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## MUST DEAL WITH EDUCATION ACT

### OLD COUNTRY LIBERALS COMMITTED TO CHANGES

**This is One of the Hardest Questions to be Faced by the New Government.**

London, Feb. 13.—The fact that the Liberals have a clear majority of 85 over all combinations between Unionists, Nationalists and Laborites in the new parliament, has completely upset calculations as to the course of events or probable legislation during the session of parliament for which the members assembled to-day for the dispatch of preliminaries. Before the extent of the victory had been realized it was expected that the policy of the government upon many important issues would be largely controlled by the labor party, and to a lesser extent by the Nationalists, or by a combination of the two. With a majority of 85 behind him, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman can carry out the general Liberal programme without running much risk, but there are questions on which the party is not a unit and which will cause the session to be troublesome if not stormy.

One of the first and by no means the easiest task of the new government will be the tackling of the new educational act of 1902-03, which has been the cause of so many long debates both in and out of parliament. Those who are demanding amendments to the acts claim that the mandate from the electors is clever "genuine popular control, no religious tests for teachers." There are differences of opinion as to how the changes are to be carried out, but on the principles they agree. In detail they ask for a great proportion of the cost of education to be a charge upon the imperial exchequer; the training of teachers to be more of an imperial than a local charge; the appointment of teachers to be under local control, but that the conditions of employment shall include the compulsory giving or receiving of denominational religious instruction; that parents have the right to send their children to some other place than the school for the purpose of receiving specific demonational instruction at the hands of religious pastors; subject to this elementary schools to be opened each morning with a simple family religious service.

In all this they expect powerful resistance on the part of Anglicans, with possible combinations against them among other denominations. In any event a change in the education act is a pledge to which the Liberal party in general, and to which the premier in particular is positively committed. That the act will be changed by a large majority vote in the Commons goes without saying, but the difficulty in carrying out the pledge to the people comes when the amendments reach the House of Lords.

The disestablishment of the Anglican church in Wales is another question bound to be raised on which the different denominations will clash, but is rather early to forecast the government's intentions in respect to this.

Changes in the Irish policy leading to what the Premier describes as "that larger policy," may be expected. Home Rule is still far off, though Irishmen profess to have some hope as a result of the introduction of a strong labor party. The labor candidates were supported by Irishmen as against Liberals, they favoring an Irish parliament. With the support of but 50 Laborites, the Nationalists cannot hope to attain their ends, but in addition to Labor there exists in the present parliament a Home Rule element inside the Liberal party. Should Labor gain in strength and elect another hundred members at the next election absolute Home Rule will be in sight. Modified Home Rule, putting an Irish house absolutely subservient to the Imperial parliament, might be an outcome of the life of the present parliament and be accepted as a step by the Nationalists and as a compromise by the House of Lords. There is no reason to believe that labor will lose the strength that it has gained. In fact the leaders have announced their intention of contesting every bye-election where they have the faintest hopes of success, and Home Rulers claim that absolute Home Rule will come with the next election.

The greatest question at present, however, is what will be the policy of the 50 Labor members who have secured seats at Westminster.

There are two distinct groups of Labor members, but on the main subjects in which labor is interested they are agreed.

The parliamentary committee of the Trades' Union Congress, which endorsed 30 of the 50 successful Labor candidates, has drawn up a general programme which includes a trade's dispute bill, amendment of the Compensation Act, amendment of the Trust Act, amendment of the Factory Acts, amendment of the Unemployed Act, abolition of Chinese labor in South Africa, establishment of a state pension fund at 60 years of age, extension of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, establishment of an eight-hour working day, adult suffrage and generally for the maintainence of free trade, extension of municipal trading and nationalization of means of transit and nautral resources in the kingdom.

The trade's disputes bill is placed first by Laborites, as it aims at restoring the legal status of trades' unions which was denied at the Taff Vale decision.

Among the amendments proposed to the Compensation Act is one providing that some system of state compulsory insurance should be established which will secure that employers shall have paid the necessary funds to compensate for all the accidents or diseases arising out or incidental to the nature of employment.

The amendments to the Trust Act aim at "preventing stoppages of any description from wages." The amendment of the Unemployed Act is described, "so that employment can be found at trade union rates for those unable to find work."

