BUDGET OF NEWS FROM DUBLIN CITY

New University Council Meeting Proves Harmonious—Re-Echo of a Gretna Green Marriage

(By Timothy J. O'Connor)

DUBLIN, May 25.—A career of great usefulness may be augured from the first meeting of convocation of the National university held this week. For the transaction of the important business announced in the notice paper, the attendance of at least forty members was essential. Three times that number were present, and they disposed of the agenda in prompt and practical fashion. One of the resolutions, roposed by Mr. Michael Sullivan and carried unanimously, concerns this question of a quorum. The statute of the new university enacts that to form a quorum forty members of convocation must be present. In the opinion of Mr. Sullivan the number was too large. In the case of the Royal university the number was thirty, and it was complained that business was often delayed owing to the difficulty in assembling a quorum which was ten short of the number prescribed by the statute of the National university. The meeting did not hesitate to adopt the recommendation of Mr. Sullivan that thirty should suffice.

The spirit animating the members of convocation of the National university provides a safeguard that the old Royal could not furnish. Besides, as the chancellor archbishop pointed out, the new university does not continue the exclusion of lady graduates, and of their interest in the establishment there is abundant and increasing evidence. In its small way the removal of this restriction is symptomatic. The beneficial future predicted for the university by Mr. Sullivan will be hastened and enriched by the progressive policy evidenced by the invitation to lady graduates to interest themselves in the affairs of the university and bear a part in carrying out the duties of convocation. Of their willingness to do so there can be as little doubt as there is of their capacity, attested by some of the most striking developments of the educational question during the ast twenty-five years.

Unanimity Prevails

But the unanimity that characterized the proceedings was best shown in the election of chairman. Dr. M. F. Cox was unanimously voted to the position. A happier choice could not be made. His interest in the university and in all the great questions upon which it bears gave him a claim to the office which the meeting of convocation at once acknowledged, and the university and convocation will profit by his sympathy, experience and tact. Another important step was the reference to a committee of the question of making regulations for the government of the proceedings of convocation. Convocation has powers to discuss and pronounce an opinion on any matters whatever relative to the university, and to make representations to the senate on any matter affecting the university. A resolution proposed by Mr. Sullivan was adopted, providing that in order to carry out this power properly, convocation should have the right to meet not only at the times prescribed by the statute, but also at such times as convocation shall determine, and on extraordinary occasions on the requisition of twenty members.

Local Taxation

The returns of local taxation in Ireland for the year 1908-1909 have been issued in the form of a Blue-book. In it is stated that the receipts for the year, excluding loans and grants provided by statute, and making the necessary deductions for duplicate entries in the local accounts from which the returns have been prepared, amounted to $22,098,910, an increase of $172,690, as compared with the preceding year. Of this amount 74 per cent was raise directly by rates assessed on lands, buildings, etc., 12 per cent was derived from tolls, fees, stamps and dues, 5 per cent came from rents of property in lands, houses, etc., while the remaining 9 per cent was made up of various miscellaneous items of local income classed as other receipts. The total expenditure during the year as charged to the revenue and capital accounts of the several administrative bodies amounted to $51,446,865, and their total receipts from all sources to $51,532,970, of which $7,318,250 came from loans. Of the expenditure, $5,266,450, or 10 per cent, representing 17.9 per cent of revenue, exclusive of loans, was applied to the discharge of borrowed moneys and the payment of dividend on account of such moneys.

The local indebtedness on account of loans and stock at the close of the year amounted, the report says, to $103,907,320. Of this $45,206,725 appertained to municipal authorities, being an increase of $36,920,015 since 1878, the year in which the first of the existing code of Irish public health statutes was enacted. The municipal indebtedness includes $9,286,690 for water supplies, $7,053,445 for purposes of lighting, $5,532,635 for sewerage, and $3,721,885 in respect of schemes for the housing of the working classes, while for housing schemes in rural districts the indebtedness stood at $19,317,460.

Question Election

In the King's Bench Division a case has just been heard in which the election of the lord mayor of Cork for the present year was questioned before Mr. Justice Gibson, Mr. Justice Kenny, and Mr. Justice Wright. The case came before the court in the nature of a quo warranto (the King on the relation of Richard Sisk) against Thomas Donovan, the present lord mayor of Cork. Mr. Sisk was a candidate at the election, and claims that he was legally chosen by a majority of the council.

It appeared that there were three candidates—Mr. Donovan, Mr. Sisk, and Mr. Henry O'Shee. On the poll 16 voted for Mr. Donovan, 15 for Mr. Sisk, and 13 for Mr. O'Shee. The candidates did not vote. Mr. O'Shee then ceased to be a candidate, and when another poll was taken (some members having left meanwhile) 22 voted for Mr. Donovan and 21 for Mr. Sisk out of 49 present. Mr. Donovan, who presided, then declared himself elected. The town clerk then remembered that he had omitted to take Mr. O'Shee's vote, and Mr. Sisk demanded a fresh poll, but Mr. Donovan declined to re-open the poll.

