in honor of his explorations in these headwaters, where he found 750 feet of water. Rev. Father Morice has always made a special study of philology, and among the many linguistic peculiarities of the Dene Indians, it is a remarkable circumstance that they seem incapable of distinguishing between the different libelous and gutteral consonants. For example, they are unable to distinguish between p and b, t and d, g and k. As an indication of the extensive tribe connection of the Dene Indians, he pointed out that they are racially affiliated with the Apaches and other tribes of Arizona, although there are intervening tribes which have no affinity whatever with the Dene race. A most striking fact is the contrast between these various tribal members of the same race. For example, the Apaches are warlike and aggressive, whilst the Dene are diffident and retiring. In referring to the religious beliefs of these Dene Indians Father Morice said that they ascribed the source of everything to something, not someone. He believed in the influence of evil spirits, who roamed through the air. These evil spirits came into the body of a human being and were the cause of illness. The function of the medical men was to exercise these evil spirits. The medicine men claimed to be endowed with supernatural powers, and they often went into a trance or cataleptic condition and had visions. The medicine men had vivid imaginations, and many of the maladies of the Dene were influenced by imagination.

The hunting grounds of the Dene are the property of the chiefs of the class who have possessed them from time immemorial. The Dene inherit through the female line, the males not being considered in relation to the descent of a family. Rev. Father Morice has been recognized by many societies for his contributions to science and discovery. He is an honorary member of the Societe de Philologie de Paris, likewise honorary member of the Societe Geographique de Suisse, and a corresponding member of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, and of the Natural History Society of British Columbia. Rev. Father Morice speaks English fluently, though with a slight foreign accent. He is most animated and enthusiastic in manner when discussing his favorite themes. His entire manner is stamped with the air of a closely observing student on the solution of difficult problems.

### Some Good Advice.

New York News:—"Go out into the country, if you can. Make the acquaintance of birds and flowers and running brooks. Take a lunch along with you, and do not drink to much of the lager which the road house is awaiting your order. You will be surprised to find how the years drop away and how young you feel by nightfall, and what a whopping sleep you will have when you get home. If you cannot go in to the country, go to the park or to the river side. Get on the sunny side of the water, and breathe the fresh air. And all your lungs with great draughts of sun-kissed air. There is healing in every inhalation, and if you breathe full and deep it will cleanse you like a bath."

### Working for an Acquittal.

Woodstock Express. Judge to prisoner at the bar:—"Are you guilty or not, sir?" Prisoner:—"Guilty, yer honor." "How do you wish to be tried? By me or a jury?" "Ple, yer honor, seen' as how I'm guilty, I like to be tried by a Royal Commission."

### Stations for Carrier Pigeons.

A result of experiments with carrier pigeons, made of late by the German naval authorities, is that permanent stations for the birds are to be established at Heligoland and Wilhelmshaven, in the North Sea, and Friedrichsrodt, in the Baltic. Sixty carrier pigeon clubs have placed their birds at the service of the German Admiralty. The trials may prove that birds can fly home over sea a distance of 300 kilometers. To insure the delivery of a despatch for distances of 80 kilometers from land two birds will carry the same message, and for greater distances up to 300 kilometers from three to five birds will be released, each bearing a copy of the same message. A minimum speed of one kilometer about two-thirds of a mile a minute is reckoned upon. The general practice of sending the message in a quill attached to a tail feather will be abandoned. Instead, it will be written on thin vegetable paper, slipped into an india rubber case, and secured to the bird's foot by means of an india rubber ring. As the birds arrive at their homes on land the messages will be forwarded to the proper quarter. In future every warship, excepting torpedo boats, will be required to carry pigeons to be released at varying distances from the land stations—London Globe.

### HIS MISTAKE.

Gushington—I wonder what's the matter with Starr, the tragedian; he never notices my any more. Critick—Didn't I hear you tell him his style was very much like Booth's? Gushington—Yes, but surely. Critick—That's where you made your mistake. You should have said Booth's style was like his.

### Business

vs.

### Biliousness.

The man who is subject to biliousness cannot attend to business—biliousness demands all his attention. Biliousness arises from the retention of waste and foreign matter in the system, nature's drainage being clogged.

