The Heavens in July

Latest Views of the Moon. The Summer Stars. The Moon's Past History, Etc.

The mid-summer sky is far less brilliant than that of winter. The very bright and striking winter constellations have all long since sunk from view in the west, only the moderately bright little group of Leo, or the Sickle, is now visible in the early evening and by August even this will have disappeared. The milky way is now well up in the east, and stretching along this is the series of autumn constellations, each of which, though rather faint, is very beautiful.

It is always a little difficult for a beginner to trace out in the sky the various constellations which he finds on a star map. Perhaps the best method is to locate this broad band of the autumn stars which lies along the milky way and then to add, one after another, the groups lying west of these by noticing their position with reference to the stars of this band which have just been learned. When the observer has gotten well started in this way it will take him but a very few hours to learn all of the principal groups of the sky which are visible at this time of the year. If he will then buy a small star atlas he will find it a study of absorbing interest to search out with a pair of opera glasses or a small telescope some of the star clusters, nebulus, double stars, and other objects shown on the maps. Undoubtedly he will then be led to read about the objects which he has seen in one of the many excellent popular books on astronomy. This is the best and most interesting way to begin the study of the stars, the way in which many of the most celebrated astronomers began.

The Summer Stars.

If on any clear summer evening the observer will go out into the country, so as to get away from the glare of the city lights, and face toward the south, he will see the beautiful milky way coming up from the ground in the southeast and passing over the entire sky to meet the ground again in the north. If no artificial light is near, he will see a wealth of delicate detail in this wonderful aggregation of stars. Nearly overhead it branches into two distinct parts; near the north numerous long faint streamers of stars branch off from it, while here and there, especially in the southeast, the stars of which it is composed are crowded together into dense bright patches, many of which are beautiful objects in a pair of opera glasses.

If the night is very clear and there is no moon, the observer will doubtless be surprised at the great number of faint stars which he will see covering the whole surface of the sky. And when he has traced out a few of the fainter constellations such as the Lynx, the Little Dipper, Corvus, the Crow, and Delphinus, the Dolphin, he will agree that in their delicate beauty these are fully as interesting as the better known groups of bright stars.

The most striking group now visible is undoubtedly the constellation Scorpion, which will be seen well up from the ground in the south, just west of the milky way. The bright stars A and B (figure 1) mark the ends of its claws, its tail stretching toward the southeast well into the milky way at C.

East of the scorpion is the long, narrow constellation Sagitarrius, or the Archer, known in ancient times as the

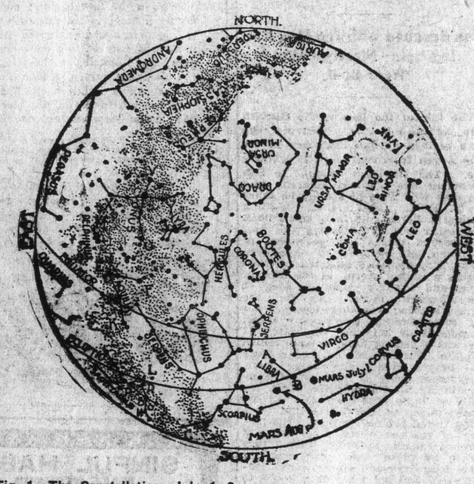

Fig. 1. The Constellations July 1, 9 p. m.

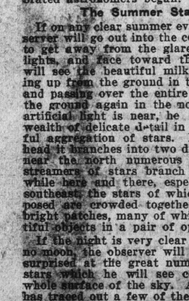

Fig. 3. A Crater on the Moon.

Fig. 2. View of a portion of the Moon's Surface.

House of Jupiter, because Jupiter was supposed to have been here at the creation. Astrologically it was a very favorable sign. A man born under it was assured of being twice wedded, very fond of [illegible], and of living until eighty years of age. To the Arabians the four west stars of the group, those about O, are known as the Going Ostriches and those about P as the Returning Ostriches, the birds going to and from the milky way or Celestial river attended by their keeper, the star represented by the star at R. The stars at H, S and R are all doubles, the last having the very rapid period of only eighteen and one-half years, while the star at L is a beautiful quadruple star.

Following up along the milky way, the next group met with is the beautiful constellation Aquila, or the Eagle, the head of the bird being at E, the tail at F, and the wing stretched out toward K. The most brilliant star of this group is the pale yellow star Altair, at E, a slightly variable star which is so far distant that its light occupies sixteen years in making the journey to us.