Mr. O'Sullivan, for Mr. Donovan, said that Mr. O'Shee had been given an opportunity of voting, but did not avail himself of it, and it was after this that Mr. Sisk asked for a fresh poll.

The court declared the election invalid and ordered the lord mayor to pay the costs.

Money Long Forgotten

Before the master of the rolls this week counsel applied on behalf of the administrator of the estate of Catherine Stratford, deceased, for payment to the next-of-kin of certain dorment funds in court, amounting to $2,285.

The money had been paid into court in 1853, and had apparently been forgotten until recently. The chief clerk had found that the only matter remaining open was as to the rights of a descendant of John P. Lahy, who had been married to Anne Stratford, a sister of the intestate person. Anne died, and Lahy then married Dorcas Stratford, his deceased wife's sister. The marriage took place at Gretna Green in November, 1834, before the passing of Lord Lyndhurst's Act. If it had taken place after the passing of the act the children of the marriage would not have benefited.

Mr. Cecil Atkinson, on behalf of Mr. John Gordon Leahy, who claimed to be the legitimate child of the marriage at Gretna Green, produced the original Gretna Green certificate, which showed that John P. Lahy and Dorcas Stratford were married "after the manner of the laws of the Church of England, and agreeably to the laws of Scotland," on November 19, 1834.

The Master of the Rolls—This is the first time in my exerience that a certificate from Gretna Green was produced in court."

Mr. Atkinson said his lordship's predecessor acted upon a Gretna Green certificate as a certificate of marriage satisfying all the requirements of law.

Counsel went on to say he had a manuscript document which gave the whole history of the marriage. The marriage party all became seasick crossing the Channel. Giving an account of the journey from the point of landing, the document stated that Rambling Jack (the bridegroom) ran short of money and wrote to a friend for $100. The party ultimately reached Gretna Green, where after a good deal of bargaining as to the fee to be paid to the blacksmith, that individual performed the ceremony, being paid half his original demand for doing so.

The master of the rolls ordered the money to be paid to those whom the chief clerk would find were the next-of-kin. He said that Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton had held that such a marriage was a lawful one.

MINING NEWS

Dust Explosions in Coal Mines

In a short paper before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, Mr. George S. Rice, who has been engaged in carrying on investigations on coal dust and allied subjects for the Technologic branch of the United States Geological Survey during the past year, gives some special report-forms which have been used in order to obtain observations in mining districts to which the mining engineers have gone. Some preliminary results of tests and observations will soon be published in a bulletin of the United States Geological Survey, under the title, "Coaldust Problem and Proposed Remedies," this paper will include a summary of the experiments abroad and in the United States, and a discussion of the various methods for rendering coaldust inert, together with the results of the preliminary tests made at the Pittsburg station and of observations made in coal mines. The experiments have shown that moisture will render coaldust inert, but the amount of moisture necessary for this effect is considerably in excess of what has hitherto been supposed. Mere dampness does not suffice. Moreover it was found that the presence of air saturated with moisture is not, per se, a preventative of coaldust explosions, but the continued saturation of a ventilating current does serve to moisten the dust, and it carried to a sufficient degree will render it inert to any ordinary initiating cause. That explosions of coaldust occur far more frequently in winter than in summer—says Mr. Rice—has been well established. The fact has led to considerable misapprehension that the temperature itself is responsible for explosive conditions, to overcome which, it has been suggested that it would be sufficient to warm the intake air in winter. The important facts are that the return air of a mine of any size is practically uniform in temperature, within a few degrees, winter and summer, and that it is generally in a nearly saturated state, the relative humidity rarely falling below 80 per cent. Hence it follows that where no artificial moistening is done—unless the air entering the mine carries the same amount of moisture that goes out of the mine in the return air, over and above the drainage losses, moisture is withdrawn to such an extent that the walls of the passage ways and the coaldust are more or less dried; the latter being generally left in an explosive condition during the winter period. The observations and experiments mentioned indicate that the influence of barometric pressure, the temperature and the condition of relative humidity at the moment of testing is unimportant; the important factor feature being that otherwise inflammable coaldust in the locality of the initiating cause contains sufficient moisture at the time of exposure to concussion and flame to prevent its being raised and ignited. This percentage varies with the character of the dust whether pure bituminous coaldust or mixed with shale or slate, and the size and quantity of the dust particles as well. The experiments show that all dry and pure, or moderately pure bituminous and sub-bituminous dusts propagate an explosion under certain conditions. The temperature for a considerable period prior to the explosion is of the utmost importance, but the experiments in the explosion gallery have indicated that it has no discernible influence as compared with the conditions and character of the dust itself. The gallery tests at Pittsburg show that to render pure finely divided bituminous coaldust inert when exposed to the flame of a blown-out shot, and the flame of the initial combustion must be sufficiently wet so that it can be moulded in the hand.