## Abbey's Effervescent Salt

goes to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause—persuades the stomach and bowels, in a gentle but insistent manner, into healthy action, Abbey's clears the bile from the system in nature's own way, bringing health, a clear head, a clean stomach and energy for work.

primordial task, to aid in the struggle for the attainment of intellectual and material aggrandizement. The history of Rome indicates that when woman adhered to her natural interests and occupations the republic was great and powerful; but the moment when woman assumes equality with man in connection with public affairs, Rome began to decline. After the death of Rome, motherhood was invested with a holy dignity through the preaching of Christ's advent, and thus woman was re-established in her sphere of natural power, and through the conservation of her women, Europe has achieved her true destiny. As a nation, the United States stands most in need of a re-elevation and rejuvenescence of the motherhood ideal, without which a permanent and powerful race never can be produced on our common soil.

### Whitney and Ross as Leaders.

Mail and Empire. Mr. Ross, to be sure, is a good speaker. He has been at it all his life, and his method, which consists of dictating a speech, polishing it up afterwards, and then reciting it, gives him a certain degree of force. But Mr. Whitney, who speaks off-hand, is more natural. He observes the Parliamentary style, and his wide range of reading, his thorough knowledge of the law and the constitution, his remarkable ability in the marshaling of facts, stand him in good stead.

An Opposition leader is in a different position to a Minister. He cannot prepare a set speech and perform it. He has to criticize what is said or done without premeditation. Everything he says is impromptu. The fact that Mr. Whitney speaks with such skill on the spur of the moment is a tribute to his ability as a Parliamentary and an evidence of the perfect grasp he has of all great questions. But he is quite as much at home when dealing with the details of Administration as when discussing great principles. Nothing escapes his notice. When the affairs of the Province are, in so far as the Government is concerned, divided among seven men who are constantly attending to them—each Minister being relieved of any thought of the questions delegated to his six colleagues—they all appertain to Mr. Whitney. He keeps himself posted upon everything and has as complete a knowledge of what is going on as his seven opponents put together.

### Mr. R. L. Borden.

The whole country, whether it be admitted or not, is deeply interested in the leader of His Majesty's Opposition, whether he be in the federal or local Houses. The leader of the Opposition has a greater influence upon the business of the House than would be supposed by those uninitiated. The thinking people of Canada have been quietly observing the course of the leader of the Opposition at Ottawa. The Liberals readily admit that Mr. Borden's course has been patriotic, dignified and respectful. Mr. Borden is one of those men who have a tremendous amount of reserve force. He is not easily roused to a combative mood because he has all the force of a true gentleman, and would rather lose a point for his party than make capital at the risk of injuring even his bitterest opponent's character. But bit by bit as Mr. Borden realizes the condition of things, he makes himself more of a force, an impelling force for the right and a rigid obstacle in the path of wrong-doers. When the Conservative power comes to power, and even the most unyielding liberals admit there is an inhumanity ahead for Mr. Borden, he will be found a safe man who will call to his counsels the best available men of the opposition. That he will be a conservative rather than a destructive statesman, the man's whole make-up guarantees.

### The Great North-west.

The Engineering and Mining Journal believes in the great north-west as the future home of a large agricultural and mining population. The wheat lands on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in Alberta and Assiniboia, have already taken their place as one of the granaries of the world, and on the western side of the continental divide there is a stretch of country which for mineral resources is hardly surpassed by any portion of the Cordillera. Added to this natural wealth there is a climate which is favorable to the breeding of a strong and manly race, such as can, and will, work for progress with an energy contrasting strikingly with the relaxing temperance of the south. Besides, we know that it is easy to mitigate cold when it is impossible to escape the effects of excessive heat. Man is better built to face the debilitating fevers of the tropics. Those of us who, as engineers, have tried every variety of climate can speak feelingly on this point, and there is no doubt in our minds that exploration and development of the wealth is attended with less risk to health above the Arctic circle than under the equator. With the extension of the railroads, several of which are now projected, the establishment of large depots for supplies and machinery, Alaska will undoubtedly wake up out of its long night and become infused with an industrial energy comparable to the unbroken day which marks one-half of the Arctic year.

### A Thin Coat.

Montreal Star. Of the members of the Ontario Legislature, who are not members of the Government, thirty-seven voted against accepting the report of the Royal Commissioners on the Caneby case, and thirty-four in favor of accepting the report. But the seven Ministers adding to the minority vote their own votes in a favor of a majority of "Not guilty." They escaped the censure of the House by a majority of four. The coat of whiteness is too thin to look well or to wear well.

