# WISDOM OF OWL NOTHING TO THIS

## Seattle Lawyers Discover That It Is Policy to "Throw a Scare" Into Victoria's Matrimonial Boom

Seattle, July 29.—It is contended here by some of our foremost and highest candle-powered legal lights that marriages made in Canada for the purpose of evading our grand new law can be voided in this state.

The question is arousing much interest here especially among some of the leaders of flocks who are losing money at the rate of about $5.00 a day during the marriage season.

This theory was first broached by one of our most illuminative lights in the legal world. He argued and allowed that any marriage contract made in Victoria for the purpose of escaping the conditions provided in the new Washington State Law was absolutely void in Washington State. In fact, according to this legal light, couples tying themselves up in this fashion were not even engaged when they got back to Washington.

A few days after this search-light of the legal world shot forth his overwhelming illumination a Human Question Mark blew into his office and required to know. The Human Question Mark put it this way:

"How the mischief can you fellows tell whether a couple goes to Canada to avoid the legal restrictions of the State of Washington or to be married amidst the scenery of that justly-famous town?"

The Legal Light puffed his cigar for a few moments in silence, and then he turned to the Human Question Mark with a smile.

"That," said, he, "is easy. The idea is this. When I find out that one of our Washington state fellows is keeping company with one of our Washington State girls and things get to look kind of serious I just put a detective on the track to keep tabs on them. Disguised as Cupid this detective hangs from the chandelier in the drawingroom and perches on the rear of the tonneau, and is, in fact, always on the job. He overhears all the arrangements and reports to me, and in this way I can tell whether or not the couple is going to Canada for the sake of the scenery or to escape the marriage restrictions here."

"Well, I'll be jiggered," said the Human Question Mark, "if that don't beat my time. Why, I was a going to marry old Miss Samanthy Lane what's been living up on the hill for the last forty year, but I'll be buckwheat-caked if I'm going to answer all them questions that legislature wants to ask a fellow. Drag-harrer me if I don't go to New York to get married, and if you fellows send that there Cupid detective he's liable for to come back express, and badly busted up."

However, notwithstanding a few little difficulties that seem to be in the way, such as practicable means for proving evasion of the marriage laws our high-powered legal candles are dead set on making Canadian marriages void in this state.

But not only this, their ambition goes even farther, and it is now their intention to think up a scheme to make the new laws operative in the last degree. If the present plans go through, not only marriages made in Canada will be void here, but matches made in Heaven will have no show at all.

## McCURDY AND BALDWIN

### Completing Preparations For the Official Trials of the "Silver Dart."

Petewawa Military Camp, July 29.—"I cannot say when the official test will be. It will be a week or ten days before we have things in shape for flights," said aeronaut Baldwin last night. "We are getting new engines for the 'Silver Dart.' Apart from that there is nothing really new. There will be no official trials for several days yet."

Baldwin and McCurdy think that the coming flights will be successful and hope to get a speed of forty miles an hour out of the new engines they are installing and which will later be used in the official tests. The efforts of Bleriot and Latham during the past week have been discussed by the officers and men in camp and naturally have added much interest and speculation as to the coming Petewawa experiments.

## MACAO PIRATES CAPTURED

### Fifty Cut-Throats Captured Without Even a Show of Resistence.

Hongkong, July 29.—Fifty pirates, including five women who had the charge of three kidnapped children, have been captured by the Portuguese police at Macao, according to advices from the Jesuit mission. The pirates are believed to be the same who recently held a New Zealand business man eleven months for a ransom of $300, which was eventually paid, but not until the poor prisoner had been so misused that his death occurred within three weeks after his restoration to freedom. In respect to the capture just reported, the Macao police obtained information that a gang of pirates had taken a house in the city from which headquarters they intended working a systematic scheme of evil-doing. So complete was the police information that the authorities decided to raid the house. Fearing that the robbers might set fire to the building the fire brigade took part in the raid. The house was surrounded by the military, and those within were called on to surrender. The police knew the men had arms, and it was apparently thought they would resist arrest. One man put his head out of the window, and a policeman, fearing he was about to shoot, shot him. The inmates offered no resistance, and were all arrested. The men had no offensive weapons, and none were discovered in the house. Suspicions pointed to a well connected with the house. This well was pumped out by the fire brigade, and in it were found some fire arms, swords and other weapons. The persons arrested are not Chinese from the vicinity of Macao, but are supposed to come from elsewhere.