E. M. Harris, commonly known as "Spokane," was found dead in his cabin about one mile from the K. & S. track near Sproules' last week. The discovery was made by two bear hunters, who were travelling the hills in that neighborhood, and dropped in to see him. A horrible sight met their eyes. A gun was found near the bed with a string attached to the trigger, one end of which was wound round the dead man's hand, bearing silent testimony as to how the end came.

Miss Irene Leigh and Mrs. W. Reid left for a tour to Southern California.

CROWD AT OAK BAY ON TUESDAY

Scotsmen Entertain Victorians to Admirably Conducted Field Meet—McDiarmid of Vancouver Makes Showing

In point of attendance—over 2,000 being present—and from the standpoint of entertainment afforded, the annual St. Andrews' sports, held on Tuesday, at Oak Bay grounds, were most successful. Competition was peppery in every event, there being plenty of entries, and the performances of the winners in every instance, while not record-breaking, was very creditable. There was only one disappointing feature, and that was that Gillis, the Vancouver athlete, was unfortunate enough to fail to fill his engagement, missing the boat.

But there were two visitors who made admirable showings. Archibald McDiarmid, of the Terminal City, was the first in tossing the caber, the 56-lb. weight, the running broad jump, and the Cumberland style wrestling. In the shot put, and the high jump he was second, not bad for one man in a single afternoon.

It was thought that A. Manson, of this city, would have little difficulty in carrying off the laurels in the 16-lb. hammer throw. This was won by R. C. McDonald. The Victorian, Manson, was unfortunate. In the preliminaries he put the "bullet" one foot further than the throw which eventually won. One bad toss cost Manson the prize.

H. M. Fraser, another visitor, gave a splendid exhibition of piping and dancing.

In the five-a-side soccer tournament, which was won by Victoria West, an incident occurred of some importance. Sammy Duffy, it was found, was entered with the Foresters. Now Sammy is a professional, according to the B.C.A.A.U. rules. He is up for reinstatement. There was a dispute as to whether he should be permitted to participate, the soccer men only allowing him in after a prolonged and earnest discussion. Now the Union will have another point to tussle with.

The Complete Results

The detailed results follow:

Five-a-side Football—Winners, Victoria West, out of six entries. No second prize, but North Wards second place.

75 yards, boys 10 years and under—1, Cecil Hay; 2, Geo. Sproule; 3, Walter Millington.

75 yards, girls 10 and under—1, Thelma Cabin; 2, Agnes Anderson; 3, Marion Campbell.

100 yards dash, confined to members—1, R. Morrison; 2, W. R. Smith; 3, Jas. Murray.

100 yards, boys 14 and under—1, A. Macdonald; 2, Jas. Eddie; 3, Cecil Hay.

100 yards, girls 14 and under—1, B. Cabin; 2, C. Watson; 3, E. Wither.

100 yards dash, open—1, H. Beasley; 2, F. Martin.

Single Ladies' race—1, B. Cabin; 2, M. Watson; 3, M. Keele.

220 yards dash, confined to members—1, R. Morrison; 2, W. R. Smith; 3, Jas. Murray.

Old men's race—1, A. Stewart; 2, A. Baxter; 3, J. Hand.

220 yards dash, open—1, H. Beasley; 2, W. Locke.

One mile race, open—1, Andy Davidson; 2, Joe D. Moore; 3, W. S. Day.

Putting the shot, open—1, A. Macdonald; 2, Archie McDiarmid; 3, A. McIntyre.

220 yards dash, youths under 18 years—1, A. Clark; 2, R. McKay.

440 yards dash, open—1, H. Beasley; 2, W. Locke.

Sack race—1, Harry Leason; 2, D. Belnave.

Throwing 56-lb. weight, open—1, Archie McDiarmid; 2, R. C. Macdonald.

Throwing 16-lb. hammer, open—1, R. C. Macdonald; 2, A. Manson; 3, Archie McDiarmid.

Throwing 16-lb. hammer, Scotch style, confined to members—1, J. Bruce, 3, A. Manson; 3, W. Elliott.

Running high jump, open—1, Andy Davidson (5 ft. 3 in.); 2, Archie McDiarmid (5ft. 2 in.)

Running broad jump, open—1, Archie McDiarmid (20ft.); 2, Jas. Martin (18 ft.)

Three mile race, open—1, W. S. Day; 2, W. Sproule; 3, C. H. Johnson.

Throwing 16-lb. hammer, Scotch style, confined to Island—1, A. Manson; 2, W. Elliot; 3, J. Bruce.