Above Aquila are found two faint groups, Sagitta, the Arrow, and Delphinus, the latter containing two beautiful doubles at I and M, respectively, while above these there stretches out the large, rather bright group called Cygnus, or the Swan. This constellation is more generally known as the Northern Cross, a figure which it resembles very closely, the upright extending from U to V and the transverse from X to Y. It was in this constellation that there were discovered wonderfully extended patches of faintly shining matter, stretching from star to star for millions upon millions of miles. And what this matter is, is as yet an unsolved mystery. Whether it is simply portions of great nebulas left behind when the rest of the nebulas contracted into stars, or whether it is material ejected by the stars themselves is wholly unknown. It may indeed have no connection with the stars or nebulus at all.

The Moon.

If the observer will examine our satellite when it is about half full, during the second week of July, he will be able easily to detect even with a very small telescope that its surface is very rough. It is in fact covered with hundreds of volcanic craters which crowd and overlap each other in every conceivable way. This is well shown in figure 2. In a telescope of two inches aperture or more he will be able to detect the small cones or craterlets in the centres of the larger craters, and a slightly larger glass will show him the great roughened crater walls which after forming have in many cases partially slid down onto the floor of the crater, forming terraces inside the crater wall. A typical large crater is shown in figure 3. He will also see the deep gorges which the lava has here and there worn in the crater walls, while around many of the craters the hardened lava itself may be seen flowing out in every direction. At irregular intervals he will also notice large grayish areas, some of which make up the features of the familiar "man in the moon." These were thought to be seas by Galileo and they still bear the names which he gave them, the Sea of Serenity, the Sea of

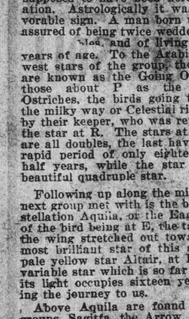

Fig. 4. A portion of the Moon's surface, showing its rough volcanic character.

Tranquility, etc., although it is now known that there is no air and no water on the moon at all.

If, during the third week of the month when the moon is full, the observer will examine it again, the various "seas" will be much more conspicuous than before, but the surface will not appear to be nearly so rough. This is because the sun is now shining vertically down into the craters and valleys so that the elevations throw no shadows and therefore do not appear to stand out well. The craters in fact now look like little silvery patches on the moon's surface and the borders of the seas merely like lines between the light and dark areas. Near the lower edge of the moon an unusually large and bright crater will be noticed. This is the crater Tycho, and stretching out from it there may be seen a number of curious radiating lines, some of them 2,200 miles long, which stretch straight across the surface of the moon cutting through the craters and seas.

If the observer considers that the moon is 2,163 miles through, he will at once see that the craters which cover its surface are very much larger than any which are found on the earth. Some of them are indeed more than 100 miles across and their walls are 20,000 or more feet high. When they were erupting by the hundreds the moon must have presented a grand spectacle, truly a veritable and magnificent piece of fireworks in the sky.

The Moon's Past History.

What was the cause of this wonderfully violent volcanic action, and why did it so soon die out, leaving the moon a cold, perfectly still, dead world, without a trace of either air or water on its surface?

The answer to this question is contained in the simple fact that the earth, the moon, and all of the other bodies surrounding our sun are slowly cooling off. But it is well known that the larger a body is the more slowly it cools, and thus Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, each of which is far larger than the earth, are still very hot, so hot indeed that they are not solid worlds at all but are in a vaporized condition. There can be no doubt that ages ago the moon was in this condition also, but that this comparatively small body surrounded by the intense cold of outer space lost its heat very rapidly. As it cooled off it shrank together, until finally there came a time when a thin solid crust formed about the molten interior. It is probable that this first crust was broken up and re-formed many times before the surface of the globe became so cool that a permanent crust could exist. But even when this permanent crust had formed the cooling and shrinking by no means stopped, only now the imprisoned gases under the enormous pressure could only escape to the surface through fissures and holes. It was about these outlets that the craters formed.

It is believed that this process of eruption did not go on steadily but only intermittently. After a general eruption the pressure on the interior would be so relieved that the crust would have time to greatly thicken before the pressure from its shrinking again became sufficient to cause the imprisoned gases to break through. Thus each successive general eruption was accomplished with greater and greater difficulty and severity. The last eruption was so violent that it not only formed the large crater Tycho, but actually rent the whole crust in great cracks hundreds of miles long; the imprisoned lava escaped through these cracks and solidized, thus forming the radiating streaks which lead from Tycho.

The cooling of the moon was thus a rapid one accompanied by great and violent eruptions. The same process is now going on with our earth, and though the ageing of this greater world is far more gradual and quiet the ultimate result will be the same. The interior rocks in cooling will absorb all of our air and moisture and finally the earth will have grown perfectly cold and dead as the moon has done.