LONDON, July 29.—Lord Strathcona yesterday received the Standard of Empire boys, who today will dine with Lord Roberts at Ascot.

# WILD MAN STORY RECEIVED WITH SUSPICION

## Pemberton Meadows Chief Ordered to Vancouver for Examination — "Massache Iktas" May Be Tracked

The fantastic story which comes from a mainland Indian tribe, alleging that a wild man and woman roam the forest primeval in the vicinity of their lodging houses at Pemberton Meadows, and that they have fell designs on the native children, is not credited by the Provincial police. Nevertheless, so well corroborated in the narrative that the authorities have decided that an investigation is imperative.

Instructions have been issued by Superintendent Hussey to have the chief of the Indians brought down to Vancouver that he may be questioned as to the authenticity of the reports. If he tells the same story that has reached the ears of the police in the form of reports from Roman Catholic priests, constables and others, a man will be ordered into the district where the wild creatures are supposed to have their cave, to track them down and, if possible, effect their capture.

It is believed that, when the circumstances have been probed, it will be found that the klootchmen and young children are responsible for the weird tales which are causing all the trouble. They claim that a man and woman, wild eyed, wearing long and unkempt hair, dressed in leather jackets, and brandishing short rusty swords haunt the country, threaten the natives, and make night uncanny with their discordant shrieks. Before any definite steps are taken by the police, they are going to question the tribe's chief closely. Only in the event of his lending his support to the tales, will a constable be despatched in chase of the creatures bearing human shape.

## TRUMP CARDS HELD BY LABOR

### Unskilled Workmen in Exceptional Demand in Consequence of Harvesting.

"Labor is scarce; men, unemployed and willing to work, are almost as hard to find as icicles on a mid-summer day."

So remarked a prominent member of one of the contracting firms engaged in the grading of the Alberni extension to the E. & N. Railway. He stated, in the course of conversation with an Evening Post representative, that it would be a difficult matter, and certainly expensive, to continue operations during the next few months. Workmen demanded almost twice as much as they had been in the habit of getting previously and as, if they were allowed to go there would be none to take their places, they controlled the situation. From the contractor's viewpoint it was exceedingly awkward but for the men it was a bonanza. However, it was not thought that the laborers would hold the trump cards long.

Conditions at present were peculiar. There was so much doing. No man, who wanted work, need remain idle. All through the Northwest the crop was being harvested. Everyone knew what that meant. Anyone who went into the prairie with this season and was able and willing to do a hand's turn would be taken on for the asking at an exceedingly decent wage. Then there was construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific, on the Canadian Northern, on extensions to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and last, but not least in the mind of Victorians, there was the work under way on the island line. Naturally such a large number of big things moving at the same time, in a young and comparatively sparsely populated country, absorbed all the workmen available. The market was pumped dry, or so it appeared in the West, and the men were in a position to ask for and to receive anything at all within reason.

With the garnering of the wheat throughout that belt which has been dubbed the "Granary of the Empire" would come the change. Thousands of men would be freed, many would come West, and it would not be so difficult for the island contractors to secure workmen at the regular remuneration.

Asked whether there was any truth in the assertion that the alien labor regulations of Canada were being disregarded by the Grand Trunk Pacific people in the importation of men from the United States for work on the line he could not give any definite expression of opinion. But he declared that it wouldn't be surprising if it proved to be correct. That the G. T. P. was badly in need of labor, that the construction was being impeded because of lack of men, and that for some reason or another it was hard to keep those who did go into the northern country for the company were open secrets.

Chiefly because of this progress in British Columbia had not been as satisfactory as was expected. Of course, there was another reason, namely, the fact that it was only possible to forward supplies from points direct east and west to the scene of operations, whereas on the prairies stores could be forwarded from all directions. This was an advantage that could not be over estimated. It was his belief, and he affirmed that the opinion was corroborated by all identified with the railway business, that the G. T. P. could never be completed through to the Pacific Coast by 1911, the time specified in their understanding with the Dominion Government.