Tossing the caber, open—1, Archie McDiarmid; 2, R. C. Macdonald; 3, A. Macdonald.

Obstacle race, open—1, A. Sproule; 2, D. Balnave.

Wrestling, Cumberland style, open—1, Archie McDiarmid.

Relay race, open—Y.M.C.A. (3 min. 50 2-5 sec.)

Tug-o'-war—A. Manson's team.

Quoiting—1, Minto and Withers; 2, McKenzie and Douglas.

Bagpipe playing, marches—1, Donald McIvor; 2, Donald Cameron.

Bagpipe playing, Strathspeys and reels—1, Donald McIvor; 2, Donald Cameron.

Highland fling, girls under 14 years—1, Miss Murray; 2, Miss Kyle.

Sword dance—1, Miss Christie; 2, Miss Smith.

Exhibition by M. Fraser, Seattle, of Reel o' Tulloch.

Best dressed boy in Highland costume—J. Ward; A. McNamee.

Best dressed girl in Highland costume—Miss Murray.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

Coal is selling at $120 a ton at Quesnel.

Prince Rupert now has an Eagle aerie.

Nicola Valley now has a daily mail service.

Hazelton will shortly have a rifle association and a range.

Cherries are ripe in the Similkameen.

A deal is on for the Highland Queen mine, a galena proptrty close to Greenwood city limits.

Moyie is now well supplied with sidewalks.

It is thought that tobacco can be successfully grown at Creston.

The coal output of the Crow's Nest Pass approximates 2500 tons daily.

Fernie Baptists have just laid the foundation stone of a fine new church.

Loomis is applying for incorporation.

The C. P. R. will shortly be turning out "ready-made fruit farms" in the Kootenay.

The Kitselas Commercial Club contemplates the erection of a permanent club house.

There is a probability of a fish hatchery being established at Moyie as a private enterprise.

Adam H. Davis, convicted of forgery and fraud at Vancouver, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

P. Burns & Co. are sending a big drive of cattle into the Fort George country.

The miners' monthly payroll distributed on Saturday in the Crow's Nest Pass amounted to $172,000.

The construction of the Fernie Roman Catholic church will shortly be commenced.

This season's fur receipts for the country tributary to Fort George will be about $2,000 less than last year.

Fresh eggs are $1.00 a dozen at Fort George and the demand at that far outruns the supply.

Fifteen Fernie miners have passed with credit the first aid examinations of the St. John's Ambulance society.

W. J. Bowbridge of Vancouver and H. N. Rogers of Victoria have been appointed provincial constables for Hazelton district.

Magistrate Bull of Vancouver has upheld and confirmed the right of the city to fully tax automobiles.

The design of Mr. S. B. Bird, of Vancouver, has been selected for the new hospital at Ladysmith.

A fourth victim of the Ashcroft accident, Steve Andrewsock, died on Sunday at the Kamloops Hospital.

A rural mail delivery system is promised the Creston district.

The road gang has finished its work near Merritt and been transferred to Nicola Lake.

More shingles are made in British Columbia than in all the other provinces of Canada.

The Government will throw open the Kitimat Reserve for settlement. It is being surveyed in 40-acre blocks.

The South Kelowna Land Co. will irrigate and develop six thousand acres.

The Revelstoke shops of the C. P. R. will be immediately enlarged to accommodate 500 employees.

Game Warden Lewis is advocating the appointment of a fisheries inspector for Fernie and Cranbrook.

Construction of the provincial government wharf at Prince Rupert has begun, under the personal direction of Contractor Sol Cameron.

Twelve thousand acres of coal lands have been purchased en bloc near Princeton by a syndicate including J. Macdonald of Montreal.

Indications point to the early development of the upper Elk Valley. This will materially contribute to the prosperity of Fernie.

The Cariboo Observer of May 14 contains thirteen statutory notices relative to applications for liquor licenses in that district.

McGill students in mineralogy and mining engineering have been taking practical work this month at the St. Eugene mine, Moyie.

Improvements and additions to their Nanaimo smelter station to cost from $10,000 to $15,000 are contemplated by the C. P. R.

The new Trinity Lutheran church at New Westminster was formally dedicated for public worship on Sunday last.

The Grand Trunk Pacific people plan to locate their terminal sites in Fort George next year, probably on the reservation.

Passengers are now conveyed from Quesnel to Soda Creek by automobile ina single day. The distance is 166 miles.

The B. C. Packers' association now owns and will operate four of the twelve Skeena river canneries—the Alexandra, Dominion, Balmoral and Cunningham.

The New Westminster hospital authorities have decided to erect the new hospital on the old site instead of at Sapperton.

Ross & McCall, sub-contractors on the G.T.P. lost ten dump cars and a donkey engine last week as a result of a land slide.