ERIC DOOLITTLE.

KNIFE OUT FOR LAWYERS.

Toronto Barrister Has Mania for Getting After B. C. Confreres.

There is a man named Alfred Hall, a Toronto lawyer, who seems to make it his business to lie in wait for members of his profession from British Columbia, says the Vancouver World. He almost seems, in fact, that no solicitor or barrister from this province can visit the East without running serious chances of being served with a writ at the instance of this individual. The other day Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, while in Ottawa, was served with papers which it may cost him several hundred dollars to dispose of, and still

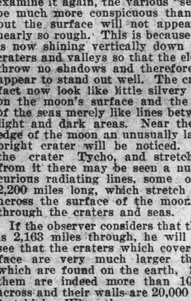

Fig. 5. View of the Moon near the third quarter. (From a Photograph.

more recently Mr. H. W. C. Boak, who had entrusted himself to the tender mercies of Ontario as a delegate to the general assembly, was actually summoned to appear in the police court. As a matter of fact, Mr. Boak ought to have appeared before Magistrate Denison, of Toronto, this morning, but as he had an appointment at his office on Hastings street, he could not make it convenient to attend. Others whom Mr. Hall is involving in lawsuits without rhyme or reason are Mr. S. G. Faulkner and Mr. Daly, of Messrs. Burns & Daly. He is also breathing threatenings against Mr. E. P. Davis.

The trouble appears to have begun when Hall was in British Columbia some years ago. At that time he was, with his sisters, engaged in litigation with the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper and Mr. H. W. C. Boak were engaged in the case, out of which grew an action for costs, in which Hall gave his evidence in such a manner as to cause Sir Charles to accuse him of perjury.

It is believed that Hall is now trying to revenge himself upon the lawyers by involving them in litigation which, win or lose, cannot but be costly, as it is an expensive business to put in even a perfect defence, when the other side is not good for costs. Why, however, Hall should attack firms who have nothing to do with him or his case is not very clear.

PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF TROUT.

The Breeder and Sportsman.

The question as to the right of owners of fish ponds or enclosed waters, where trout or other fish have been propagated, to sell and dispose of the same at any and all times, irrespective of fish laws, local or state, is a well settled one, contrary to the belief of many who "raise" trout in such manner. The opinion of most fish culturists is that so long as they have raised the fish, they may dispose of them in the same manner as ordinary truck garden products. In this way they are wrong. If such were the case, the openings for an evasion of fish laws would be obvious. In several of the Eastern states the question has been settled by legislative aid.

On the coast the matter has come up in different localities. At the next session of the Oregon legislature an attempt will be made to pass a law permitting the sale of trout propagated by private means, and in inclosed waters. A similar statute is in effect in the state of Washington, and has resulted in the raising of large numbers of trout by companies or farmers who own streams or lakes adapted to the purpose. While many of these trout growers have developed fish of marketable size, few of the trout have been sold, as it is figured that another year's growth will more than pay for the care of keeping them an additional season.

Sportsmen generally favor the plan, as its success would tend to stop the surreptitious sale of wild trout, taken from the public streams, to clubs and high-toned restaurants, which are able to pay a good price for trout and guarantee protection to the men who supply them. Systematic propagation would also permit owners of water-courses to stock them with game fish at reasonable expense, and would increase the supply all around.

"Of the "trout farms" now in operation in Washington state, perhaps the largest is that of the Commercial Trout Company, which has been in business several years, with hatcheries near Snohomish. Hatchery aid nursery buildings have been erected and equipment installed, cottages built for keepers, and nearly 2,000,000 trout hatched, not including this year's spawn. Some of these trout are now over two years old and of marketable size, but the company will not place any of its product on the market for another year.

About a year ago the company, finding its facilities inadequate for the maintenance of stock on hand, and to provide trout for future years, increased its capital from $50,000 to $75,000. Since that time a dam has been built across the Sultan river, diverting a portion of the flow to the trout farm. The flume is 3,500 feet long, four feet wide and three feet deep, and is built on such a grade as to divert 32,000 gallons of water a minute. An artificial lake for raising wild trout for breeding purposes will, when completed, cover thirty-three acres and have a minimum depth of twenty feet. The depth is graduated so that the trout can choose their own places for exercise or rest. Thirty new rearing ponds have been completed, and ground cleared for 100 additional ponds, which will be installed as rapidly as possible.