The old-age pension proposal is the establishment of a scheme to provide all citizens over 60 years of age with a pension of at least five shillings a week, the entire cost to be borne by the Imperial exchequer. The miners delegates brought the 8-hour working day to the front, but the Trades Union Congress proposes that any union if it so wishes can have its trade exempted. There is also a difference of opinion respecting adult suffrage, some of the unions favoring women suffrage and others opposing it.

Labor members endorsed by the congress are pledged to an amendment to the Education Act, securing educational freedom and state maintenance, state compulsory attendance up to sixteen years of age, secular education in state supported schools, the establishment of training schools for teachers.

Beyond the programme outlined Labor members are free to support or oppose the government, but generally they will be guided by their leaders.

J. Kier Hardie, the leader of the group supported by the Labor representative committee, in an article has pointed out that he and his followers have "No option but to sit in opposition, since to do anything else would be to belie their professions of political independence. In all probabilities a sessional policy will be decided upon. Needless to say each measure introduced by the government will be judged upon its merits, but from time to time the party will be under the necessity of taking its bearings and of deciding how far its duty consists in giving a general support to the government or entering upon a militant policy to force the hands of the government in respect to certain measures."

Mr. Hardie expects the first conflict between the Labor members and the government over the question of legislation to restore freedom of action to the trades' unions. Labor has many questions which they will ask parliament to consider, and if the Labor members have their way a great part of the session will be devoted to their bills.

Swearing in Members.

London, Feb. 13.—Although the ceremonial and official opening of parliament will not occur until February 17th, and while no legislative work can be undertaken until after the King's speech has been delivered on the occasion, the second parliament to King Edward assembled this afternoon for the election of a Speaker of the House of Commons. This was the only business to-day, and the swearing in of members will occupy the balance of the week.

The House of Commons meets under conditions of unusual interest, and evidence of this was seen in the wild rush for seats at midnight when the spectacle at the entrance of the House of Parliament at Westminster resembled the entry to a pit on the first night of a play by a popular author.

Nearly 300 of the members were entirely new to parliamentary life as a consequence of the upheaval caused by the general election, and the House of Commons ushers had a difficult task in differentiating between members and outsiders who attempted to take advantage of the occasion to view the proceedings.

Outside the House a great crowd showed keen interest in the proceedings, criticizing or cheering, according to their political bias, the better known members, while the arrival of the Yeomen of Guard to make the historic search of the vaults for a Guy Fawkes, with all the time-honored formalities, evoked unbounded enthusiasm.

Labor Party's Chairman.

London, Feb. 12.—The new labor party members of parliament to the number of 30 who were nominated under the auspices of the labor representation committee, held their first meeting in a committee room of the House of Commons this afternoon and elected J. Kier Hardie chairman for the coming session. The members who attended the meeting also decided that they would sit on the opposition side of the House. This group is distinguished from the rest of the labor by the fact that it is pledged not to enter into an alliance with the radical party. The meeting also decided to co-operate with the trade unionists members on labor bills without formally allying themselves with that party.

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Why are the customers of a coffee stall like a regiment of soldiers?—Because they stand at teas (stand at ease).

When is a prisoner like a leaking boat?—When he is bailed out (baled out).

Why is ice like lessons?—Because it is cooling (it is schooling).

## MR. BALFOUR ON FISCAL QUESTION

### STILL IN FAVOR OF POLICY OF REFORM

**Declares the Result of the General Elections Cannot Be Accepted as Final.**

London, Feb. 12.—Arthur J. Balfour's dialetical skill has again served him well and properly reinstated him in the leadership of his party. He has still to run the gauntlet of the party meeting which has been arranged to be held Thursday. But after the speech which he delivered in this city to-night at a banquet given to Sir Edward Clarke, former solicitor-general, and Alban G. Gibbs, who has relinquished the seat in parliament to which he was recently elected in order that Mr. Balfour may have another opening to obtain a place in the House of Commons, it is fairly safe to say that little further will be heard of any alternative leadership. Whilst his speech was fully as ambiguous as any of his previous utterances, the former premier declined to accept the country's verdict declined to accept tions as final. He declared himself still for a policy of fiscal reform in terms only a

Trifle More Definite

than the formerly employed which is accepted by the Chamberlain organs as by far the clearest and most unmistakeable utterance Mr. Balfour has yet given his countrymen.