## MORE DYNAMITING

### Lives Imperilled Through Dastardly Destruction of Coalcutters' Home

Glace Bay, July 29.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the house of Louis Guthro, a coal cutter residing at old Gardiner mine. James Strange is married to Guthro's daughter, and resides with him. The inmates of the house are Guthro and his wife, Strange and his wife and two small children.

After midnight Guthro heard footsteps about the house, and got up to look out of the window. He saw a man run out of the yard, and at that moment an explosion took place immediately under the part where he was standing. No one dared to go out to examine the damage. When daylight came they found that some explosive had been inserted under the house through a hole in the underpinning, and had been fired by a fuse.

Numerous pieces of iron pipe and sections of burned fuse were found. Some of the shingles were blown off and the boards loosened from the studding.

# CITY WILL FORCE THE COMPANY'S HAND

## If Drafted Agreement Isn't Accepted By V. & S. People Council Will Push Court Proceedings

What has happened to the mooted agreement between the Victoria & Sidney Railway Company and the city? This question was asked of City Solicitor Mann today. He replied that the delay in coming to a settlement of all outstanding differences was no fault of the city. The railway people interested in the V. & S. line and ferry had had a consultation with the civic authorities, terms had been arranged by which the company's depot would be moved to Blanchard street, an improved service inaugurated with more rolling stock, and the Market building again placed in the hands of the municipality. With a copy of this agreement the railway people had left the city, promising to consider the several provisions, and let the council know whether they were satisfactory. No reply being received, and the City Solicitor concluding that the company was but "playing" with the city to obtain a delay in the proceedings being instituted in court, had taken the matter up before the Chief Justice and arranged to have the case brought up on September 2—immediately after the long vacation.

That the city also was taking an active part in the little legal controversy being waged between the representatives of the two parties the City Solicitor declared was a false rumor. The city's position was simple. It was the desire of the mayor and aldermen to have the matter settled as soon as possible. The agreement as drafted, which gave the city control of the Market building and assured the inauguration of a service that would bring Saanich and Gulf Island residents in close touch with Victoria besides furnishing a railway depot more creditable to the community, was quite satisfactory. But subsequent events went to prove that the railway company was not sincere in intention, that they were but jockeying for delay in the court proceedings and that to bring about an understanding it was up to the city to adopt an unequivocal stand. That had been done. Unless the understanding was signed, sealed and delivered within a few weeks the differences would be aired in court and some decision reached.

## RODE WHEEL TO FAR KHIVA

(Continued from Page One)

gret having given). He has also driven a car in India, Burmah, the Straits Settlements, Java, Ceylon and South Africa. In the latter country he was the first to drive from coast to coast, viz., from Durban to Cape Town via Johannesburg, beating the car record from Johannesburg by two days. He has written six books of travel: "To Constantinople on a Bicycle," "Roughing it in Siberia," "Across Siberia on a Bicycle," "Through a Continent on Wheels," and "A New Ride to Khiva." Jonas was as some novels and innumerable articles. Some years ago he was created a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.

Mr. Jefferson proposes to spend a week in Victoria. He is waiting for the arrival of his Rover car and will do some motoring in Victoria, having heard much regarding the scenic beauties and roads of this city. After leaving here he is going back to London to prepare for another ride across India.

There are few men who have done a tithe in the way of travelling of what Mr. Jefferson has accomplished, and none of your Cook's tours or personally conducted excursions either. Full of love of the adventurous, and the unconventional, Mr. Jefferson has always in his voyages gone off the beaten track, and got off entirely on his own." That is to say, he has relied on his own pluck and spirit, his own physique and his own resource. In the old days, when he was closely identified with every phase of cycling, he did wonderful rides to all sorts of impossible places. He disappeared for months. Then he suddenly turned up again, to be, perhaps, welcomed at a dinner, and very soon a book describing the journey was published. But for all he has done that other men have never thought of doing, and could not do if they had, Mr. Jefferson still remains the most modest and unassuming of men.

## ORDER ASKED TO OPEN BRIDGE

(Continued from Page One)

use the proposed Johnson street stairs. Women, with perambulators, for instance, would have difficulty. To meet the city's wishes there must be an entrance from Store street, and moreover, no efforts will be spared to assert Victoria's right to the use of the bridge, and that, of course, precludes the chance of the two contending parties reaching an amicable settlement.