The company began taking eggs last December, and has completed the work of hatching now. About 1,250,000 eggs were imported from the East, and all arrived in good condition. About 2,500,000 of this year's fry are being fed now.

MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND.

Canadian Merchants Get a Warm Welcome at Walsall.

Walsall, Eng., June 30.—Walsall was en fete on account of the visit of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The streets were abundantly decorated with bunting and the school children were given a special holiday. A large crowd waited at the station, and great cheering greeted the arrival of the C.M.A. specials. The visitors were met by a representative of the Chamber of Commerce, and after a reception by the mayor, viewed the new town hall. Luncheon was served in the drill hall, which was decked with a magnificent display of bunting. Lord Strathcona was to attend, but sent apologies. The toast of the C.M.A. received great applause.

President George, replying, emphasized the fact that Americans saw opportunities in Canada which the English were slow to recognize. He emphasized his previous statement of the political significance of the visit of the C.M.A. Canada was in fact herself granting preferential tariffs, but would not presume to interfere in old country politics. He presented the president of the Walsall chamber with an autograph book with the names of all the delegates.

After luncheon the party set out in brakes to view the different manufactories and the various places of interest. Hugh crowds were waiting for the party when they left the luncheon room, it being practically a general holiday. The inhabitants say the crowds were as great as on the occasion of the royal visit some years ago. The C.M.A. were delighted with their reception.

E. & N. OFFICIAL CIRCULAR.

Officers of the Island Railway Named and Promotions Noted.

The directors and officials of the E. & N. railway and the names of those succeeding to offices in the C.P.R. as a result of transfer to the E. & N. service, are designated in a circular issued from the office of Mr. R. Marpole, general superintendent of the C.P.R.

According to this official gazette the directorate of the E. & N. railway is composed of the following gentlemen: President, Mr. William Whyte; vice-president, Mr. R. Marpole; secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. F. Salsbury; land commissioner, Mr. J. S. Dennis.

Mr. H. E. Beasley, C.P.R. superintendent at Vancouver, is appointed superintendent of the Island road.

Mr. J. Goodfellow, late chief train despatcher and trainmaster in Vancouver, is appointed assistant superintendent with headquarters in Victoria.

Mr. G. L. Courtney of Victoria is made district freight and passenger agent of the Island railway.

Mr. J. Goodfellow will have charge of the railway lines, while the steamers and floating stock of the E. & N. will be under the supervision of Capt. J. W. Troup, superintendent of the coasting service of the C.P.R.

Succeeding Mr. Goodfellow as chief train despatcher in Vancouver will be Mr. A. E. Stevens, recently trainmaster at Nelson. Mr. Stevens is now in Vancouver.

Mr. S. L. Prenter of Vancouver becomes trainmaster at that point. Owing to the large amount of business it was decided to separate the dual office of chief train despatcher and trainmaster held by Mr. Goodfellow.

STURDY SCOTCH FARM HANDS.

Lot of Experienced Men and Domestic Servants Have Reached Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, June 30.—Alexander Longmuir, of Stonehaven, Scotland, has arrived in the city with 60 experienced farm hands from Scotland, and a number of domestic servants. Mr. Longmuir was for many years engaged in farming at Carberry. Eighteen months ago he sold his farm and returned to Scotland in the service of the Canadian Pacific railway as special immigration agent. During the period he has been in the old country he has sent 300 people to Canada, chiefly experienced farm hands and domestic servants. The Scotch immigrants secured by him come largely from the north, although there have been representatives from every part of the country. On the present trip he brought out 26 factory girls from Aberdeen, to work in the factories of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company, of Cornwall, Ont. The company of girls was divided in Montreal, some going to Cornwall and some to Milltown, N. B. The 60 farm hands brought out yesterday were sent to various points in the province. 15 going to Carberry, 10 to Brandon and the balance to a number of western points. The party landed from the Lake Erie at Quebec. Two Scotch pipers accompanied the immigrants, and enlivened the wharf at Quebec by playing a number of selections while the girls danced a Scotch reel.

Mr. Longmuir states that he could have found employment for one hundred additional men if he had brought as many with him, and that he could have got the men if he had been sure of employment, but he felt afraid to guarantee work to so many. He will now go west to Calgary, and will afterwards cover all the branch lines, taking orders from farmers who want good farm hands, and also from those who require domestic servants. He will visit all principal points in Manitoba and the West.

Mr. Longmuir's own history is the best recommendation for Manitoba. He came to Canada 15 years ago without capital and sold his farm last year for a large sum of money. He still holds a section of land near Melfort, and may return to the West and begin farming again in Canada.

A PROUD BOAST.