The Standard, which headed the movement to displace Mr. Balfour from the Unionist leadership, will in to-morrow's issue complain of his indefiniteness, but will say: "We are glad to think his speech makes it possible for tariff reformers to accept him as the leader of the Unionist party and paves the way for unanimity at Thursday's meeting of the party."

Mr. Balfour had a flattering reception. He looked rather tired and worn but spoke with great energy and managed to please all sections of the party, the gist of his speech being that the policy he was advocating could not be called protection, and that as the present government is in for a long term there is no immediate necessity of elaborate methods to attain the end they all desired.

Mr. Balfour, whose speech had been anticipated with intense interest as his reply to Joseph Chamberlain's pronouncement, spoke at great length, confining himself mainly to fiscal questions. He maintained that the results of the general election could not be accepted as a final verdict against fiscal reform. He declined to argue the question of protection versus free trade but maintained that the policy he has hitherto advocated is altogether apart from the controversy. His policy was designed so far as might be to

Diminish the Burden

on British industries. This policy is hostile to the tariffs other industrial countries have imposed, he said. In countries where hostile tariffs did not exist it was the intention to preserve neutral markets, and at the same time preserve the interests of the British colonies on an equal footing. It was, he said, a policy intended to maintain an increased foreign market for British manufacturers. Protection was an attempt to keep the home market against equal competition from foreign countries.

Mr. Balfour said the sentiment favoring his policy was not diminishing but increasing, and unless it were carried out he believed as the world became more and more industrialized and as civilized nations brought more and more weaker nations under control the question of markets for Great Britain would assume proportions which could not be ignored. The world saw great nations using not only diplomatic but their whole military and naval force in order to push their commerce.

Mr. Balfour said he viewed the industrial conditions in the United Kingdom with the greatest alarm, possibly nations which built up industries behind tariff walls were acting foolishly, but nevertheless they did it and the result undoubtedly was injurious to the United Kingdom. Mr. Balfour asked was it possible to carry out retaliation unless a general tariff formed a part of the scheme. He

Declined to Commit Himself

on that point, but he said what the country had to make up its mind to was: "Is the end at which we are aiming worth making a sacrifice for?"

The cause of tariff reform, Mr. Balfour said, must be delayed some years, but in the meantime it was the duty of the opposition to the present government to point out the mistakes of the latter and direct the country along the best lines looking to the future of the country.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said that never had a government been returned with a large majority without a cause which it wanted to carry out without any great personality to guide it, but he was ready to concede the present government even longer life than five years.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour welcomed the workingmen in parliament, but said he doubted if the present labor representatives was destined to introduce legislation beneficial to the country or which the Unionists would support.

LYING IN STATE.

Body of King Christian Moved From Palace to Church.

Copenhagen, Feb. 13.—The coffin containing the body of King Christian was removed at 6 o'clock this morning from the palace to the Christianberg church, where it will lie in state until February 15th. The Crown Prince and other members of the royal family, the court officials and army and navy officers followed the hearse on foot through the crowd-lined streets.

After a brief service at the church the royal party returned to the palace leaving the body in charge of a guard of army and navy officers, who will remain day and night stationed at the head and foot of the catafalque.

The public will be admitted to the church at stated hours daily.

Hours before the church was opened the vicinity was densely thronged with those desirous of paying their last respects to the body of the old monarch. The line from the church door was fully a mile long when the doors were opened to the public and thousands passed the bier during the subsequent two hours. The German minister during the morning placed two enormous floral tributes from Emperor William at the foot of the catafalque.

## FAMOUS FORTRESS IS NOW EMPTY

### KEEPERS OF RUSSIAN PRISON DISBANDED

**Last of Famous Political Prisoners Sent to Siberia to Serve Remainder of Sentences.**

St. Petersburg, Feb. 13.—Five famous political prisoners, the last inmates of the Schlusselburg fortress, were taken from their cells last night and sent to Siberia to serve the remainder of their sentences. They were Karpovitch, who killed Minister of Education Bogaloff in 1901 for forcibly enrolling student demonstrators in the army; Gershunin and Melnikoff, accomplices in the assassination of Interior Minister Sipiaguine, and organizers of the fighting organization of the social revolutionists, Sasenoff, the murderer of Interior Minister Von Plehve, and his accomplice, Sekorsky. The sentences have been materially ameliorated by the Emperor's amnesty decree of November last.