**Piles** To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is certain to cure you of hemorrhoids, and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturer has guaranteed it. See a bottle of the ointment, and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if it does not cure you. It is sold by all dealers of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

were forced to sell, and that the exchange was not ratified by Order-in-Council until the claim of Chew Bros. was actually transferred to Francis, Bryson and Barnett and the transfer actually on file in the Crown Lands Department by letter dated Toronto, 28th December.

What part Taylor, a clerk in the Woods & Forest Branch, took in these transactions, it is at present impossible to say. He himself says that he received \$1,900 from "Cap." Sullivan and did nothing for it, and yet his chief, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, does not and dare not dismiss him but only temporarily suspends him and says that everything was all right.

### THEY WILL AND THEY WON'T

The Dominion Government could not meet the views of the anti-cigarette party so far as to prohibit the manufacture of cigarettes, but a motion looking to the same end is made by advancing the duty on foreign raw leaf tobacco used for this purpose from 10c and 14c to 37½c and 53c for stemmed and unstemmed after the 1st of July. The rate on raw leaf for cigars is advanced to 16c per pound on unstemmed and 23c per pound on stemmed. This increase, which will amount to \$1 per box on cigars, is presumably for the protection of the home product, to encourage the Canadian tobacco grower. It is a departure from the attitude assumed by the Government following the discussion of the tariff by Hon. Mr. Tarte. It is rampant protectionism as applied to the production of raw leaf. Mr. Tarte must feel a thrill of satisfaction at this announcement, which fits so closely with the tariff principles advocated by him. Shall we look for a change of mind in Cabinet circles as regards other branches of manufacture? To be consistent, the wall should be built higher all round, if Canadian industries are to be sheltered from the rush of surplus foreign stocks that is said not to be far off. If this is to be the policy of the Cabinet, why not let it be so understood? Nothing could be more detrimental than to keep the industrial world in a state of uncertainty on this matter. What does the Ministry intend with regard to the iron and steel industries, for example? Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, has declared in an interview that the Government must not yet made up its mind. It is in the position of a traveller who has lost his way on the prairie.

### WIRELESS QUACKERY.

The experts at the British Engineering Conference lately were very severe on wireless telegraphy, some dubbing it little better than quackery. Sir William Preece said he had himself been working at the subject for fifty years. During the last seven years they had not advanced one step towards a practical development of this new system. They knew that there was a very vast difference between the distance they could signal over the sea, fresh water, and the land. If they took the sea as the unit, it was thirty times better than over fresh water for signaling, and still worse over land, which showed the influence of the earth. They had never succeeded practically in communicating over the land to any distance whatever. They might work 10 or even 50 miles, but sooner or later they were disturbed by something they could not understand. At the present moment there was not one single wireless commercial telegraph in existence in the world. Mr. Gavey, chief engineer of His Majesty's Post Office, said systemised installation from 60 to 100 miles could be established and maintained with certainty and regularity; but with reference to long-distance installations they had little practical knowledge. The failures over long distances were due to a number of obscure causes which still required elucidation.

### NO RAILWAY POLICY.

Parliament is nearing its close, and Hon. Mr. Blair is still unprepared to state the policy of the Government regarding more railway facilities across the continent. The Minister of Railways thinks that he may be able to give some idea of what the Government intends to do "in a few days." This means, no doubt, if anything of a positive nature is arrived at at all, a raid upon the treasury in the "wee sma' hours" of the session, when the members are too weary to debate and too eager to clear out from Ottawa to pay much heed to what is going forward. Mr. Blair had much to say about the need of more railways in the North-west last autumn on his visit to the Pacific coast. He said it was his "dream" to have another railway as an outlet, but under Government control. So far the dream remains inchoate, unrealized. Mr. Blair tells Mr. R. L. Borden and the House that he is for the present unable to say what may be done, or what form his dream may take. The Government is just wobbling, as it were.

### POLICE POWER IN FRANCE.

A movement is on foot in legal circles of Paris to interest Deputies in a practical scheme for a habeas corpus act, which at present is not in force in France. M. Morizot-Thibault, in speaking before the Academy of Moral and Political Science the other day, boldly declared that the principle of individual liberty is more vitiated in France than in the legal codes of any other nation. The speaker then proceeded to outline the habeas corpus act as it exists in England and the United States, and to demonstrate the great advantages of the measure. He showed that in France the exercise of police power actually springs from the Minister of the Interior, and that, for this reason, Government politics and the police are



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## The Free Press, LONDON, ONT.