Halifax Herald.

Ontario makes a new claim to distinction. Not a tramp is to be found within the boundaries of the province. Six years ago the government inaugurated the policy of jailing the tramps on sight, and five provincial detectives who recently made a tour of the province report that there was not a hobo in sight anywhere. The tramps have chalked up Ontario as an inhospitable land. The political "Weary Willies," however, are still in evidence and they can be found without the aid of detectives.

SAYS HE IS 105 YEARS OF AGE.

Argues Law With State's Attorney and Refers to Milton and Spencer.

Baltimore News.

George Walker, who says he is 105 years old, and whose breast is scarred with wounds which he declares were received in the Crimean War, was tried in Part 2 of the criminal court before Judge Harlan and a jury upon the charge of larceny. After he had argued Blackstone's principles of law with Deputy State's Attorney O'Dunne and had made an impassioned speech to Judge Harlan and the jury, during the course of which he quoted frequently from the philosophies of Herbert Spencer and Solomon, the jury decided that he was crazy, and brought in a verdict to that effect.

He admitted that he had taken a pair of shears from the store of Charles H. Richards, but said that Mr. Richards owed him $1.50, and that he had taken the shears in compensation for the debt. "I respectfully submit," he said to Mr. O'Dunne, "that where there is no malicious intent to commit larceny there can be no crime. The principle is laid down in Blackstone and followed by all legislators. There being no crime, there can, I submit, be no punishment."

Walker continued, in a quavering voice, to assure Mr. O'Dunne that he was 105 years old and bore the scars of wounds received before Sebastopol. "I am a graduate of Oxford University, England," he said, "and my sister is the distinguished Dr. Mary Walker of Washington, D. C. I am the only man alive today who has had the honor of shaking the hand of Thomas Jefferson and John Quincy Adams—I have done both, I assure you."

In his appeal to Judge Harlan and the jury, Walker said:

"I have lived in Baltimore for 88 years, and I ascribe my present position to that demon of destruction — drink."

"Were you drunk when you took these shears?" asked Mr. O'Dunne.

"I had taken twenty-five glasses of 10-cent whiskey, sir, and you will admit that it was calculated to make me drunk," was his reply. Continuing, he said to Judge Harlan: "Sir, if I am so far from the demon drink that God shall not be able to see me with a telescope. I appeal to your honor for mercy. Herbert Spencer says that no true man would kick a dog when he is down, and I am down, sir. I assure you." When man, as Milton says, fell from Heaven he inherited earthly and sensuous desires, and to these I have been a victim. Although I have endeavored to abstain from evil, your honor will at once admit the psychological truth of the maxim that while the spirit is willing the flesh is weak. Man, indeed, is mutable. When I look back over the ruins of my life I am driven to wonder that I should have exhausted myself in things so trivial. Life, as Solomon says, is indeed all vanity and vexation, and from the viewpoint of my age that truth becomes daily plainer and plainer to me. I beg the court for an opportunity to make something out of the end of my life."

Mr. O'Dunne suggested to the jury that a verdict of not guilty, by reason of insanity, be rendered, and it was accordingly done. Judge Harlan will consider the case and probably send Walker to some asylum.

The old man appears to be about 80 years old. He has had several collisions with the police before.

APPRECIATE B. C. TIMBER.

Substantial Investments by Advance Guard of Eastern Lumber Magnates.

It has been customary for people in this province to remark that the East will have to look to us for the supply of lumber now that the pine woods of Michigan and other States have been practically exhausted, says the Columbian. Within the past few months this comfortable prediction has been practically verified by the influx of Eastern capital seeking investment in British Columbia timber limits, and Eastern capitalists who are losing no time in establishing their mills in this province.

All parts of the province have benefited by this. Within the year the Elk Lumber Company, composed chiefly of Minnesota men, have built a large mill at Fernie. Otis Staples, a Michigan millionaire, has given his name to a new town which has risen with his mill near Cranbrook. At Mundy, 17 miles from Revelstoke, another large mill has been erected by an old Pennsylvania firm, and several New Westminster men have found steady work in connection.

The Kamloops Lumber Company has three mills. One at Kamloops, on the site of that burned last year, one at Enderby, and one at Annis. This company is composed of wealthy Canadians, such as Geo. McCormick, ex-M.P. for Parry Sound, Ont., and Geo. Ryan of Toronto. Another mill will soon be erected near Kamloops by E. P. Ferris of Traverse City and associate Michigan lumber magnates.