The frowning stronghold, the casements of which since the reign of Catherine II., when the authors Radishoff and Novikoff were imprisoned for their liberal ideas, have always harbored political prisoners, and within which most of the executions of the terrorists of later years have occurred, is now empty and the keepers have been disbanded.

MEMPHIS CUP CASE.

Former Vice-President of Trotting Association Urges an Immediate and Thorough Investigation.

New York, Feb. 13.—Characterizing the Memphis gold cup case as the most deplorable turf scandal he had ever known and one calculated to work untold injury to harness racing interests, David Bonner yesterday declared to Major P. P. Johnston, president of the National Trotting Association, that he deemed it the duty of that organization to investigate at once the charges made against E. E. Smathers, and either mete out swift punishment to the conspirators or brand the accusations as false if found to be untrue.

Speaking with all the vehemence at his command, the former vice-president of the National Trotting Association added: "As the guardian of harness racing, the National Trotting Association owes it to the sport to take cognizance of the case without waiting for a trial in the civil courts, a year or two hence, which will punish nobody and perhaps decide nothing except the legal title to the cup. In my opinion, Mr. President, the importance of the case demands a special meeting of the board of review, and I hope you will call one as soon as the parties to the case are ready to be heard." 6

PRINCESS ENA'S MARRIAGE.

King Edward Has Been Asked to Withhold His Consent.

London, Feb. 13.—The anticipated protests against the marriage of Princess Ena, of Battenberg, to King Alfonso of Spain have commenced with a petition from the Imperial Protestant Federation, which has a large membership, appealing to King Edward to withhold his consent. The federation declares that the proposed marriage has caused the deepest sorrow and distress to Protestants and that the Princess's intended entry into the Roman Catholic church has greatly shocked them. The King's answer to this first officially formulated disapproval is awaited with interest.

## GERMANY DOES NOT EXPECT AGREEMENT

### TO RESULT FROM ALGECIRAS CONFERENCE

**The Failure Will Lead to a Long Period of Unrest in European Affairs.**

Berlin, Feb. 13.—Some exchanges of suggestions between this and other governments regarding the Algeciras negotiations are proceeding, although there is really no expectation of an agreement. Both France and Germany have taken up seemingly unyielding positions, France for a general mandate in Moroccan affairs and Germany for a combined administration by all the interested powers.

The view of the German foreign office is that if France intended to insist on a paramount position in Morocco, why did she take part in the conference? If Germany should now agree to give over Morocco to France, the efforts of years would be fruitless and a long period of unrest in European affairs it is believed would begin, the issue of which no one ventures to predict. It is likened in official quarters, however, to the period from 1866 to 1870 when the economic life of the principal continental powers was disturbed continuously by fears and rumors of war. The dissolution of the Algeciras conference while not in itself the cause of war talk will certainly be succeeded by a revival of mutual distrust between France and Germany.

Suspicion was aroused here to-day by the news from Lalla Marina, province of Oran, Algeria, that the Moorish pretender Bu Hamara is assembling the independent tribes for a foray against towns near the Algerian frontier. As the pretender is considered to be fully controlled by the French, this activity at this moment is disquieting as indicating that France has resumed her forward policy in Morocco.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Pastor Rebuked in Church—Fire Near Whirlpool Rapids Caused Damage Estimated at $125,000.

St. Catherines, Feb. 12.—During the service at Thorold Presbyterian church yesterday, Rev. J. W. McLeod, pastor, referred to the movement to reopen the Mansion House, whose license was cut off by the police commissioners a short time ago. He said he understood that a number of prominent citizens, including some of the members of his church, had signed a petition to the commissioners asking for a new license. "Any man or woman who signed that petition is not a Christian," declared Mr. McLeod emphatically. At these words George Turner, ex-mayor of Thorold and county commissioner of Welland, arose in his family pew and said: "I want to say to you, Mr. McLeod, that I am one of those who signed the petition to open the hotel. I had good reasons for so doing and I want to say that I consider myself as good a Christian as any one in this church." Mr. McLeod made no reply to Mr. Turner, but continued his sermon. The affair has caused a big stir in Thorold.

Demands for Farms.

