

New English-Speaking World Nation Forming in Africa.

In 1902, the close of a bitter, bloody war, Great Britain had the two sturdy Dutch republics, Orange Free State and the Transvaal, down and helpless. There followed much discussion in parliament as to how they should be ruled in the future.

A sportsmanlike and generous policy prevailed. The two republics were accepted as colonies and allowed to govern themselves.

And now Great Britain receives her reward. For out of far South Africa is being formed a great new British nation—a nation nearly as populous as all Canada, a nation of English and Dutch working together. It's the new jewel of the British crown.

English Cape Colony and Natal and Dutch Transvaal and Orange Free State have joined to form one country. They have agreed on a constitution and laid it before the imperial parliament.

As soon as parliament can dispose of the budget and its tariff arguments, the constitution will doubtless be ratified.

parts of Cape Colony, are savage and densely ignorant, unworthy to be entrusted with self government. They were Kaffirs and Zulus.

Here's the way the new constitution solved the problem:

No restriction as regards color were placed in the constitution. But certain qualifications as to property holding and education exclude all blacks except the better class in Cape Colony.

Also four senators and representatives are to be appointed in the general assembly who will be specially the representatives of the blacks. They shall be men who are closely in touch with the needs and interests of the black people in the new colony. They shall recommend measures for them to the assemblies.

Another peculiar problem had to be met by the framers of the constitution—a capital. All the chief cities of the colonies wanted it, of course. So it was divided. The seat of executive government was placed at Pretoria, the old capital of the Transvaal, the seat of

the left and represented with bound hair. On her forehead was a diadem inscribed "Liberty." Around the border appeared thirteen stars. This design lasted until 1816, when a new style of Liberty appeared, not quite so handsome as its predecessor.

The latter design with minor alterations continued in use until 1857, when the flying eagle design was adopted. The latter continued for two years and then the first of the Indian head cents appeared in the latter part of 1858. This was the design of Mr. Longacre and has been used continuously up to the present time with slight modifications.

The Indian head on all the coins of this design have faced to the left. The head of Lincoln on the new cent faces to the right. This is in accordance with a long established custom among coin makers of placing the head of a new coin in the opposite direction to that of its predecessor. Whether this was done intentionally or not in the case of the cent is not known. The custom is said to have originated in Europe, the head of the living sovereign always being placed in the opposite direction to that on the coins of his predecessor.

THE KICKERS' COLUMN

OUR ALTITUDE.

To the Editor: What height is Hamilton above the sea level? And which is the higher, Hamilton or Ottawa?—Hamilton First.

Hamilton, 303 feet; Ottawa, 294 feet.—Ed.

LORD DUFFERIN.

To the Editor: In what year was Lord Dufferin Governor-General of Canada?—E. P.

Lord Dufferin was Governor-General of Canada from May, 1872, to November, 1878.—Ed.

AGAIN THE LANDLORD.

Editor Times: When I took my house my landlord promised to build steps and a walk around to the side door, and to sod as soon as spring came. He hasn't done anything, but raised my rent and now refuses to do it at all. Can I keep the cost of it out of the rent?—Englishman.

Better not try. He can make you pay the rent, if you stay in the house. You can recover damages from him, however, if you can make good the case as you state it. Better see a lawyer.—Ed.

CAPACITY OF SILO.

Editor Times: I am building a silo, and have been trying to estimate what it will hold. It is slightly over 18 feet inside, and will have about 30 feet deep storage room. A neighbor says it will hold over 100 tons, but I can hardly credit that. What do you say? Dairy Farmer.

King's table of the capacity of cylindrical silos gives the capacity of a silo 18 feet in diameter and 30 feet deep as 151-10 tons of corn silage.—Ed.

A WHISKEY DEBT.

Editor Times: Can a hotelkeeper put a bill in and seize household furniture for a liquor bill?—A Wife.

No. The Liquor License Act provides: "No action shall be brought in any court by the holder of a tavern license to recover the price or value of liquor drunk in any inn, tavern, ale or beer house, or other house of public entertainment in which liquor is sold."—Ed.

LINE FENCE.

Editor Times: My neighbor has a foot of my lot fenced in, and he refuses to let me move the fence over to its proper place. What should I do?—House Owner.

If your neighbor has been in undisturbed possession of the foot of land for over ten years, you may find it hard to get the fence moved. At any rate it is a matter for legal advice and more information than your query furnishes. Any of the legal gentlemen whose cards appear in the Times can give you advice on the matter.—Ed.