At the coast the Rat Portage Lumber Company is a new comer, establishing a branch mill some time ago on Harrison river, though it is not just at present operating. The Vancouver Lumber Company, J. D. Moody, manager, means Mexican capital come north. At New Westminster the old Ross-McLaren mill has been acquired and put into operation by American capital represented by Lester David, and Small & Bucklin, late of Ithaca, New York, are building a large mill in the West End. H. L. Jenkins, of Minneapolis, recently secured limits on the North Arm of the inlet from which to feed his mill at Blaine, Wash., and other Washington millmen are casting sheep's-eyes on our timber limits.

On Vancouver Island, Boston capitalists are securing limits and planning to erect a mill.

McGoldrick & Lammars, of Minnesota, who have built at Nelson, have just secured 55 square miles of limits on Queen Charlotte Islands, and Detroit, Mich., and other capitalists have become interested lately in large holdings on the coast. All the above-mentioned mills, of course, mean that extensive timber limits have been secured. Yet these are but the vanguard of the men who will seek to get control of the vast areas of timber, the nature and extent of which is not yet known to anyone.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

E. O. Mains was arraigned at 10 o'clock this morning before Captain Pittendrigh, S. M., for his preliminary hearing on the charge of having made illegal use of the court seal in the issuing of fraudulent certificates of naturalization, says the Columbian.

The first witness was Registrar J. J. Cambridge of the county court of Westminster. Mr. Cambridge explained the course which certificates of naturalization were supposed to take, and produced the paper which purported to be such a document issued and signed by Mains to Olaf Oleson. This certificate had never been before the court, and he had several others in his possession which had been made out in the same manner. Cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside for the defence, witness said that since the fraud had been discovered Oleson's affidavit had been retaken and a certificate will be issued to him in due course if no objection is raised.

Olaf Oleson was next called and testified to having obtained what he supposed was his naturalization paper through N. J. Larsen from Mains. He had paid Mains $5 for the paper.

Mr. N. J. Larsen, grocer, also gave evidence in connection with the issuing of the Oleson certificate.

When Mr. J. H. Bowes had closed the case for the prosecution Mr. Whiteside for the defence, announced he had nothing to say at this stage, and the accused was accordingly commited for trial.

It is understood that the accused will appear before Judge Henderson this afternoon and elect for speedy trial at

ALBERNI LIBERALS NOT IN HARMONY

True Inwardness of the Convention Which Was Held on Wednesday Last.

Further reports of the Liberal convention at Alberni on Wednesday night were brought yesterday by stage and bear out the first intimations, that the meeting was by no means a love feast, says the Nanaimo Free Press. There were present three delegates from Taxada; half the meeting had had gathered to select them as the rally of Liberals there for the selection numbered six. The attempt, however, to run in three delegates from Texada was a failure, so one of them was told off to represent Lasqueti Island and answered the purpose just as well from Mr. Aitken's standpoint. Then Mr. McDonald of Alberni was a proxy for Bamfield, and indeed if it had been necessary the whole of the province could have been represented by the simple process of selecting some one handy. As a matter of fact the whole thing had already been settled in Victoria by those interested, and Mr. R. S. Drury, M. P. P., was sent forth into Alberni district to say that while a convention was to be held, the choice must fall on Mr. Aitken, as Mr. Smith and several others had already chosen him. That was the way the free choice was left to the Alberni people, the strange spectacle being witnessed of the Liberal member for Victoria stumping the West Coast against Mr. Bledsoe. When the voting come the convention counted up, Alberni 4, Nanoose 1 and Parksville 1, six in all in favor of Mr. Bledsoe; while Texada 2, Lasqueti 1, Uchukleset 1, Clayoquot-Bamfield 1, responded to the command to vote for Mr. Aitken. The result has been anything but pleasant to the Alberni men, who resent the dictation from outside that prevented them choosing a man of their own.

Mr. Bledsoe, who spoke at some length on political issues, after the candidate was selected, carefully avoided pledging himself to support Mr. Aitken.

TOO MUCH GRAFT.

Toronto News.

It is disquieting that the session has witnessed the laying of half a dozen charges of administrative irregularity. These were the remarkable contract for dredging at Thunder Bay, which so inured to the benefit of Messrs. Commee and Bowman. The contract for the bitulithic pavement opposite the parliament buildings has strange features. The purchase of the land for the Kentville military camp resulted in profit to two prominent politicians. The Thessalon postmastership still wears an ugly look. The contract for the wire fence along the boundary line remains unexplained. Any one of these irregularities—granting that the worst construction is accurate—might occur under an administration of general excellence. Their multiplication, however, is ominous.

WRONG AND WRIGHT.