Calgary, Feb. 12.—Notwithstanding the vigor with which the C. P. R. irrigation project here has been rushed the demand for farms is fully up to the available area. Thousands of acres around Gleichen have been sold and settled and the lands are attracting especial attention from farmers in irrigated states of the union. Some 110,000 have been placed on the market since the new year and the work of extending the system will be vigorously prosecuted this season and this area will be increased to 300,000.

Governor-General's Visit.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—Lor dand Lady Grey reached Montreal to-day with their family and suite, for a visit of ten days, during which they will occupy Lord Strathcona's residence. An extended list of private and public functions will keep them fully occupied.

Treed by Wolves.

Kenora, Ont., Feb. 12.—Wolves are so numerous about the lake at night that it is impossible to get Indians to travel after dark. One Indian a few nights ago was compelled to stay in a tree all night, with a ravenous pack of wolves thirsting for his blood beneath him. They only retired as daylight came on.

New Rails.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The Toronto Street Railway Company has ordered 5,000 tons of 90-pound girder rails from the Lorraine, Ohio, plant of the United States Steel Company. This, with 1,000 tons of hand, will enable the company to relay 42 miles of system.

Cars Destroyed.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 12.—The car barns of the International Railway Company, near Whirlpool rapids, on the Canadian side, were destroyed by fire early this morning. A snowplough and 27 cars were burned. The loss is $125,000. It is feared that the company may move its divisional headquarters to Buffalo in consequence of the fire.

MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

Delegates Refuse to Admit That a Crisis Has Been Reached.

Algeciras, Feb. 13.—The reports circulated in European capitals that a crisis had been reached at Algeciras are not borne out by the actual conditions here.

The negotiations on the police questions are proceeding uninterruptedly, but have reached a bed-rock point on which neither the French nor the German delegates show any disposition to yield. This firmness on the part of both sides has caused some apprehension of an eventual deadlock, but delegates, so long as the negotiations continue, will not admit that a crisis has been reached.

Inquiry to-day among the other delegates showed that they are confident of a successful result.

The delegates deprecate the alleged attempts of the German press to persuade the public that if the conference fails it will be the fault of France and Great Britain.

NIAGARA FALLS.

President Roosevelt Is in Favor of Movement Looking to Their Preservation.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—President Roosevelt was urged to-day to use his influence to preserve the Falls of Niagara, one of the great natural wonders of the world. Mrs. Mirian Mason Greeley, of New York, president of the National Society of the Daughters of the Empire State, presented to the president a petition bearing 2,500 names praying that the president and congress, through the enactment of suitable legislation, prevent the destruction of the grandeur of Niagara Falls by the diversion of the falls by corporations. The president assured Mrs. Greeley that he was in sympathy with the movement started for the preservation of the falls and will do what he could to promote it.

BRYAN'S RESIGNATION.

His Reasons for Withdrawing From Board of Illinois College.

Jacksonville, Ill., Feb. 13.—Wm. J. Bryan, writing from Hongkong, it was announced to-day, has sent his resignation as trustee of Illinois College declaring that he would not serve a school where the board of trustees was in favor of accepting funds from "Carnegie or any other trust owners, who are attempting to subsidize the college of America from preventing the teaching of economic truth."

INDIFFERENT TO LAST.

William Williams Executed at St. Paul For Double Murder.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 13.—William Williams was hanged this morning for the murder on the morning of April 13th, 1905, of John Keller, aged 16 years, and his mother, Mrs. Frederick S Keller. Williams met his fate stoically, maintaining to the last the indifference which has characterized his actions during his trial and imprisonment.

JOURNEY TO POLE.

Captain Amundson Announces That He Will Make Trip.

Dawson, Feb. 13.—The announcement comes from Eagle, from Capt. Ronald Amundson, that he will undertake a journey to the North Pole. He says he will undertake the journey after he has completed the circumnavigation of the western hemisphere and reached his home in Norway.

PEACE AT LAST.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 13.—Arthur C. Carson, representing Thomas Cole, of Butte, to-day took possession of all the mines and mining property of F. A. Heinze and the United Copper Co. in Silver Bow country, which have been in controversy or litigation with the Amalgamated Copper Co. This means that peace has come to the warring copper mining interests or Butte.

PHISONER'S MARRIAGE.

Man Who Is Serving Term of Six Months Wedded.