A BRAVE RESCUE.

Girl of Eleven Saves Sister From Drowning.

Morrisburg, Aug. 13.—While some little girls were bathing in the St. Lawrence River near Point Iroquois, daughter of the editor of the St. Lawrence News, of this place, stepped into a deep hole with a treacherous undercurrent. She was swept off her feet in a moment and was being carried into the main current when her young sister Norma, only eleven years of age, standing on the bank, saw her danger. Without a moment's hesitation she rushed into the river with her clothes and shoes on, and wading out nearly to her neck, succeeded in reaching her sister, and with difficulty pulled her into shallow water, thus saving her life.

The young sister hesitated a moment or lost her presence of mind, the elder sister would have been drowned, as the current is very swift at this point.

DIED OF BROKEN HEART.

A Nebraska Young Girl's Romance Ends Sadly.

Chester, Neb., Aug. 13.—Miss Ruth Youngman died here at the home of her parents, and a broken heart is reported to be the cause of her demise. For two years Lloyd Lay had been wooing Miss Youngman. His attentions were vigorously opposed by Dr. and Mrs. Youngman, and the young girl, who was clandestinely together, accumulated and kept a bank account, which was in the name of the girl.

The father heard of the proposed elopement and of the bank account. The girl not being 18 years of age, he secured the money and stopped the elopement. A few days ago they went to Belleville, Kan. across the Nebraska line. The father heard of it and telephoned the sheriff there, ordering their arrest. An officer followed with a warrant and arrested the girl and her lover.

The father brought his daughter home and since then she had been constantly in the house. She refused to eat or see people, and to-day died.

A large percentage of blind persons owe their condition to ignorance or neglect.

POLICE RAID ON HANDBOOK MEN

Thirty Alleged Operators Were Gathered In.

One Man Tried to Escape in an Automobile.

Police Claim to Have Collected Evidence in Thirty-One Cases.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—Friday, the Thirtieth, will be a marked day on the calendars of several Toronto citizens, for yesterday one of the most successful raids to the credit of the Toronto police was made, with the result that thirty-three alleged handbook operators were placed under arrest, thirty of whom will have to appear in the Police Court this morning. The entire detective force was engaged in the raid, which was kept a profound secret until its success was assured. Not content with what had been achieved, detectives searched the city streets till late last night looking for other alleged handbook men for whose arrest they hold warrants.

The Thiel Detective Agency rendered valuable assistance in the work of tracing where the bookmakers were suspected to be operating, and in various other ways assisted the city force. To this agency had been handed the work of getting evidence, because the city men were nearly all too well-known to be able to secure such evidence.

One man, Alfred W. Wright, of 8 Shuter street, almost got away. He is said to be one of the "big" men in the business, and his arrest was earnestly desired. The trap which the police set for him he skillfully avoided, and was detailed to look after him began to fear he had got away. At 3 o'clock, two and a half hours after the other men were arrested—they saw a man rush out from a barber shop on Shuter street and jump into a waiting automobile, which the driver, ex-Constable Barney Stewart, at once put speed on.

The man was minus the "big black moustache," which was one of Wright's predominant features, but the detectives took no chances. They also ran for the automobile from their hiding place, and got aboard it, placing the passenger under arrest. The driver, who was the man, was also arrested. The man was minus the "big black moustache," which was one of Wright's predominant features, but the detectives took no chances. They also ran for the automobile from their hiding place, and got aboard it, placing the passenger under arrest. The driver, who was the man, was also arrested.

There were other humorous and exciting incidents in the raid. Beney Shea's real estate office, while the detectives were making their search, the telephone rang, and Detective Kennedy ran to answer it. But Mr. Shea was before him. With a terrific yell he pulled the whole apparatus down from the wall and the message never came. Instead the wrecked telephone will figure as an exhibit in the Police Court. A somewhat similar act was performed by John Greenwood, of 1340 Queen street east, as soon as he learned the purport of the visit from the police.

Inspector Miller took a knife and cut the wires of both his telephones. The first prisoners to arrive were Fred and John Allison, who keep a cigar store at 20 Queen street east. They were arrested by Detective Mackie and Acting Detective Little. Both of the men have been previously convicted. They will be jointly charged with "keeping."

They were followed by Frank Burrows, Lawrence Munro and Leslie Hall, who were arrested at 103 Victoria street by Detective Archibald and P. C. A. Chapman and Black. Burrows was charged with acting as keeper, and the others with assisting.