The matter must go before the Railway Commissioners and be decided on its merits.

It is taken for granted that the city's case will be opposed by the railway company. They have declared their intention, inferentially if not outspokenly, to maintain their position. That the legal fight will develop immediately there is no doubt, as Victoria's application for an "interim order" will come up within a few weeks and, if it is granted—and local legal authorities appear confident that such will be the outcome—it will mean the temporary quashing of the company's authority in that they will be forced to remove the huge barriers and the watchmen who now turn back any of those Victorians who are presumptuous enough to attempt to reach Victoria West by the old time route.

### Thaw Trial Drags

White Plains, July 29.—Pale and somewhat haggard, although still confident of his ability to prove himself sane and fight for his release from the asylum, Harry K. Thaw appeared today for the second day's examination by District Attorney Jerome. Thaw's examination was delayed.

# HARRY PULLIAM, OF NATIONAL LEAGUE, SUICIDES

## Baseball Magnate, Broken Down By Work and Worry, Shoots Himself at New York Athletic Club

**Special to The Evening Post.**

New York, July 29.—Harry C. Pulliam, president of the National League of professional baseball clubs, died at 11 a.m. today after shooting himself through the head, in his room in the New York Athletic Club last night. Although a bullet from his revolver passed entirely through his head, severing both optic nerves and causing instant blindness, Mr. Pulliam lived from 9.30 last night until this morning. He became unconscious soon after the shooting was discovered and was unable to make any statement as to his reasons for committing suicide, but it is generally attributed to ill-health.

Mr. Pulliam was in his office yesterday, attending to the business of the league, and went to his room at the athletic club last evening. The first indication that anything was wrong with him came when at 9.30 o'clock a signal from the telephone in his room was thrown upon the switchboard in the club rooms. The operator responded, but receiving no call, sent a messenger to Mr. Pulliam's room to ascertain the trouble. Mr. Pulliam was found lying on the floor dressed only in his underclothing, and with a bullet wound through his head. The telephone receiver apparently had been knocked off its hook when he fell after firing the fatal shot. A revolver lay on the floor near his hand. The club's physician was summoned, but there was little he could do to relieve his patient, and it was evident that death would ensue within a short time. A coroner was summoned and he attempted to obtain a statement from the dying man, but without avail. To all questions as to how he was shot Mr. Pulliam who was then in a semi-conscious condition replied that he did not understand and asked "What shot?" He soon became unconscious but later revived a little and complained that his head ached and asked the attendant to rub it. No note or other explanation of the suicide was found in the room.

### Directions for Making Iced Tea

Warm the teapot. Put in a heaping teaspoonful of "Salada" Tea for every two cups. Pour on freshly boiled water and allow to infuse from 6 to 8 minutes. Pour the liquor off the leaves and let cool. "Salada" Tea iced is a most delicious and refreshing beverage. A small piece of lemon will add to its flavor.

## REVOLUTION GRIPPING SPAIN

(Continued from Page One)

other towns are under arms. The censor forbids telegraphic communication with Bilbao.

The Royal family is hastily returning to Madrid from San Sebastian. It is reported that Premier Maura has tendered his resignation, but that King Alfonso has declined to accept it.

A statement was issued this morning by the minister of finance designed to stop the fall of Spanish securities. It says that the treasury balance is $13,000,000, of which $13,600,000 is in gold. Extraordinary taxes are contemplated.

### Officially Admitted

Madrid, July 29.—The extent of the disaster at Melilla is plainly apparent from General Marina's despatch as given out at the War Office today. He says: "On July 27, the Moors cut the railroad, severing communication with our outposts. Our batteries shelled the Moors, but the advance posts were endangered and had to be abandoned. Our loss in action at Melilla is great, despite the desperate bravery of the troops, who are now fighting under the walls of the city. Our losses in the regiment were general Pintos, a colonel, two lieutenant colonels, five captains, many officers, and sub-lieutenants, and about one thousand men. The wounded numbered at least 1,500 including many officers. The hippodrome is full of wounded soldiers. Two generals were mortally wounded."