Wednesday, July 1, 1903.

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### THE CHEW CASE.

Messrs. Chew Bros. bought from the Ontario Lumber Company the timber on some 1,100 islands in the Georgian Bay, near Parry Sound, for \$8,500 to \$9,000. On these islands there was 3,143,000 feet of pine (estimated) and 400,000 feet of other woods. It was desired that this license should be surrendered in order to preserve the natural beauty of the islands. To pay money compensation would require a vote of the Legislature, so it was agreed by Order-in-Council that Messrs. Chew should receive 4,000,000 feet of pine in the township of Capreol without bonus, and in addition should retain the timber on two of the larger islands, "Moon" and "Crooked" islands.

Capreol is a township of 36 square miles on waters flowing into Georgian Bay. On the south-west quarter of this township, the estimate of pine was 4,836,000 feet. This limit in addition to the timber on two islands was given to Messrs. Chew, they paying the average bonus received for adjacent limits of \$4 per thousand feet standing, on 836,000 feet, namely \$3,344 less 25 cents per thousand difference between old and new dues, \$1,200, making net bonus paid for limit of \$2,145.

Messrs. Chew immediately, in fact before the exchange was ratified, sold the Capreol limit to Mr. Munro, of North Renfrew, for \$28,000, in addition to which Mr. Munro, according to Taylor, paid \$4,000 to "Cap." Sullivan, which was shared with Taylor, clerk in the Woods & Forests Branch of the Crown Lands Department, after deducting \$200 expenses. As regards Messrs. Chew, instead of getting the cash value of the \$9,000 limit surrendered, which would require a vote of the House, they get by Order-in-Council a limit which they sell at a profit of over \$25,000 in addition to retaining two of the best islands. Within a year one of the firm of Chew Bros. runs as Reform candidate for the Commons at the general election in November, 1900.

So far from the Capreol limit having only 4,836,000 feet of timber, over 14,000,000 was subsequently cut in the last two seasons. The bonus payable to the Province instead of being \$2,145 should have been over \$40,000, even after allowing four million feet to be given without bonus in exchange for island limit. The Province lost at least \$38,000 in bonus.

The present owners, who made the cut, also own a similar limit, the north-east quarter of Capreol. On the south-west quarter, Berth No. 4, there are no lakes. On the north-east quarter, Berth No. 3, there are large lakes at least two square miles; Berth No. 4 is nine miles, Berth No. 3 is only seven miles. Mr. White's evidence proves that in 1901-2 seven million feet was cut on Berth 4; and that in 1902-3 nineteen million feet was cut on Berths 3 and 4, the cut not being divided. This would make 26,000,000 feet already cut on the two quarter townships, and in proportion to area fifteen million feet would be cut on Berth 4 given for islands. The want of accuracy of the Globe may be judged, when they lead people to believe that only fourteen million feet was cut in Capreol instead of twenty-six million feet. So that the estimated loss to the Province of \$38,000 in bonus was well within the mark.

Munro sold the south-west quarter of Capreol to Messrs. Holland and Graves, of Buffalo, for some \$70,000 in March, 1901, making a profit of nearly \$40,000. Messrs. Chew knew the value of the limit; they had a mill of their own for which they required logs, but they were forced to sell in order that "Cap." Sullivan and Taylor might make \$4,000 and Mr. Munro nearly \$40,000. The Government try to contend that Sullivan and Taylor only negotiated a sale from Chew Bros. to Munro. The fact is that Chew Bros. before he could get the Capreol limit in exchange for his island limits.

The shutting out of the Public Accounts investigation prevented the full bring out of this feature; but the dates of the transfers efficiently show that this was a fact. A transfer of the Capreol limit by the Bank of Ottawa to Allan Francis, George Bryson, Jr., and James E. H. Barnett, who apparently acted for Mr. Munro, took place on 27th December, 1899, but the Order-in-Council ratifying the exchange of the Capreol limit for the island limit was not passed until 30th December. This strongly bears out the Opposition contention that Messrs. Chew were held up by "Cap." Sullivan and those for whom he acted, that the exchange of island limits for the Capreol limit was dependent on the sale to Mr. Munro to whom they