The other arrests for keeping include: Abe Levinsky, proprietor of a poolroom at 273 Queen street east, arrested by Detective Moffatt and P. C. A. Chapman; George Moffatt, cigar dealer, of 562 Queen street east, arrested by Detective Cronin; William Mair, tailor, of 3613 King street east, arrested by Detective McKinnon and P. C. A. Chapman; Richard Savigny and William Clarke, tailors, charged jointly with keeping a handbook at 26 Adelaide street east.

HAUL WAS SUCCESSFUL.

Quickly after these came the following: Thomas Johnson, 1347 Queen street east, barber shop, arrested by Detective Mitchell; Walter Massey, 378 Queen street east, arrested by Detective Guthrie and Acting Detective Reilly; Harry Perkins, 1826 Queen street east, feed store, arrested by Acting Detective Miller; Benie Shea, 96 Victoria street, real estate dealer, arrested by Detective Kennedy and Acting Detective Sackett; J. J. Honan, 125 Jarvis street, grocer, arrested by Detective Armstrong and Acting Detective Irwin; Thomas C. Smith and James Smith, 332 Queen street east, cigar store and poolroom, arrested by Detective Murray; George McSweeney, 30 Colborne street, cigar store and poolroom, an old offender, arrested by Detective Wingate, clerk of the same establishment, who was arrested at the same time; Garnet Norris, 108 Shuter street, arrested by Sgt. Verney and Detective Twigg; John Greenwood, 1340 Queen street east, by Detective Young and Inspector Miller; George Capps, 736 Queen street east, by Detective Mahoney and a constable; H. McCartan, 993 Queen street east, flour and feed store, by Detective Montgomery and a constable; Wm. Lackey, 125 King street east, fish dealer, by Detective Tipton and Constable Cathers.

The two last to be arrested were Alfred W. Wright, of Shuter street, arrested by Detectives Guthrie and Armstrong, and George Hall, corner Bay and Adelaide streets, arrested by Detective Moffatt.

In addition a large number of names of alleged frequenters were taken, and these will be summoned to court. All of the alleged keepers were bailed out during the day by their friends, bonds of \$400 being required in each case.

The last arrest of the day was made by Detective George Sackett shortly at 7 p. m., when he took James Ward, of 75 King street east, a bartender, into custody on a charge of being a keeper of a gaming house. Ward was released on the same bail accepted from the others.

Of the 8,123 miles of single-track railways in 1900, only 15.5 per cent. were operated by electricity.

GIGANTIC FRAUDS.

Serious Charges Are Made Regarding Alaska Coal Lands.

Denver, Col., Aug. 13.—Within a month a hearing will begin in Seattle, Washington, that Government officials here assert will disclose proof of gigantic frauds in connection with the coal lands of Alaska. The facts pointing to alleged frauds are known to Secretary Ballinger, of the United States Department of the Interior, and Fred Dennett, commissioner of the general land office. That more than 200,000 acres of rich coal lands in Alaska, some of them having veins 65 feet in thickness, have been filed upon by dummy entry, procured through agents of a large corporation in the land office has evidence to prove, according to information made public. The view of General Land Office Commissioner Dennett, as given out, that all entries found to be fraudulent should be cancelled at once.

One of the coal companies involved in the alleged fraud is located in Seattle, another in New York, and still others in San Francisco, Omaha and Chicago. The so-called dummy entry men were recruited principally from the docks of Seattle, the mines of Butte and the laboring classes of Chicago.

METHODS OF HYDRO MEN.

Daniel Reed, M.P.P., Has Seen Some of Their Doings.

A Campaign of Bluff and Bounce Among the Farmers.

South Wentworth's Representative Talks on the Subject.

(Special Despatch to the Times.)

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 14.—Mr. Daniel Reed, Liberal member for South Wentworth in the Provincial Legislature, called at the Parliament buildings this morning and told a Times representative what he thought of Hydro-Electricity buying methods near Hamilton. "It may not be the fault of the Commission, but the buyers are certainly putting up a great campaign of bluff and bounce among the farmers," Mr. Reed said. "Their methods have not been fair, to say the least. A number of cases have come under my notice personally where buyers have gone to farms, and offered them \$20 a tower for each tower erected on their land. If the farmer demurred at the price the reply was: 'That is the price the Government has fixed, and you won't get any more. If you arbitrate it will cost you your farm, and you won't get an extra dollar.'"