### Battling at Barcelona

Cerebara, France, Spanish Frontier, July 29.—Spanish couriers arriving here today report that artillery is battering the barricades behind which the insurgents are desperately fighting in Barcelona. Heavy fighting is now in progress on the Rambla, in San Anaes quarter and the Calle del Epino. The gutters are running with blood. The number of dead and wounded cannot be estimated, but it is believed to be heavy. Five convents and several private residences have been burned at Llanza.

A special despatch from Gibraltar says all Spanish batteries stationed in that vicinity have received hurried orders to embark at once for Melilla. The embarkation of the troops is now proceeding and it is now believed that large number will leave in the course of the day. More than 100 wounded Spaniards were landed this morning, and taken to the hospitals.

### Revolution at Barcelona

Biarritz, Spanish Frontier, July 29.—The desperate condition of affairs at Barcelona is shown in reports received here from the disturbed city. These show that the revolutionary element holds the upper hand. The Government troops finding themselves insufficient to retake the revolutionary stronghold, have been forced to abandon several quarters, leaving the revolutionists in control. The streets of the city are barricaded with huge piles of stones and earth. Furniture and plants are heaped in these barricades to the heights of the first storey.

The arrival of reinforcements, so urgently needed by the Government forces, is retarded by the destruction of the railroads and the other avenues of communication leading to the city. The revolutionists are heavily armed with muskets, knives and revolvers. They have effective organization and special equipment which promptly looks after the dead and wounded.

With the arrival of a regiment of reinforcements which the Government succeeded in getting through yesterday, the inhabitants were warned to keep within for the succeeding fourteen hours.

The peaceably disposed heeded this warning, while the artillery of the Government forces raked the streets where barricades had been erected causing great havoc among them and in some cases demolishing them.

The government is now seeking to relieve the city by sea, now that the land communication of the troops is interrupted. All available ships are being hurried to Barcelona.

Whether there is an ulterior political purpose behind the revolutionary uprising throughout Catalonia is not yet clear. Outwardly the movement is thus far a protest against the government's war policy in Morocco and its levy of a large reserve for war purposes.

### Madrid Garrison Unreliable

London, July 29.—Special advices from Biarritz near the Spanish frontier, state that the situation at Barcelona is rendered desperate by the absence of a sufficient military force capable of putting down the revolutionists. This condition results from the dispatch of all available troops to Melilla. The garrisons throughout Catalonia have thus been reduced to 6,000 men, while the revolutionists at Barcelona and adjacent towns far exceed that number. The government forces are also scattered by the need of quelling outbreaks at many detached points.

The isolation of the province, owing to the destruction of railways, gave the revolutionary element and strikers forty-eight hours to make uninterrupted preparations to cut off the arrival of reinforcements. They are thus masters of the situation. The line from Madrid to Barcelona is a scene of desolation. Trenches many feet wide have been cut across the railway embankments in the country districts. The small bridges spanning the streets in several towns have been pulled down.

Fierce engagements are in progress throughout Barcelona. The artillery has been used against the barricades, but the troops have made little progress in quelling the revolt.

Attempts on the life of the Captain-General continue as he disposes the position of the troops. The government forces, failing to make headway, have been obliged to act on the defensive, attacking only when absolutely compelled by the menacing position of the revolutionists. The law-abiding element is under orders to remain indoors. The artillery is in position along the avenues and central quarters. The terror-stricken people are fleeing from the larger towns to the open country and the small villages, where there is less exposure to danger. The situation is further complicated by the spread of the general strike ordered by the labor organizations of Barcelona two days ago. The indications are that the strike will spread to the provinces of Lorna, Gerona and Terragona, but no definite news has been received from these points through diplomatic channels in London which tends to accentuate the gravity of the situation in Spain. It is intimated that there is reason to fear the garrison at Madrid itself has been tampered with by the insurrectionists.

Madrid, July 29.—The military governor of Barcelona today published a decree ordering the inhabitants of the city to return to their homes. After twenty-four hours any one found in the strets is liable to be shot on sight.

### A Black Day for Spain

Madrid, July 28.—Today marked a black chapter in Spain's history, for there was tragedy both at home and abroad. The King reached here in time to learn that part of his army at Melilla had had a bloody battle with the Moors, which though the final victory was with the Spanish, cost the lives of 21 officers and a total of two hundred Spaniards killed or wounded.