Montreal, Feb. 12.—A marriage took place in Montreal jail this morning and brought with it the end of a courtship in which the course of true love had bee nanything but smooth. The contracting parties were Camillo Rugillo and Maria Acelo. The happy groom is serving out a six months' term for attempted grevious assault on Pietro Acelo, fother of the bride, and on its expiration must furnish bail or serve another six months. It seems that the parents of the bride had very decided objections to the suit of Rugillo, who thereupon carried the lady off with him. Furthermore, he went to visit his prospective parents-in-law, armed with a revolver and a bowie knife, which he was accused of flourishing in dangerous proximity to their persons. The result was that he was tried on a charge of attempted murder and was sent to jail for six months. In the meantime, as he expressed his perfect willingness to marry Miss Acelo, and as she gave assent, the court decided that the best thing was to have the ceremony performed. It is understood that a petition will be prepared immediately for the release of the bridegroom in order that he may start on his honeymoon.

## PREPARING FOR TROUBLE IN CHINA

### ACTION OF UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT

**Another Regiment Will be Sent to the Philippines—The Views of a Chinese Officer.**

(Associated Press.)

New York, Feb. 13.—A Washington dispatch to the Times says:

"The war department is making preparations to send another regiment of infantry to the Philippines in anticipation of an outbreak in China, which will necessitate armed intervention. There is no effort at either the war or state departments to conceal the fact that the adminsitration regards the situation in China with grave anxiety, and is deeply apprehensive of having to make a campaign there in the coming summer. Officials of the state and war departments are not saying anything about a phase of the situation which is the occasion of much discussion among another class of Washington residents, who are in a position to know what is going on generally in the world.

"Amongst these men there is almost as much apprehension of war between Germany and France in the early summer as there are on the part of the administration of an outbreak in China. It is pointed out that if that occurs the United States will be the only power that will be able to maintain order in China.

"Japan, just beginning to recover from a strain of her war with Russia and faced by a widespread famine, is not in a position to take any considerable part. Russia is out of the question. That leaves only England, France and Germany, all of whom, it is pointed out, would be engaged in the European war."

Discredits Report.

New York, Feb. 13.—A special to the Herald from Springfield, Mass., says regarding the anti-foreign outbreak predicted in China for February 24th, Col. Chan Chee, director of the imperial military academy at Hunan, China, who is one of the high commissioners touring the United States, said last night:

"I do not think there is a word of truth in it. In the first place the reform associations are without the money to conduct the uprising, which they are said to have planned; secondly, they are without power to put such a plan into operation even if they had the money. If such a thing were brewing the government would have discovered it long ago, and put the conspirators under arrest."

Disquieting Advices.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—While not regarding an anti-foreign uprising in China as exactly imminent, Secretary of State Root is convinced that it is his duty to pursue the course he has already outlined for protection of American life and property in China. He has not hesitated to express this view to his congressional callers. Advices from the Orient are disquieting. From the fact it is clearly established that the Chinese government, while not perhaps actually aiding the development of the anti-foreign sentiment, has not exerted itself to prevent the spread of the anti-American boycott. Notwithstanding the publication of the numerous proclamations by the viceroys, Mr. Root will continue to urge upon Secretary of War Taft the adoption of proper military precautions to meet any emergency which may arise.

PLEASURE SEEKER DROWNED.

Member of Launch Party Lost His Life in Seattle.

Seattle, Feb. 12.—Domenico Coheccio, an Italian who lives at 853 Rainier boulevard, was drowned in the bay at the foot of Connecticut street yesterday afternoon within sight of his friends who were his companions in a launch party. The body was recovered soon after the man slipped into the water but he had breathed his last before his companions were able to get to him.

James Sposari, a cousin of the man who was drowned, and a party had intended to take a launch ride on the bay and were boarding their boat when Coheccio slipped from the gang plank into the water. Immediately those who had preceded him and those who were still on the wharf were thrown into confusion. Coheccio had gone down several times before he was caught by one of the party. When he was brought out on the dock every effort was made to resuscitate him. He was rolled about on the wharf and attempts were made to set up artificial respiration but without avail. Life was extinct.

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Why is a cherry like a tyrant?—Because it is hard-hearted.

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What is the most dangerous kind of assassin?—The man who takes life cheerfully.