"Now, during the last session I called the Premier's attention on the floor of the House to these methods, and was told that the farmer could look after himself. So he can, but we must remember that in dealing with big corporations the farmer feels that he has the Government and the people behind him. In this case he is made to feel that he is fighting the Government, and that it is a hopeless task. The buyer says he is offering \$20 for a couple of feet of ground, about \$700 an acre. That may be true, but you must not forget that these towers project ten feet into a field. To cut around them every time means extra trouble and time spent, and the necessity of going back and cutting the trampled grain with cradle or scythe. So, too, in plowing. Why, the farmer doesn't get one dollar a year for all the trouble he is put to. I know one case of a man who had five rows of maples across the front of his lot, and on both sides of the driveway to the road. The Commission's buyers offered him \$1 apiece for all these trees that they trimmed down. The destruction of the trees was the price of his farm if he wanted to sell it. Then the buyers come along and offer from \$2 to \$5 for mature trees that take 30 years to grow, and are valuable wind breaks. Where some of the farmers have scored has been when the buyers came back and wanted to take the trees out entirely after making an original agreement to trim them only. The farmers have learned in the meantime, and demanded a fair price. When the farmer has called the buyer's bluff the latter has come up to his terms, but when the original agreement was signed to take out entirely the trees in his own township they have received a fair price, but I am surprised that there has not been a bigger kick before this."

Mr. Reed called on the Provincial Treasurer, but did not discuss the nature of his business.

TRIED TO SUICIDE.

Attacked by Both Temperance and Liquor Forces.

North Sydney, N. S., Aug. 13.—Dependent over continued bitter criticisms of his work as license inspector by a local paper, the temperance people and the liquor dealers, L. C. Musgrave late last night attempted to end his life by shooting himself in the head. The deed was committed in his home after his family had retired, but the report of the shot brought Mrs. Musgrave into the room. She found her husband lying on the floor with the smoking revolver still in his hand. The bullet entered his forehead a little above the eye, and two doctors who were summoned failed to extract it. Mr. Musgrave is still alive and conscious this morning, but it is thought he cannot recover.

A PRECARIOUS COUCH.

A Toronto Man Found Sleeping Across Railway Track.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Lying peacefully, sleeping directly across the railway track at the foot of George street, Michael Duffy, well known to the police of this city, was found last evening by a switchman. The latter, being a kind-hearted man, and thinking the rail was not the softest of couches, removed the slumberer to a more secure location beside the track.

Coming back in ten minutes, the switchman found that Duffy had again changed his position, laying his head across another track under some freight cars. The police patrol wagon was summoned, and the sleepy one was transported to the Court Street Station. Ten minutes afterwards the shunting engine came along and pulled the freight cars away.

SPAIN TO CRUSH MOORS.

Whole Sea Force Ordered to Concentrate at Melilla.

An All Day Battle at Penon de la Romera.

Fearless Foe Entrenched in an Almost Inaccessible Country.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—All the vessels of the Spanish navy have received orders to concentrate at Melilla, Morocco, where a Spanish force of some 38,000 men, under the command of General Maura, is confronted by a strong gathering of Moors, who resent Spain's punitive expedition for the murder by the Moors of eight Spanish laborers.

AN ALL-DAY ATTACK.

Penon de la Romera, Morocco, Aug. 13.—The Moors who surround the Spanish garrison here kept up an incessant attack all day Thursday. In the evening, however, they withdrew to the hills and built great fires, by the light of which they continued their fusillade on the town and garrison.

One by one the telegraph wires connecting Alhucemas and Ceuta with Penon de la Romera have been cut by the Moorish bullets, and it is probable that the garrison here will soon be completely isolated. There is a chance, however, that the telegraph employees will succeed in repairing the lines. The Moors have had many men killed or wounded.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Madrid, Aug. 13.—The Herald to-day says a Ministerial crisis is possible between the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of War, who during the recent disorders at Barcelona, issued instructions diametrically opposed.

Writing in a recent issue of the London Daily Chronicle, Charles Rudy gives the following summary of the cause of the present trouble in Morocco.

Of the Spanish possessions in Africa, the two most important are Melilla and Ceuta, the former near the Algerian frontier, the latter opposite Gibraltar; in both places as well as in the Zeffirin Islands, Alhucemas, and the Penon de la Romera—the Spanish authorities have established convict prisons. Consequently the purpose served by the colonies is simply and solely that of harboring criminals, and no endeavor was ever made, until quite recently, to use these possessions as a means of penetration into the interior of the Rif. But since the discovery in the vicinity of Melilla of important mines, and their joint exploitation by French and Spanish capital, this particular colony has acquired a new importance, so much so, in fact, that two railway lines have been opened, connecting the town with the mines about 30 kilometers to the south. The construction of the second of these lines by the Spaniards was the signal for the outbreak of hostilities.