Prince George's latest established business is a general store of which Mockahi Lipigayrepenteimer is proprietor.

The Greenwood smelter will blow in two furnaces by June 1. The work of enlarging two of the furnaces has already begun.

Prairie schooners are again becoming a common sight in the northern interior, most of them being bound for the Fort George district.

Thomas Larkin has been found guilty at Vancouver of shooting with intent to kill, but has been strongly recommended to mercy. His defence was temporary insanity.

Exhibited in the window of a jeweller's establishment in Vancouver are a couple of nuggets of gold, value $8500 the result of the output from four stamp mills of the Nugget mine, in the Sheep Creek district. In addition to this the monthly output includes $1500 of concentrates.

MR. ROOSEVELT AS UNCROWNED KING

Features of Former President's Tour of Europe—Characteristic Address Delivered to Students of Sorbonne

LONDON Mry 23—The Times says: Mr. Roosevelt has won for himself a position of privilege in the world. In his rapid tour over Europe he commands the honors reserved for crowned heads, while he enjoys a freedom of speech which no crowned head could exercise without provoking commotions among his foreign hearers and among his own people at home. Straight from his reception at what is the most conservative of the Imperial courts of Europe, he delighted the Hungarians by a stirring harangue at Budapest. His welcome in Paris has been such as it was fitting for the first private citizen of the great Republican of the New World to meet in the great Republic of the Old. It has been interesting in many respects, but no feature of it has been so striking as the remarkable address which he delivered in the great hall of the Sorbonne. The venerable foundation of St. Louis has been wonderful vicissitudes since, at the prayer of his chaplain and confessor, from whom it takes its name, the King established and endowed it as a home for poor clerks studying at the University. It has heard many teachers and many doctrines, but never before has it listened to an ex-President of the United States discoursing upon "the duties of a citizen." The address, it need hardly be said, was thoroughly characteristic. That is the case with all Mr. Roosevelt's public acts. He lectured his French hearers upon those duties, as he conceives them, in the same direct and downright fashion in which he has so often spoke to his fellow-citizens at home. The theme, too, was the same—so simple and so manifest when expressed in general propositions, and so difficult and perplexing in its practical applications. He did not flatter his hearers to seek to avoid delicate topics, or strive to tickle their ears by telling them some new thing. It that was what any of them came to hear, they went away disappointed; for, broadly speaking, the moral basis of citizenship as laid down by Mr. Roosevelt is as old as Christianity, and a good deal of it much older. The gist of his address is that without that basis society cannot prosper or even long subsist, and that democracies, because the body of the citizens are themselves the sovereign, it must be laid wider than in other forms of government. Under other systems the qualities of the rulers and of the ruling classes may save the State.

The gospel of work is as dear to Mr. Roosevelt as ever it was to the austerest of mediaeval moralists, and so, too, is the gospel of the family. To him, as to them, the promise "Thy seed shall inherit the earth" is among the first of benedictions. In no country whose native population has been stationary for generations—and lately shows less signs of increase than ever—Mr. Roosevelt preached the duties of paternity and of maternity with a wholesome zeal. No sophistications he warned his hearers, whether in art or in letters or in any of the refinements of life, can save the nation which flinches from the duty of breeding up children to inherit from it. Mr. Roosevelt, like all men of common prudence, attaches due weight to material well-being as a means and not as an end. It is the condition of leisure the foundation of higher life. But, pursued for its own sake and admired for its own sake, it degrades the individuals who acquire it and the nations who look up to them.

In the admiration of great wealth and of oratory—with which he seems to couple journalism—as ends in themselves, Mr. Roosevelt sees one of the besetting sins of democracies. Wealth in his judgment, neither good nor evil in themselves. They become one or other according as they are employed in good causes or bad. We do not know that "and, incidentally, ensured his own supremacy as their political leader. In that capacity the Crown Colony administration found him a determined and sometimes captious critic. But throughout he remained unswervingly loyal to his interpretation of the agreement concluded at Vereeniging, and with a firm hand guided his people into the quiet channel of ordinary party politics.

In less than five years from the peace he was Prime Minister of the Transvaal. At the Union conventions his was the dominating figure, and his acceptance of and loyal adherence to the principles of complete union and equal political rights secured the triumph of those principles. That Genuine Boer and the first Prime Minister of a United South Africa is the almost universal opinion of South Africans. Mr. Merriman might conceivably secure an equally strong support among the Dutch element; Dr. Jameson would certainly be the first favorite of the English. But, like Themistocles of old, Botha would get all the second votes, in addition to the solid first vote of his own followers in the Transvaal.

