THE PRESIDENT OF THE DUMA

St. Petersburg, June 15—M. Nicholas Khomiakov, president of the Duma, has passed thirty-five years of his life in the public service and had attained the rank entitling him to be addressed as "his excellency" before the Duma came into being, but he prefers, now as ever, to be known as the "Squire of Lipetsk," his charming estate in the province of Smolensk. To the Russian ear the name Khomiakov has much the same ring as the historic surnames Cecil, Harcourt, Verney, Neville to the Englishman, and for the same reasons, service through many generations to the sovereign of their country. In the last generation a Khomiakov, after the usual period of military service in which he won high rank during the wars in which he took part, developed a poetic genius that added a new lustre to the name and enriched Russian literature with some of the greatest productions of their kind. From this Khomiakov, his father, the president of the third Duma, doubtless derives his happy gift of expression which in his native language may be best described as "racy of the soil," but is not lost in any other of the three European languages, all of which M. Khomiakov, like most of the best "nobles" of Russia ,speaks familiarly. Unlike too many of his equals is M. Khomiakov in another respect; he has the instincts of the landed proprietor as we understand them in England; by choice he lives on his estate and administers it with an intimate knowledge of all details that is unfortunately by no means so common among the "nobles" of Russia as in the same class elsewhere in the world. Whether as head of a department of the government or, latterly, as president of Russia's first successful experiment in parliaments, M. Khomiakov's heart is with the lands he holds in trust from his forefathers, and has never yearned for the commoner ambitions of his class, distinctions at the Imperial court and the interminable ante-chambering idle life such ambitions involve to the ruin of that class which should be the backbone of every well-regulated kingdom. Yet the president of the Duma, or rather M. Khomiakov, as president of the Duma, is unmistakably very high in favor with his sovereign. There is as yet no established etiquette regulating the relations of the sovereign and the presidents of the legislative chambers, but M. Khomiakov has secured, thanks to his personal charm, the prestige of many precedents; whenever it seems good to the president of the Duma to report progress to the emperor of all the Russias, he requests an audience, and it is granted with a celerity that is eloquent of much in a land where the sovereign is hedged round with innumerable walls of Byzantine etiquette. And the audience is always a prolonged one, only once, I believe, under the hour, and of late generally much longer. In this transition period between the old regime and the new the emperor of Russia, one of the most conscientious of sovereigns in his fulfilment of his duties, is a sadly overdriven man, yet he finds time to hold M. Khomiakov in converse for as much as an hour and a half at a time, at intervals which are becoming shorter and shorter as the Duma progresses on its hopeful way.

To my request to give the readers of this brief article a little statement of the position now attained in Russia by constitutional ideas and practice, M. Khomiakov responded as follows:—

"The Duma is sometimes a little misunderstood in countries where constitutional rule has become the habit of generations and centuries. We are not the government of Russia. The idea of ruling by the votes of the people's representatives, though it partially existed in Russia in early times, has been in abeyance for many centuries. Therefore the Duma, before it can fulfil the task that is set before it, has much to do in training the nation. I believe the Duma is doing its most useful work at the present moment in educating, training, the nation—and the nation, in our case ,is a very complex entity indeed. If you would seek a fair parallel to the true meaning of 'all the Russias' I do not know that you could find it anywhere in the world outside your own empire. If you can imagine an English Duma representing, more or less fully, all the races over whom the flag of England flies you would still have to add to that idea, in order properly to appreciate some of the difficulties we have to deal with, the important fact that not a boy or girl in their teens, to say nothing of adults, has ever lived under or known any other form of government than that of absolute power delegated in an endless chain from the throne to the village elder. We have, therefore, first and foremost to educate the nation. The third Duma is constantly taunted with truckling to authority; that is quite a wrong view of what is being done. The shortlived predecessors of the third Duma also set out to educate the nation, but they began at the wrong end, with results that did not make for that stability which must be the end and aim of all good government. We have set before us another task, and I am satisfied that we are successfully accomplishing it. We have continued to exist for over eighteen months and the government of Russia, which is quite outside the Duma, is growing accustomed to us, has found it possible to work with us, to admit us to deeper and deeper insight into the complicated machinery of a government that has existed for centuries and must necessarily accommodate itself slowly to an altogether new set of conditions. There is something always very fascinating to a mob in the absolute power of autocracy and it is perhaps more difficult for Russians than for other nations to understand why the emperor does not with a stroke of the pen abolish this or that, establish that and the other—in the good old way. But that way is not the way of constitutionalism, which is very slow and not at all showy in its processes. We have not made all the Russian blacks white in a couple of sessions, and if we had succeeded in doing so nothing is more certain than that every white would very soon become a black again.