The geographical and topographical conditions of the Rif make it one of the wildest and most savage parts of Morocco. It is extremely mountainous, cut up into deep ravines, gorges and hills, and through which run the roads, not even paths. The inhabitants are clansmen, waging continual war upon each other, but quick at uniting against a common foe. It was here that Roghi held the Sultan's forces successfully at bay; here, likewise, that the Moro Valiente—a brigand who met his death in another town—held some British soldiers for ransom. Then as a whole the Rifenos are crack riflemen, born smugglers, bandits, unscrupulous in many ways, but brave as lions and every inch of them men. Under these conditions the difficulties that beset the Spaniards are enormous, not only in the valor of the defenders against invasion, but the very nature of the ground. To penetrate into the interior without a sufficient force and without keeping up a protected line of communication with the base would be rank folly, and it is to be hoped that the Spanish military ardor will not counsel any such rash step.

Whether in any case the game is worth the candle at present is extremely doubtful. Spain herself has nothing to gain by advancing an army twenty or thirty miles into the interior, though by doing so she may favor certain French hopes of a general rising along the Algerian frontier—a rising that would call for French intervention with the subsequent growth of French territory in Morocco properly speaking. But France and Spain are two countries with entirely different national aims; whereas the Imperial policy of the former advises—rightly or wrongly—the extension of territory in the north of Africa, Spain's national policy must look to the maintenance of any change for the present in the Moroccan status quo. Moreover, and this is a point that must be kept in view, the fighting going on in the neighborhood of Melilla will doubtless have an echo and the Spanish troops at Ceuta are as likely as not to have to defend the town against a massing of the local clansmen.

But the real point at issue is not whether it is right or wrong for the Spanish army to advance into the interior of the Rif, but whether it will be able to do so. The Guguira mountain is in the hands of the clansmen, and this mountain commands Melilla from the south. There can be no doubt that they will have to be dislodged if Melilla is to be held, but there the operations will have to cease. This seems also to be the general view of the campaign in Spain, and the anti-war movements which originated in Madrid show clearly enough how the people are against any luckless Imperial policy in Morocco.

"Consumption is Infectious."

Every Precaution Should be Taken to Prevent Its Spread.

Persons coming into contact with consumptive should inhale Cattarhozone several times each day, as it is a powerful destroyer of disease germs, and renders them innocuous. Cattarhozone is a most efficient preventive, and may be thoroughly relied upon to promote expectoration, soothe the cough, and benefit in many ways, too numerous to mention. Both from a medical and scientific point of view Cattarhozone is the most valuable addition to the armament against consumption. Its merits cannot be too warmly applauded, and we advise every one of our readers troubled with coughs, bronchitis, throat weakness, Catarrh, etc., to use Cattarhozone frequently.

Shot Father Dead. Dallas, Tex., Aug. 13.—In order to save her one-year-old baby, Mrs. Belle Pistole shot her father to death in the family home yesterday evening. While inflamed with liquor, he rushed to a bureau and drew a 45-calibre revolver from a drawer. As he started to turn, Mrs. Pistole fired twice with a 32-calibre revolver.

HOW IT WAS ROBBED Montreal Had to Pay Two Prices For Flagstone.

Montreal, Aug. 13.—The investigations before the Royal Commission continue to reveal graft, wire-pulling, raffle-offs, and other forms of crookedness. To-day's work was in connection with the actions of the Roads Committee. The chief witnesses were F. Labelle, a contractor, and Alderman Lariviere, ex-chairman of the Roads Committee.

Mr. Labelle swore that the city was charged two prices for the same stone. He stated that he had tendered for Port Jackson flagstone at \$1.80, \$1.80 and \$2.15 for four, five feet and six feet sizes of flags respectively. The prices paid by the city for the same size, Danforth flagstone, were respectively \$2.15, \$2.33 and \$2.52. "There is absolutely no difference in quality between the two stones," declared the witness. "Port Jackson and Danforth stone are of precisely the same formation. They do not come out of the same quarry, it is true, but they are of the same formation and the same quality; the only difference is in the name."

"In other words," queried Mr. Labelle, "the stones are of the same formation and quality until they reach Montreal, when we have two prices for them?"

"Yes, it looks like that," admitted the witness, with a cheerful smile.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Ontario school Primer was issued on Friday.