Dr. Jameson's rise has in some ways been more remarkable. After the failure of the Raid it seemed as if the career that had begun so brilliantly in the administration of Mashonaland was over. For a time it looked as if Dr. Jameson would rest content with the part of public scapegoat, and his entrance into the Cape Parliament in 1900 was received with execration by the Dutch and a shrug of surprise by the British. The new member said nothing and waited events. Within three years events made him the leader of the Progressive party, and at their head he won a remarkable electoral victory in 1904. As Prime Minister he showed a statesmanship and breadth of view in smoothing over the bitterness of racial feeling and endeavoring to develop the natural resources of the Colony which completely dispelled any prejudice that may still have lingered against him. The general reaction throughout South Africa, strengthened by the exceptional severity of the economic depression, swept away his government in 1908, but without prejudicing his personal position. The approach of Union leaves him the leader of the Progressive party throughout South Africa, without a single rival.

General Botha and Dr. Jameson are now the two leading representatives of the new school of South African political thought.

JOHNSON PASSES DOCTOR'S TESTS

Champion Said to Be In Perfect Physical Condition—Jeffries Spends Day With the Trout

SAN FRANCISCO, May 25 — Jack Johnson put in a busy day at his headquarters today. In the morning he was on the road with his new specialist, Tom Flanagan, who held a watch on the champion. The regular programme of boxing was taken up in the afternoon. Johnson underwent a physical examination at the hands of Dr. A. F. Sampson, who has been named official examiner. Dr. Sampson tested Johnson as to his heart and lungs before he began his gymnasium work and immediately after the boxing. He said Johnson's heart was magnificent, and that he could hardly detect any difference in the pulse beats between the two examinations.

"He is a wonderfully built man physically," said Dr. Sampson, "and we would all be lucky if we had hearts like his. His lungs are in perfect condition, and as a fighter I would say he is in great condition."

Johnson today weighed 218 pounds. He boxed eight rounds and the work was the fastest he has done. That, with some bag punching, completed the gymnasium work.

A. E. Watts, during the hearing of a celebrated case in Nelson last week, characterized counsel for the plaintiffs as "scallions." In looking up the term in the standard dictionary, the Fernie Free Press finds that it means "any onion that develops no bulb but has a long thick neck like a leek." This is strong language.

THE LOCAL MARKETS

Flour.	
Royal Household, a bag	$ 1.90
Lake of the Woods, a bag	1.90
Royal Standard, a bag	1.90
Wild Rose, a bag	1.80
Robin Hood, per sack	2.00
Calgary, a bag	1.75
Snowflake, a bag	1.85
Drifted Snow, per sack	1.75
Three Star, per sack	1.85
Moffet's Best, per bag	1.85
Feedstuffs.	
Bran, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Shorts, per 100 lbs.	1.60
Middlings, per 100 lbs.	1.70
Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.50
Feed Wheat, per 100 lbs.	2.25
Crushed Oats, per 100 lbs.	1.65
Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.75
Crushed Barley, per 100 lbs.	1.85
Chop Feed, per 100 lbs.	1.80
Whole Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Cracked Corn, per 100 lbs.	2.00
Feed, Cornmeal, per 100 lbs.	2.50
Hay, Fraser Blyer, per ton	25.00@26.00
Hay, prairie	19.00
Eggs.	
Fresh Island, per dozen	.35
Eastern Eggs, per dozen	.30
Butter.	
Canadian, per lb.	.30
Neufchatel, each	.10
Cream, local, each	.10
Butter.	
Alberta, per lb.	.35
Best Dairy	.35@.30
Victoria Creamery, per lb.	.45
Cowichan Creamery, per lb.	.45
Comox Creamery, per lb.	.40
Salt Spring Is. Creamery, lb.	.45
Meats.	
Beef, per lb.	.18@.20
Mutton, per lb.	.15@.20
Mutton, Australian	.15@.20
Veal, dressed, per lb.	.15@.20
Geese, dressed, per lb.	.20@.24
Chickens, per lb.	.25@.30
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.12½@.16
Ducks, dressed, per lb.	.20@.25
Hams, per lb.	.18@.25
Pork	.15@.20
Fruit.	
Figs, table, per lb.	.25
Lemons, per dozen	.30
Oranges, Naval	.30@.50
Bananas	.35@.40
Apples, 2 lbs.	.25
Apples, per box	2.50@3.50
Grape Fruit, (Cal.)	.15@.12½
Grape Fruit (Florida)	.15
Strawberries (Cal.) box	.20
Vegetables.	
Onions, 8 lbs. for	.25
Sweet Potatoes, 2 lbs.	.25
Beets, per lb.	.05
Carrots, per lb.	.05
Parsley, per bunch	.05
Celery, per bunch	.10
Cucumbers	.25
Potatoes, local, per sack	1.00
Potatoes, Ashcroft, per sack	2.00
Potatoes, new per lb.	.05
Cauliflower, each	.20
Cabbage, new, per lb.	.04
Lettuce, a head	.05
Garlic, per lb.	.25
Rhubarb, per lb.	.3
Asparagus, (local)	.12½@.15
Green Peas, 2 lbs.	.25
Spinach, 5 lbs.	.25
Onions (Australian) 3 lbs.	.25
Tomatoes (Florida), per lb.	.25
Artichokes, (Globe), each	.10
Artichokes, Jerusalem, lb	.5

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Births Marriages, Deaths

BORN.