### Disorder Spreads.

Details of the latest disturbances in Catalonia, the revolutionary centre, and other points are either meagre or lacking altogether. There has been rioting at Saragossa, Vendrell, Rioja, Port Bom and Lianson, and a general strike was declared today at Biscaya. At these places there has been much destruction of property, including bridges and public buildings.

The centre of the rebellion is Barcelona, to which place the government is rushing extra troops, both infantry and naval marines. Dispatches this morning said the Barcelona revolutionists had been defeated as a result of desperate charges by the troops, but a dispatch at noon announced that fighting had begun again, the artillery using heavy guns to demolish the barricades. The peaceful portion of the population fled in fright to their homes and locked and barred the doors.

A military proclamation has been issued in the city that no life is safe and warning peaceful citizens to remain under cover to avoid the fire of the troops.

The greatest inquietude reigns in Madrid. King Alfonso was closeted until a late hour with Premier Maura, and an official note was issued saying that the situation was exceedingly grave and the rebellion must be repressed with an iron hand, that the Catalonians were struggling to engage all Spain in revolution.

The armored cruisers Imperador, Carlos and Prince de Asturias and three destroyers have been ordered from Ferrol to Barcelona.

### Government in Panic

The King's proclamation of martial law throughout the country followed his hurried arrival from San Sebastin this morning, from which point he had been summoned by Premier Maura. The official despatches of the night had continued to show a most alarming condition of affairs at Barcelona and neighboring towns through Catalonia. A special meeting of the cabinet was summoned. The situation in the disturbed districts, as well as the critical condition of the Spanish military in Morocco, was fully discussed. The result of the cabinet conference was the issuance of the King's decree proclaiming martial law throughout Spain and the suspension of all constitutional guarantees.

The latest reports from Barcelona show the condition there increasingly grave. The rioters have attacked the convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor. This followed the riotous disorders when the mob assaulted and then burned several of the religious establishments following their attack by a fusilade at the captain general and his escort. New disorders are now reported from two other interior points, thus far tranquil. The new posts of disorder are Alcoy and Rioja. This shows that the zone of popular agitation is spreading beyond the turbulent Catalonians and is affecting the Valencians. It is announced, however, that the Government will adopt the most urgent measures of repression, with a view of giving an example to the turbulent element. Another report received in official quarters states that the custom house has been closed on the frontier near Cerebere, owing to the popular demonstration against the Government officers. The people continue to tear up the railways and noisily intervene at the points where reserves are being recruited for military service. The chief indignation of the people is directed against the Government's policy of rapidly recruiting a large army to cope with the grave condition confronting Spain in Morocco. At Culebra the populace, maddened by the sight of a passing troop train, destroyed the roadbed for seven kilometers.

### Cavalry Ride Down Women

Late telephone advices from Barcelona describe the disturbances as terrible, especially in the Paralelo district, where the gendarmes are mounted. Artillerymen charged the mobs with drawn sabres. In the Place de Cataluna, street cars were burned and a carriage containing several correspondents was struck by bullets. Infantry guard the house of the civil governor and the financial institutions.

A mob headed by women was dispersed by cavalry this afternoon, many women and children being shot. Red Cross workers are giving aid to the wounded, the municipal doctors being unable to attend to all. Barcelona's suburbs are the picture of desolation. At Pueblo Nero, the convent is badly damaged, and the church of San Pablo and the schools are smoking ruins. The rioters have constructed their barricades with the wreckage from railroad bridges, and the men behind the barricades are well supplied with arms and ammunition. Every soldier on leave has been ordered to report for duty. Several regiments have already entrained for Barcelona.

The Government's suppression of news concerning the bloody rioting at Barcelona only serves to increase the popular excitement, giving rein to the wildest rumors. Even the most moderate newspapers are energetically protesting against the censorship, but the Minister of the Interior responds to every criticism by confiscating the editions. Despatches from Saragossa, capital of the province of Saragossa, report rioting in the streets. Numerous arrests have been made.

## MADAME NORDICA IS MRS. YOUNG

### Famous Wagnerian Soprana Weds Banker George W. Young of New York at London Church

London, July 29.—George W. Young, the banker, of New York, and Madame Lilian Nordica were married in King Weigh house church in Grosvernor square at half past two this afternoon, in the presence of a few friends, most of whom are well known in American and English society.