The T. & N. O. Railway has had a most successful half year's operation.

The city's share of Toronto Railway earnings for July exceeded \$2,000 per day.

Hay, oats and wheat in New Ontario show remarkable growth, and all crops look splendid.

The Rainy River Radial Railway will apply to Parliament for a charter. Mr. Nixon Sturdy, clerk of Goderich township, was fatally injured by falling from a bridge.

The schooner St. Joseph was sunk near Amherstburg in collision with the ore-carrier Rockfeller.

Immigration returns for June show an increase. The number coming from the United States is increasing very fast.

The mail bag stolen from Brighton station last June was picked up on a farm near the town. It was empty.

Rev. George Gilmore made serious charges against the morals of Port Stanley at the trial of a number of cases of breach of the Lord's Day Act.

The youthful Shah of Persia weeps incessantly, crying to be allowed to join his father.

The court house at Washington, Ky., where "Uncle Tom" was sold, was destroyed by lightning.

A royal commission has been appointed to report on trade relations between Canada and the United States.

Sandy MacAlli, the alleged murderer of Nicholas Laguy, was captured at Brow Siding, near Bath, N. B., where he had hidden in any Italian camp.

Mr. William Reynolds, aged 63 years, died at Glen Glen after ten days' illness. Deceased was a lifelong resident of St. Catharines, and was for many years postmaster at Reynoldsville.

Late next summer or early in the spring the Prince of Wales will go to South Africa to open the Union Parliament.

It was reported at Huntsville that two men, named Hughes and Bewick, had been buried by the caving-in of a gravel pit in which they were working, about two miles from town.

A Paris wire says wireless messages from New York are received or intercepted almost daily by the military station on the Eiffel tower. Occasionally radio telegrams have also been received from Canada, which is believed to form a record in wireless telegraphy.

Among a herd of young cattle, the property of Thos. McNeel, at Middleford, N. Y., of year-old heifer which had developed a rather peculiar appetite, none other than a fondness for fish.

There are three vacancies on the St. John police force, as a result of a report of a police sergeant, who found three officers intoxicated while on duty. Chief Clark dismissed them all from the force.

Edward Wemple, a former Assemblyman, State Senator, Representative from New York to the 48th Congress and twice Comptroller of New York State, returned to the world at Middle-town, N. Y., on Friday, almost as from the dead, after thirteen years in the Middletown State Hospital.

A counterfeiters' den on the east side of New York was located and raided on Friday by Federal secret service men, who arrested two whom they accuse of conducting illicit coining operations. Finishing touches were being put on a lot of newly-cast ten and fifty-cent pieces.

John F. Seybold, world-famous philanthropist and well-known merchant of that city, shot himself to death in his store at Syracuse on Friday. He suffered a nervous breakdown three weeks ago, and had been despondent ever since. Mr. Seybold's stamp collection is said to be worth \$100,000.

A sad accident occurred at Underwood, Ont., on Friday, in which William, the 15-year-old boy of Henry Rempel, was killed. He was leading a horse to the back of the farm to mount it, and in some way got caught in the harness, and was dragged some distance. When found life was extinct.

The Fuller bill passed the Alabama House on Friday. It provides for raiding places of suspicious character, confiscating and destroying liquor, and preventing advertising the sale of liquor. The vote was 45 to 31. By a vote of 38 to 36 an amendment to cut out the prohibition of advertising was defeated.

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THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA SHOWN IN HEAVY DOTTED LINES, AND TWO MEN WHO HAVE WORKED TO CREATE IT, DR. JAMESON ON THE RIGHT AND GEN. BOTHA ON THE LEFT.

and the new nation will begin its formal existence.

And the significant big thing about the constitution—apart from the fact that the colonies have agreed voluntarily on the union—is the power that the colonists place in the English government.

England may appoint the governor-general of the new colony, which is to be called South Africa. The governor-general will get \$50,000 a year.

This governor-general appoints administrators who shall be the executive officers for each of the four colonies.

The governor-general names eight of the forty senators, who serve ten years. The provincial administrators name the same percentage of the provincial assemblies.

No bill or resolution can be passed by either the colonial or the provincial assemblies without being recommended first by the governor-general or the administrators.

This vesting of power in the English government by the colonies is Britain's return from her investment of confidence and generosity to the conquered republics in 1902.

Another significant thing appears in the South African constitution—the disposition of the negro problem.

That South Africa has a negro problem is shown in the percentage of black