GILLILARD—On May 14th inst., to the wife of W. J. Gilliard, of 1170 Pembroke, a daughter.

MARRIED.

MUNCKTON-RYALL—May 24th, 1910, at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B. C., by the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Albert Munckton of Wimborne, Dorset, England, and Catherine Frances Ryall, of Cranborne, Dorset, England.

KUHN-ALLIOTT—On the 19th inst., S. H. Kuhn, Esq., of Shawnigan Lake, to Mary Kathleen, only daughter of Walter and Elizabeth Alliott, Victoria, B. C., and granddaughter of the late William Smith, Esq., of Albion House, Pimlico, London, and Pitlands, Basingstoke, Hants, England. English papers please copy.

DIED.

STOCKHAM—At his late residence, Flagdard street, on the 17th inst., Frederick Stockham, aged 74 years.

NEW FEDERATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Four Colonies Join Their Fortunes on First Day of June—Arrangement of Political Parties in Parliament

CAPE TOWN, May 23.—On June 1, the four South African Colonies will merge their political systems and come under the administration of a single central government. The long crisis which culminated in the war divided South Africa into two hostile camps. On the one side were the supporters of Republican ambitions and of Boer racial ascendency, on the other hand the supporters of British supremacy and of racial equality. The surrender of Vereeniging marked the definite triumph of the British view. The main taproot of bitterness, the irreconcilable conflict embodied in the existence of rival flags and incompatible political systems in a singularly homogeneous country, was cut away. The cleavage, indeed, still continued. The defeated party remained in existence, a party organized on racial lines and primarily for racial objects.

But its leaders wisely recognized that those objects did not include the reversal of the verdict of the war, and concentrated their energies on the organization of their own supporters and on rallying fresh support by vigorous criticism of the administration of the victors. The British, on the other hand, once satisfied that the issue of the flag had been settled and that British institutions were to prevail, were content to dismiss the racial question from their minds and began to give play to their natural instinct of criticizing the government of the day. By the force of electoral gravitation the dissatisfied elements were absorbed by the solidly organized Boer parties in the several Colonies.

The result was seen in the elections in the new Colonies in 1907, and in Cape Colony in 1908. The Boer parties, Het Volk, Orangia Unie, and Bond, were returned by overwhelming majorities. But their return was largely due, in the Transvaal and Cape Colony at least, to British votes, and those votes have since affected both the composition and the policy of the governments in question. At the present moment South Africa, outside of Natal, is divided into two parties in each Colony. On the one side is a dominant party, essentially racial, but with that racialism more or less strongly modified by the presence of English supporters, by the strength of the opposition, or by the statesmanship of its leaders. On the other side is an opposition—"Progressives" in Cape Colony and the Transvaal, "Constitutionalists" in the Orange River Colony—non-racial in its objects, though mainly British in its composition. Between these parties there is no real conflict of principles. Both profess the same objects, and if there are profound differences of opinion between leading men in South Africa they are very far from coinciding with the party division. The fact is that the existing party system is an historical one, the outcome of past struggles, and represents no real cleavage of opinions or principles. Sooner or later it must either acquire a genuine differentiation or else break up and give place to some new line of division.

To a great extent that new line of division exists already, and South Africans generally are beginning to become conscious of its existence. From the tremendous struggle of the war, from the laborious work of reconstruction which followed, have at last emerged a new conception and a new point of view. The conception is that of a great and progressive South African nation, the equal in every respect of the older Dominions; the point of view that of constructive development. To those who are filled with this conception and who take this point of view the old racial issues, the old jealousies between town and country, old residents and new comers, seem merely trivial and irritating. The great thing to them is to develop South Africa, to work its industries to fill it with prosperous people, by fostering the inflow of capital and of immigrants. The spiritual founder of the new constructive idealism was Cecil Rhodes, its great practical preacher and exponent Lord Milner. But the conceptions which animated Rhodes and Milner have sunk deep into the minds of many who opposed them bitterly in the past, and who even today would be reluctant to recognize the extent of their influence.

than 11 years ago Louis Botha was an ordinary member of the Transvaal Volksraad, sufficiently alive to the shortcomings of Kruger's reactionary and aggressive policy to express his dissatisfaction, but without any power to influence the course of events. A few months later his courage, energy, and inborn generalship brought him to the supreme command of the Transvaal forces. For over two years he sustained against the whole might of the British Empire a struggle whose hopelessness he realized far better than any of his followers. When the individual combat came near it was his influence with his people that turned the scale in favor of a formal surrender which preserved the political cohesion and moral self-respect of the Boers and, incidentally, ensured his own supremacy as their political leader. In that capacity the Crown Colony administration found him a determined and sometimes captious critic. But throughout he remained unswervingly loyal to his interpretation of the agreement concluded at Vereeniging, and with a firm hand guided his people into the quiet channel of ordinary party politics.