I think the progress we have made in the last session is satisfactory. I do not mean that the Duma has suddenly set right a great many of the wrongs that are always so easy to find in any country: we have not the power to do that. But our debates have very frankly, perhaps too frankly, disclosed the existence of things which should not exist in a well regulated community, and all men are thinking over what has been said. That, I take it, is the true essence of constitutional government after all. It is having its effect in a marked way already. I do not know whether you have noticed the change of tone that has come over the extreme Rights, the party that I once called the "revolutionaries of the Right" (i.e., the Black Gang). I am inclined to date the change from the moment when the emperor granted an audience to one of their leading members. Since that time they have undergone a certain evolution, and are interested in such questions as the economic improvement of the nation, where formerly they busied themselves with the superfluous task of defending the throne of Russia against the emperor and in defiance, actually, of the expressed wishes of his majesty. They are now subsiding into a much more useful sphere of activity and there is much promise in that change.

I am perfectly satisfied myself that the emperor is entirely in favor of our constitution. I cannot, of course, tell you what his majesty has said to me on the subject, but I think you must see, everyone must see, that the head of the state in Russia, in all that concerns his own actions, is a constitutional monarch. It remains for us to slowly and surely build up to the example set us by the emperor. Men's natures are not changed by a 'stroke of the pen,' and our chief task is to develop constitutional ideas in natures that have never known anything else in practice but the principles of absoluteism. It takes time, but it will not take us centuries, nor even, I believe, generations, for we are a people readily receptive of new ideas. The danger is lest we go too fast and fail to retain sufficient hold upon what we win. Meantime the government of Russia must go on, the daily needs must be met in the old ways wherever and whenever the process of development that we are promoting has not yetgone far enough to ensure due compliance with the methods of the new ideas. Remember again that the Duma represents as many nationalities as are to be found within your own wide empire, even our newspapers appear in forty odd different languages, and only our children under five years of age are beginning life in the new way, the rest of us, and especially all those who have been engaged all their lives in one or other branch of the government of Russia, of all the Russias, must come to the best compromise we can with our habits of thought and action, moving slowly and cautiously that we may avoid a new upheaval. It is not volcanic action that gives the power to move our steam engines, nor do sudden changes in the state make for real progress. We want, and I believe we are already beginning to get, the slow monotonous action of daylight everywhere to store up for us the energy that shall make our progress lasting."

THE EASTERN STRIKE.

Town of Inverness Asks for Military Protection.

Inverness, July 11—This town has asked for military assistance in protecting the peace and the request has been complied with by a special train of 167 officers, which left Halifax at six o'clock this afternoon. The troops are sent on a requisition signed by Mayor McLeod and two justices of the peace, Malcolm Campbell and D. A. Smith. A telegram came at midnight to Col. Humphery at Halifax asking for 100 soldiers to preserve order and to prevent the possibility of disturbances that were feared on Monday. The request was that the troops be sent by Sunday night and they were forwarded on a special train. There are 550 miners in Inverness, employed in the colliery and of that number Mayor McLeod says 304 were at work yesterday. The mine is owned by McKenzie and Mann. Stones were thrown at the miners as they came out of the mines yesterday afternoon by persons in a mob of 200 or 300 strikers and strike sympathizers. A Belgian woman threw a stone that inflicted an ugly wound on a worker. Shortly after military aid result in bloodshed and loss of property, was asked.