Madame Nordica wore a gown of pale grey satin, the corsage being covered with rare old Venetian lace. She wore no hat nor veil, but instead, a chaplet of laurel leaves. Her only ornament was a string of pearls, a gift from the bridegroom.

Jas. A. Carter, the secretary of the U. S. Embassy, in London, gave away the bride and Frederick Townsend Martin, of New York, was best man. The service was that of the Church of England, and the Lohengrin wedding march was played when the bridal couple entered.

## CASH COMES TO CANADA

### Winnings of Dominion's Representatives at Bisley Meeting.—Richardson's Share Eight Pounds

London, July 29.—The individual winnings of Canadians at the Bisley meet which closed last Saturday, as announced today, were: Corp. Copping, Montreal, £13|18; Capt. W. Forrest, Vancouver, £15; Col. Sergt. Freeborn, Hamilton, £7|5; Pte. Gongeon, Winnipeg, £3; Sergt. Major Huggins, Hamilton, £7; Major Jones, £4|6; Sergt. Kelly, Toronto, £5|5; Sergt. Kerr, Toronto, £8; Corp. McInnes, Edmonton, £8; Capt. McVittie, Toronto, £6; Sergt. Marsden, Winnipeg, £3; Sergt. Mitchel, Hamilton, £15|7; Lt. Morris, Bowmanville, £4|10; Sergt. Richardson, Victoria, £8|6; Sergt. Russell, Ottawa, £6|16; Lt. Neil Smith, Chatham, £10|2; Sergt. Smith, Ottawa, £8; Staff Sergt. Stack, Truro, £12|15; Lt. Mortimer, Ottawa, £47|14; Sergt. Blackburn, Winnipeg, £180; Corp. A. Sprinks, Toronto, £10; Sergt. Bailey, Toronto, 20. The amount won by each member of the team: Corp. Copping, £2; Sergt. Major Creighton, Toronto, £4; Capt. Forrest, £12; Sergt. Freeborn, £60; Pte. Gougeon, £8; Sergt. Major Huggins, £27; Sergt. Major Huggins, £27; Major Jones, £19; Sergt. Kelly, £19; Sergt. Kerr, £5; Corp. McInnes, £48|7; Capt. McVittie, £18; Sergt. Marsden, £6; Sergt Mitchell, £46; Lt. Morris, £66; Sergt. Richardson, £37|10; Sergt. Russell, £20; Lt. Smith, £39|5; Sergt. Smith, £38; Lt. Smith, £39|5; Corp. W. Sprinks, Toronto, £2; Staff Sergt. Stack, £18.

MONTREAL, July 29.—Circulars issued by President Hays of the G. T. P. announce that the office of vice-president and general manager of that railway had been permanently located at Winnipeg, and all communications to that officer should be addressed to him at that point.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 29.—Through a written communication the President has advised the tariff committee that he cannot accept a rate exceeding $1.25 on rough lumber, and that he will insist upon the senate rates upon gloves and hosiery. The Democratic members of the conference committee who had been called into today's meeting, which was scheduled for ten o'clock, remained only until 10.52.


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JOHNSON—At "Eastbourne," Oak Bay, on the 24th inst., the wife of H. P. Johnson of twin daughters.

**MARRIED.**

URQUHART-LAING — At Auckland, New Zealand, on April 7th, 1909, by the Rev. G. Bond, Hector Alexander, second son of Donald Urquhart, Epsom, Auckland, N. Z., to Jessie Olive May, youngest daughter of E. B. Laing, of N. Z. customs.

**DIED.**

KELLY—In this city, at Provincial Jubilee Hospital, on the 25th inst., Samuel Leon Kelly, in the 87th year of his age, a native of Jonesboro, Tennessee.

FINLAYSON—At St. Mary's hospital, New Westminster, B. C., on the 19th inst., Alexina Ann Finlayson, relict of the late John Finlayson; a native of Isle of Skye, Scotland, aged 68 years.

ROBERTSON—At Chemainus hospital, Chemainus, B. C., on the 22nd inst., Hilda, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horatio L. Robertson, of this city, aged 4 years and 9 months; a native of Victoria.

ROBERTSON—In this city on the 24th inst., at the residence, 51 Erie St., the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Robertson; still-born.