St. Thomas Times.

"Our Aylmer correspondent says in yesterday's issue that Mrs. Wright is visiting her brother, Mr. Wrong. We presume it is wrong to make a comment upon the above personal, but still our intentions are right. It is remarkable that when Mrs. Wright was Miss Wrong she took advantage of the offer to become Mrs. Wright and refused to be called Wrong after she was once Wright. We say right here that this is right, but most women persist in believing themselves right when they are wrong."—St. Thomas Journal.

Wright went right in seeking the wrong. Wrong was right in accepting Wright. So Wrong was made Wright, and it's all right. We would also like to write that it was the marriage site that made Wrong Wright.—Ottawa Journal.

It is meet and right that Wrong should be Wrighted, but in this case it is right to conjecture that Wrong will keep Wright right and prevent his going wrong.

GOOD ADVICE.

Montreal Gazette:

The president of the Dominion Alliance yesterday, in addressing the council of that body, pleaded for less antagonism and more persuasive methods in dealing with opponents of prohibition. If the Dominion Alliance was to spend less time endeavoring to persuade politicians, and more in endeavoring to demonstrate to the common people that temperance is a virtue essential to success in life, it would do much more to help along the cause it has at heart than it is now doing.

Week's News at Federal Capital

Dominion Day Observed With the Usual Ceremonies at Ottawa.

Lieutenant Governors of New Provinces Have Been Selected.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, July 1.—Beautiful weather prevailed in Eastern Canada for the national holiday. In all the principal cities and towns there was a general suspension of business. At Ottawa the day was marked by the visit of the Peterboro Rangers as the guests of the Governor-General's Foot Guards. An elaborate round of entertainments was provided for the officers and men.

In sports the day was noteworthy by the meeting of the old-time rivals on the lacrosse field—the Capitals and Shamrocks—when the Capitals were victorious by 12 to 9. Five thousand people were present.

It was on this day that the two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were to have been inaugurated with fitting ceremonies, but the slow progress of the autonomy bills rendered this impossible, and now it is decided that the birth of the new provinces will date from September 1. Lieutenant-Governor Forget is to be lieutenant-governor of Alberta, and Rev. Dr. Douglas, ex-M. P., governor of Saskatchewan. Each will receive a salary of $9,000. It will be well on into next week before the autonomy bills are finally disposed of. Several amendments have been rejected this week, but these all will be moved again on the third reading, as then the vote goes upon record.

One of the features of the debate was Bourassa's attack upon his Liberal associates. He had no use, he said, for the positions taken either by Hon. Mr. Oliver or Hon. Mr. Fielding. He declared the government amendment to Clause 16 was conceived in the event of a panic and scare, the very wording of the amendment being proof of this. Mr. Bourassa failed to carry his friends with him to restore the original Clause 16 to the bill, only one on his side, young Lavergne, voting in favor of granting to the separate schools of the new provinces a full share of the government moneys.

Some Regrettable Incidents

There have been some regrettable incidents in this debate. Le Canada, the chief organ of the French Liberals in Montreal, some time ago referred to Orangemen as dirtier than yellow dogs. Dr. Sproule in dignified language protested against such a remark being applied to Orangemen, and this led Lavergne to quote from the Standard Dictionary the definition of Orangemen as consisting of the lowest class of Irish Protestants. This brought Mr. Taylor to his feet with a protest against the abuse of Orangemen which the Liberal members had fudulged in. Altogether the country will be mighty glad when the unfortunate school question is finally disposed of.

By the Alberta bill, as it leaves the Commons, the use of the French language will be legally continued in the legislature and courts of the new province. The minister of justice declared that such has always been his intention, but it does not necessarily follow that the dual system will always continue to prevail. It will rest with the legislatures of the two provinces to eventually decide the question for themselves. On this point they will have home rule.

The House this week listened to the aftermath of the North Oxford election. Mr. Mackenzie of Cape Breton, during the course of the campaign, ran across Gus Porter, one of the rising men of the Conservative side. The meeting took place at Braemar, and in the course of his observations Mr. Porter declared that Premier Laurier had been repeatedly asked in the House to state whether he had consulted Mons. Sbarretti about the now famous clause 16, but that Premier Laurier had refused to answer. Mr. Mackenzie emphatically denied that Sir Wilfrid had been questioned on the subject, and said if Mr. Porter could prove his statement from Hansard he (Mackenzie) would resign his seat in parliament. Meantime he explained himself by applying some very hot epithets to Porter. Two weeks have elapsed since the North Oxford election, and Mr. Porter had been daily expecting Mackenzie to bring up the matter in parliament, and when the Cape Breton man neglected to do so, Porter got after him with a club. The Hastings man showed conclusively from the official debates the truth of his statements, and then the melancholy spectacle was seen of a Grit member trying to squirm out of a hole. Mackenzie declared that what he had challenged was the statement that Mons. Sbarretti had drafted the famous clause 16. Porter showed from the Toronto Globe report that this was not the issue, and that Mackenzie, in order to exculpate himself, had manufactured this statement. The incident puts Mackenzie in anything but a happy light.