Glace Bay, N.S., July 11—At midnight John Moffat, grand secretary of the P.W.A., sent a telegram to the acting minister of militia, Ottawa, regarding the U.M.W. who are on strike here and who have indulged in a series of riots and who are forwarding a petition asking that the militia be withdrawn. The telegram says: On behalf of the P.W.A. representing about one half of the workingmen of the collieries we ask your protection of our families, our homes and our services. In our opinion the withdrawal of the militia would seriously imperil these and would result in bloodshed and loss of property.

Lethbridge Big Sale.

Lethbridge, Alta., July 10.—The biggest sale of agricultural lands ever held in Canada closed this afternoon, when the school lands sale concluded. Eight hundred and fifty-six parcels were sold and the total price was about a million and a half dollars. The land went high, averaging probably between twelve and fourteen dollars per acre.

The special Mower for up-land hay, built by Massey-Harris Co., is a world-beater.

AUTOISTS KILLED.

Car Shot Through Fence and Killed Occupants.

Montreal, July 9.—A double fatality occurred in the running of the fifth event on the programme of the first day's racing of the Automobile Club of Canada this afternoon. Running through the back stretch at a rate of close to a mile a minute, a 60-horse power Stearn's car plunged right through the outer fence and hurled J. K. Katchelder, of Newport, Vt., and James Twohy, of this city, to almost instant death. Batchelder was driving the car and Twohy occupied the seat to his left and was acting as his mechanic. Batchelder died while being carried to the ambulance, while Twohy passed away a few minutes later, being removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Batchelder's body presented a gruesome sight, as he was impaled by a large splinter of the fence through which the car dashed madly. The moment the car struck the fence the two men were hurled from their seats high in the air and fell almost directly below the spot where the car left the track. A burst tire is thought to have led to the momentary loss of control which was met with such horrible results.

The eighth lap of the race, which was for gasoline stock cars for 10 miles, and which drew the largest field of the afternoon, six cars, had been completed by the leader in the race when Batchelder in his 60-horse power car was through the back stretch. At the far turn he apparently lost control of his machine, and the few persons who were standing near the spot state that the car, coming on the outside, evidently trying to pass one of those in front, was seen to wobble and dash towards the outside fence. In the fraction of a second it had plunged through the fence, breaking it for a distance of 25 feet like tinder wood, then hurling through the air over the embankment that runs down steeply in the outside of the track, and landing nearly 40 yards away. At the racing speed at which the cars were travelling there was practically no chance of the driver making a recovery or avoiding an accident.

Batchelder drove in the opening event of the programme, which was the trial against time, but had some trouble with the machine and his time was slow.

A pathetic feature of his death and that of his companion, Towhy, was that up to a short time before the fatal race started it was unknown whether their car would be permitted to start. The card for the race was filled and the organizers of the races told them that their entry could not be accepted. It was accepted, however, at the last moment and Batchelder and Twohy started on the mad rush which ended in their deaths. The car was owned by Mr. Lorn Hale, well known here and in Ottawa, and was familiar on the streets of the city. Batchelder and Twohy worked on their car all last night fitting it up for the race. When the car was examined after the accident it was found that the front axle was broken, although it is more than probable that this break occurred after the smash.

BIG TIDAL WAVE STRUCK STEAMER

One Killed and Many Injured by Unexpected Cumulativ Wave Which Struck the Steamer Montserrat.

New York, July 11—One man was killed and six severely injured by a cumulative wave that struck the Spanish line steamship Montserrat on her voyage from Europe that ended here today. The wave met the ship Thursday morning in the midst of a comparatively calm sea so unexpectedly that several members of the crew and one passenger were hurled along the decks. Boatswain Jose Lenaires, who was in the stern of the vessel, was thrown heavily to the deck and so many bones were broken that the died before sunset. Five of the crew were hurled into the scuppers and bruised. The passenger who was hurt was able to leave the ship when she reached port. The ship was not injured. Many of the passengers are in transit and will remain on board until the vessel starts for Mexico on Wednesday.