In less than five years from the peace he was Prime Minister of the Transvaal. At the Union conventions his was the dominating figure, and his acceptance of and loyal adherence to the principles of complete union and equal political rights secured the triumph of those principles. That Genuine Boer and the first Prime Minister of a United South Africa is the almost universal opinion of South Africans. Mr. Merriman might conceivably secure an equally strong support among the Dutch element; Dr. Jameson would certainly be the first favorite of the English. But, like Themistocles of old, Botha would get all the second votes, in addition to the solid first vote of his own followers in the Transvaal.

Dr. Jameson's rise has in some ways been more remarkable. After the failure of the Raid it seemed as if the career that had begun so brilliantly in the administration of Mashonaland was over. For a time it looked as if Dr. Jameson would rest content with the part of public scapegoat, and his entrance into the Cape Parliament in 1900 was received with execration by the Dutch and a shrug of surprise by the British. The new member said nothing and waited events. Within three years events made him the leader of the Progressive party, and at their head he won a remarkable electoral victory in 1904. As Prime Minister he showed a statesmanship and breadth of view in smoothing over the bitterness of racial feeling and endeavoring to develop the natural resources of the Colony which completely dispelled any prejudice that may still have lingered against him. The general reaction throughout South Africa, strengthened by the exceptional severity of the economic depression, swept away his government in 1908, but without prejudicing his personal position. The approach of Union leaves him the leader of the Progressive party throughout South Africa, without a single rival.

General Botha and Dr. Jameson are now the two leading representatives of the new school of South African political thought.

GIVES EVIDENCE AGAINST TR

Former Employee of Suga finery Company is Pard and Appears as Witne Fraud Cases

NEW YORK, May 23.—Oliver zer, a man whose conscience hurt came back to New York today spectre from the grave, and with dom from the President in his p gave testimony at the trial of Ch Heike, secretary-treasurer of the ican Sugar Refining Company, with five subordinates, is charged conspiracy to defraud the Govern in underweight of sugar imports. zer, as superintendent of the comp Williamsburg (Brooklyn) docks two years for his participation in frauds; but he was quietly pardon the President last Thursday after ing three months and has made confession. From now on he wi the Government in its attempt to vict his former associates.

Spitzer's story on the stand did not directly connect Heike with frauds, but his confession resulte one arrest tonight. Jas. O. Bressl an employee of the Treasury Dep ment, and now a private detective, locked up in the Tombs charged perjury. Spitzen confessed tha attempted to bribe Bressinski to cealed the frauds, and the latter is leged to have denied this before a eral grand jury. This apparent flict brought about Bressinski's ar

Spitzer told an amazing story the stand today under direct ex ination and hurried from the cou the federal grand jury room. led to a rumor that his full co sion would result in another batc indictments. He was not cross amined because of the peculiar st tion created by his sudden app ance as a government witness. of the defendant lawyers had previo appeared for Spitzer when he was fendant, and for ethical rea could not now examine him. court ruled that they must agree someone to examine him on Wed day.

No promise of pardon bro about Spitzer's confession, say federal authorities. His conscie merely hurt him, but realizing importance of his testimony and legal obstacles likely to bar it be a convict, action was taken to store him to citizenship. When victed last February Spitzer decl the sugar trust had made him scapegoat, "to be hounded and run me after I had served it faithf for many years," he said. Today told how for years he had assis in the alleged frauds.

CORK'S LORD MAYOR IS VISITED BY MO

Arouses Indignation Amo Drivers of Cars—Boycotti and Cattle Driving in Va ous Parts of Ireland

(By Timothy J. O'Connor.)

DUBLIN, May 14.—An extraordina scene was witnessed this week at meeting of the Cork Corporation, p sided over by the Lord Mayor. R cently the Lord Mayor applied for p mission to run a motor omnibus serv to a suburb of the city, which trams do not reach and in which has property. The item was on agenda paper for consideration at meeting of the Council. The propo excited great indignation among t car-owners and hackney car-drivers the city, who looked on it as an attack on their interests. It was know that they intended to wait on the Co poration to record their protest, and view of this fact precautions we taken to prevent the Council (Cham from being overcrowded. Police a firemen were placed in charge of t entrances.

Soon after the proceedings beg the car-owning interests assembled the number of three hundred, an leaving their horses and cars,