Japanese Exclusion Law

The Montreal Gazette takes The Colonist to task for urging the adoption of a Japanese exclusion law. The Gazette says that over-priced labor in certain lines is ruining British Columbia, and the provincial legislature is doing the best it can to help in the job. British Columbia wants cents and sense. It wants cents to enable it to appreciate the value of money, and sense to enable it to appreciate that it cannot place its own values upon things and expect the markets in which it must sell them to accept them without question. Japanese labor would help, not ruin, British Columbia. There is a very interesting point to which no allusion is made by the Gazette. Should Japan assent to Canada becoming a party to the Anglo-Japanese treaty, it will, as previously pointed out, give the subjects of either country the fullest liberty to come and go in the country of the other. It will thus enable the Grand Trunk Pacific to overcome the point which has been worrying them for a long time as to the supply of common labor for the construction of the new line. The prospects are that Japanese labor may be largely utilized, and an effort will be made to induce many of the Japanese now employed on the Fraser to embark in railway construction work.

J. S. Lovell and other Torontonians have been granted incorporation as the Vancouver Fiji Sugar Company, with headquarters at Vancouver; capital, $1,000,000. The object is to acquire and develop the business of Fiji sugar manufacturing.

Sidney has been abolished as a quarantine station for animals and Osoyoos substituted.

DOMINION DAY IN EMPIRE'S CAPITAL

Lord Strathcona Presides at Annual Banquet of Canadians.

London, July 1.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presided at the Dominion Day banquet at the Hotel Cecil to-night. There were 300 guests present, including the Duke of Argyle, Lord Alvestone, Lord Minto, the Earl of Aberdeen and Sir William Mulock and members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. Lord Strathcona, in his speech, dwelt on the growing prosperity of Canada and read a cablegram greeting from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier. He referred to the growing immigration of Americans to Canada, saying: "We have the greatest friendship for our American cousins."

Sir William Mulock, replying to the toast, "The Dominion," said it was a fixed resolve of Canadians to develope the country in sympathy with the Empire.

The Duke of Argyle, replying to the toast "Our Guests," said there was one sad note in the festivities, that of the death of the American Secretary of State John Hay, in which he shared the sorrow of America.

NEW LORD OF THE TREASURY.

The Government, says the London Star, has made a tardy but eminently discreet choice in appointing Lord Edmund Talbot to the Lordship of the Treasury, which proved so disastrous to Mr. Loder at Brighton. Lord Edmund, who is the brother of the Duke or Norfolk, is not only personally popular, but has a practical freehold of the Chichester division of Sussex, which lies under the social influence of Arundel, and where the Conservative majority at the last contested election, which was as long ago as 1892, was 1,875. Lord Edmund was born on June 1, 1855, and was educated at the Oratory School, Edgbaston, and in 1879 was married to a daughter of the seventh Earl of Abingdon. He took the name of Talbot instead of Howard under the will of the late Earl of Shrewsbury. He received the D. S. O. for his services in South Africa, and has for some time been acting as private secretary to the Secretary of State for India. He is at present heir presumptive to the Norfolk Dukedom, but it must be remembered that the Duke remarried last year.

THEN AND NOW.

Toronto World.

We had less trouble keeping Yankee aliens out of Canada in 1812 than we have now.

ENGLISH COLONIST ATTITUDE.

English Outlook.

The Englishman in Canada comes to settle. The Englishman in South Africa goes out to make money, and is always counting the time when he will be able to quit business and spend the rest of his days in England.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for twenty-one (21) years for grazing purposes, all that parcel of land situated in the Coast District, British Columbia, and about sixteen (16) miles northerly from the east end of Stuart Lake, and more particularly described as follows: Starting from this post marked "J. L. P. S. E.," and thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically west eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically west eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically south eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically east eighty (80) chains, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Dated the 17th day of June, 1905.

J. L. PIERCE,
By His Agent,
J. H. GRAY.

jy4

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Dated the 17th day of June, 1905.

D. M. HYMAN,
By His Agent,
J. H. GRAY.

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