Brandon Robbery.

Brandon, July 11—J. C Dowie, an old man from Manitoulin returning home from a visit to Calgary, was victimized here in transit on the Imperial Limited Friday afternoon to the extent of $180 by two confidence men who successfully made use of a half hour's wait here. One fell into conversation with him saying he was taking the body of his brother down east and after a little while a second crook appeared demanding $150, which he claimed he first owed him, or in default he would lift the corpse from the train. Thereupon the man from Manitoulin parted with the sum mentioned, receiving as security a worthless draft on Winnipeg for $1,000. Both men disappeared and suspecting he had been done he stayed over but to date nothing has been heard of the creditor, debtor or corpse.

Congress Approves Income.

Washington, D.C., July 12—Congress today passed the joint resolution submitting to the States a constitutional amendment authorizing the levying by congress of an income tax. The vote was 31 for to 14 against.

The position taken by the Maine, Massachusetts and Connecticut, men foreshadows the fight to be against the ratification of the amendment by the New England States. Twelve states can defeat the amendment by voting against it or by failure to consider the proposition.

To Settle Indian Trouble.

Hazelton, B.C., July 13.—Commissioner Stewart, of Ottawa, with Judge Howell, arrived yesterday to arrange a settlement of the Indian trouble. A big gathering of Indians was held this afternoon, but from it whites were vigorously excluded.

PRO-UNION SENTIMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Francis Asbury Carman Discusses Public Opinion in Canadian Magazine.

The political leader who should today appeal to the Newfoundland electorate on the question of Confederation would be disastrously defeated. But on the day when the leader of a party in the Island Colony makes up his mind to risk temporary defeat for the purpose of accomplishing Confederation, that day brings union between Newfoundland and Canada within the horizon of the proximate future. That leader must—unless the financial exigencies of the Island bring him extraneous aid—face an arduous campaign of education, but it will be a campaign crowned with victory.

These are the impressions left on my mind by a visit to St. John's made with the object of studying the political deadlock and the causes which led up to it. I went to the Island with the idea—which, I believe is prevalent in the Dominion—that the question of union with Canada was a dead issue in the politics of the Ancient Colony. That idea was changed into the impression just stated by what I saw and heard while talking with the leading politicians and with some of the business men of the Colony.

A Canadian observer in Newfoundland finds that the question of Confederation occupies a dual position. In the primary sense of the word, there is no such issue in politics; that is, there is no party which would dare to make it one of the planks in its platform. In a secondary sense, Confederation is one of the issues which has brought about the deadlock; that is, the charge that the Morris party was in favor of Confederation—despite the positive denial of Sir Edward Morris—was one of the strongest cards played by the party of Sir Robert Bond in the election of November last.

The origin of the present touchiness of politicians on the subject of union with Canada is traceable to the unpleasant experience of Sir Frederick Carter and Sir Ambrose Shea, the Newfoundland delegates to the Quebec Conference in 1864. Five years later, they appealed to the people on that issue, and their opponents came back with twenty-three seats out of an assembly of thirty-one. Though there have been negotiations with Ottawa since, no other politicians have repeated the experiment of an appeal to the country.

It is the attitude of the politicians which is responsible for the general impression which prevails in Canada as to the feeling of the Newfoundland people on this question. This impression was confirmed the day after I reached St. John's by an interview with Dr Lloyd, Sir Robert Bond's chief journalistic associate, who stated that ninety per cent. of the people of the Island were anti-Confederates. It was admitted that a few prominent men were in favor of union. Archbishop Howley, ex-Premier Bond's chief political bulwark, and Hon. Donald Morrison, one of the leaders of the People's party, are both avowed advocates of entrance into the Dominion, and some other men, mostly clergymen, have amounted themselves of the same opinion when on visit to Canada, these expressions of opinion were said to be confined to a small section of the population, while the great body of the inhabitants were strong Antis.

I was inclined to accept this situation until I discovered that staying at the same hotel with me were three merchants from the outports—men of influence—all three of whom were strong advocates of Confederation. These men came each from different parts of the Island. They were men who acted as intermediaries between the fishermen and the fish exporters of St. John's; which gave them at once an excellent opportunity of knowing the feeling of the fishermen and of exerting a real influence over them. With two of these men I talked personally; the views of the third I obtained from another Canadian staying in the hotel.

Their views may be summarised in this way. The residents of the outports—all settlements except St. John's, are known as outports—are opposed to Confederation because they have been told that it would mean a heavy increase in their taxes; that their windows, all their domestic animals and all their personal property would be taxed. If this wrong impression were dispelled by a campaign of education, and they understood that instead a higher taxation confederation would mean the opening up of the country, bonuses for the fishermen and new markets for the fish in Canada, and abroad through the services of Canadian commercial agents, instead of opponents of union they would become its advocates.

It is difficult for Canadians—in the face of the report of our agent in Newfoundland that one-fifth of the average Newfoundland income goes in taxes—to believe that such fears of heavier taxes as those just quoted could have any general influence but the fact is indubitable. In the historic election of 1869—which seems even more incredible—the people were gravely assured that if Newfoundland went into the Dominion, their children would be taken away to be used as gun-wads for Canadian cannon and that their young men would be drafted off to perish on the "desert sands" (sic) of Canada. In a more recent election a Canadian fisheries cruiser on her way from Great Britain to Canada and delayed off the coast waiting for the minister of marine and fisheries, was metamorphosed into a Canadian warship patrolling the shores of Newfoundland for the purpose of taking possession of the island. The soberer argument of heavier taxation was used in the election of 1869 and it was still to the front in the campaign of last autumn.

But probably the most striking statement made to me on this subject was the utterance of Hon. George Shea, a nephew of Sir Ambrose Shea (one of Newfoundland's representatives at Quebec in 1864), and a member of the late Newfoundland cabinet: "I do not think," said he, "that union with the Dominion would help Newfoundland much, as we are too far from the centre of government. It would hurt St. John's and the merchants strongly oppose it; they are certain of trade now, but would lose their assured position under confederation as have the merchants of Halifax. The merchants defeated it in 1869, when my uncle, Sir Ambrose Shea was one of the leaders of the confederate party, and my father, Sir Edward Shea, was also an advocate of it, but both were driven out of their constituencies. The people are still strongly opposed to it, and if put to the country it would be overwhelmingly defeated. I believe, however, that it will come some time. The colony can hardly go ahead at its present rate of expenditure without outside help. The people, though, will have to be educated before that date. They fear heavier taxation under confederation, which I admit is a mistaken fear. It is easier, nevertheless, to show people the disadvantage of union rather than its advantages. The advantages can only be realized when they have come into actual existence."

The most striking element in this statement is the expression of Mr. Shea's opinion that confederation is inevitable. He bases his opinion on financial grounds. It was just on these grounds that the last negotiations were based, but Sir Mackenzie Bowell declined to assume responsibility for the whole of the debt of the ancient colony and the burden of operating the railway through its largely unsettled territory.

Mr. Shea, it will be noticed, emphasized the necessity of the education of the people. But that would not be a very serious difficulty was indicated to me not only by the opinions of the fish merchants already referred to, but by the witness of Hon. Donald Morrison, who stated that his avowed advocacy of confederation had never injured him in his constituency.

There seem to be two main forces working against confederation at present. The islanders—whether of British or of Irish stock, the two main sources of the population—are fond of their independence. That is the first. the second is that the merchants of St. John's would undoubtedly lose their present solid grip on the trade of the island and with their grip on the trade their enormous influence over the fishermen. This prospect they naturally do not like, though they admit that they might under confederation reap absolutely larger profits. These merchants and their political friends—present and past—are, I am afraid, responsible for a good deal of the misinformation among the people as to the probable effects of annexation to the Dominion of Canada.

The two main influences, on the other hand, which are working for union, I take it, the growing financial needs of the government of the colony and the knowledge which is gradually spreading among the people of the advantages which would accrue from the opening up of the country by Canadian capital. The probability of a reduced cost of living through the abolition of the tariff wall between the two colonies is working in the same direction; but, on the contrary, the breaking down of the tariff wall is greatly feared by the merchants and manufacturers of St. John's and stimulates their efforts to combat the movement.

PARSON ON SPARKING.

Chicago Bishop Discusses the Subject Novel to Pulpit.

Spokane, Wash., July 10—Discussing the tremendous advantage to a preacher of being a scientific "sparker," Bishop W. E. Quayle, of Chicago said in the course of an address at the First Methodist church of Spokane, that any pastor who does not know how to "spark" ought to be ashamed of himself. "And," he added, "there is no use of 'sparking' a woman unless you can hold her hand. I cannot explain why this is so, but I do know that it has to be done, for I have been there myself.

Judging from the prolonged applause and the repeated nods of approval by the listeners in the amen corner following this remark, it is taken that the Chicagoan has started something right there in sunny old Spokane.

Bishop Quayle was assigned to speak upon Hall Caine and His Island, but he digressed several times to express his views on marriage and divorce, the influence of women and other questions. Here are a few of his sermonettes, gathered at random:—

"A foe of the home is always destructive of good order, civilization and decency.

"Slums are wherever deviltry is. I have seen slums in boulevards and in the home of millionaires.

"The solitary thing that keeps the world decent is the home. Abolish it and the world will go to the devil.

"Marrying is the greatest thing in the world, but from its very commonness we do not appreciate the fact.

"Anyone who slurs a woman's love insults the race. The world's life never gets and stays above the level of womanhood.

"In America man is a sort of a pocketbook for women. She wants him around at night because he is then about as good as a poodle.

"The making of home a sweet place and the raising of babies is often considered small business, but domesticity is still God's greatest necessity and always will be."

Grain Buyer Found Dead.

Arcola, Sask., July 10.—Adam Baird, buyer for the Northern Elevator Company, was found dead in his house yesterday. He was down town the evening before in apparently good health. Coroner Robertson opened an inquest yesterday, but adjourned it pending a post mortem. Baird's family are now visiting in the east.

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FELL FROM HORSE, NECK WAS BROKEN

New Comer Killed in Calgary Saturday Evening—Homesteader Near Stettler.

Calgary, July 11—Wm. Stanley, a young man who came here recently from Cobourg, Ont., had his neck broken Saturday evening by being thrown from a horse, and died Sunday morning. In company with a companion they started out for a ride. Stanley's mount was a quiet one and his fall the result of it stumbling. He was thrown off against the curb. He intended leaving Sunday for Stettler, where he had a homestead. V. Stanley, who lives at Devil's Lake, in the National park, is a brother and the body is being held here for instructions.

Pittsburg Miners Will Go Ont.

Pittsburg, Penna., July 12.—The strike of 180,00 miners employed by the Pittsburg Coal Co., which has been ordered for next Thursday morning received a black eye today when it became known that International President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America has refused to sanction it. Lewis made this announcement today before leaving his home in Bridgeport, Ohio, for Pittsburg, Kansas. The miners' officials here declare they will proceed with the strike.

Banker Shot by Doctor.

Kankakee, Ill., July 12.—J. B. Sayler, vice president of the First National Bank of Crescent City, Ill., a wealthy retired farmer and stock man was shot and instantly killed at 11 o'clock uSnday night by Dr. W. R. Miller, a well known practising physician at his home in company with his wife and his death resulted from the quarrel that ensued. After the shooting Miller went to his own home and retired, where he was ater awakened by the sheriff, placed under arrest and taken to Watseka, the county seat. A coroner's jury today held Miller guilty on a charge of murder.

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Quakes in Pacific Islands.

Sydney, Australia, July 11,—Several earthquake shocks have occurred recently in Genuphommeran, formerly New Britain, in the Bismarck Archipelago. No fatalities are reported.

Toronto Orangemen Parade.

Toronto, July 11.—Two thousand Orangemen paraded the streets to Massey Hall today. They were addressed by Dr. Wien Dixon.