THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities Held in Saskatoon — Important Papers by Lisle, Bayne and Seymour

Saskatoon, Sept. 20.—The fifth annual convention of the Union of Saskatchewan Municipalities opened here this morning. Sixty delegates are in attendance and a list of very important matters will be discussed. This morning the registration of the delegates required the greater part of the time and in the afternoon the convention was opened. Acting Mayor Smith welcomed the delegates to the city. He expressed his feeling of pleasure in having the opportunity of welcoming such a representative organization to the university city. He also expressed regret at the absence of Mayor Hopkins, president of the union, who met with an accident while in Toronto, and was confined to his room. He extended the freedom of the city to the visitors, and invited them to attend a banquet being given tonight by the city council. He also stated that tomorrow the delegates would be given an auto drive about the city.

President's Address

The presidential address was the first topic on the programme. Owing to the absence of the president, secretary-treasurer, J. Kelso Hunter, was called upon to read it. In part the president said he regretted the inability to be present. He said the meeting had proved a great benefit to the province and the Dominion as the municipalities in the West were entirely new.

A convention of this nature could not be other than a great help in the organization of new municipalities.

He had just returned from attending the convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities held at Toronto. The subjects discussed there were worthy of serious consideration. The establishment of a uniform system of municipal accounting, town planning, municipal taxation, government by commission or boards of control be conceded, and the question of taxation debated on.

"Should business taxes be abolished and the tax on buildings and improvements reduced. Should there, in fact, be one tax, that on land values?"

He thanked the union for the honor of appointing him president. In conclusion he trusted that whatever was resolved would be for the greatest good of the largest number of cities of Saskatchewan.

Hon. A. P. McNab Speaks

Hon. A. P. McNab, minister of municipal affairs, was the next speaker. He thought that the city act was still far from being good and thought an effort should be made to amend it in many particulars. He also urged that some of the future meetings of the union be held in some of these towns and villages, and he thought it would give all the munnicipalities a fair chance. He said that the progress during the year had been very favorable.

Secretary's Report

Secretary Hunter followed Mr. McNab, with his annual address. It dealt chiefly with the resolutions taken up by the executive with the minister of municipal affairs and the attorney general during the last session of legislature and stated that the members of the government had given the assurance that legislation would be introduced giving effect to points agreed on. He was pleased to be able to show an increased membership, but the result, having regard to the cost and trouble taken to interest different municipalities in his union, was far from satisfactory. He hoped the places of meeting from year to year would extend the membership. He regretted he was unable to attend the convention at Toronto on account of business arrangements.

The following was the financial statement:—Balance from last year, $204.12; less hon. secretary-treasurer honorarium, $100—$104.12. Twenty-three subscriptions, 1910, $274.00. Total, $387.12.

Postage and telegraphs, $25.91. Stationery and printing, $133.10. Annual fee to U. C. M., $50.00. Discounts, $3.85. Sundries, $43.00—$255.86. Balance in treasury hands, $122.26. Total $378.12.

Saskatoon, Sept. 22.—Today's session of the Union of Municipalities convention consisted of hearing addresses from Dr. Seymour and the deputy minister of municipal affairs, Mr. Bayne. Numerous resolutions were taken up and passed, and a strong talk on hospital support by H. C. Lisle, M.P., Lloydminster, was also one of the important features of the meeting.

In the morning the delegates were driven about the city. They visited the university grounds and were amazed to see that the work on the buildings of the university are being rushed to completion, and this institution they considered was one of the essentials which will greatly assist in making Saskatoon one of the great cities of Western Canada.

In the afternoon the local improvement resolution was dealt with. Some of the delegates stated that they did not consider sewers of local improvements. They held that sewers should be paid for by the city as a body and that they should not be charged against the property owners benefited by the sewer.

Sewers a Public Benefit

Others hld that sewers should be paid by those benefitted, but it was urged that the city as a whole was benefitted. Sewers were a necessity for the health of the city and it was not considered fair that one man should pay for a sewer which would benefit all the city. They held that it should be considered as a benefit to public health and should be paid for by the city. A resolution to this effect was passed.

To Pay For Patients

The resolution respecting the hospital contributions was dealt with by Dr. Lisle. The resolution brought forward was:

"Resolved that the boards of hospitals which receive aid from the general revenue of the province, be entitled to demand from the rural municipalities and local improvement districts the sum of fifty cents a day for each day's actual treatment and stay in such hospital, being the same as may be demanded from villagers under Sec. 152 of the Village Act."

Supported By Charity

Mr Lisle claimed that in many places the hospitals were being supported by charitable institutions. Concerts, bazaars and tag days were being held to help out the institutions, and in many cases private contributions. The people should be compelled to support the hospitals, he said. He suggested that hospital districts should be formed and that the government be asked to assist in placing the hospitals of the country on a stronger foundation and better basis.

The resolution was referred back to the committee and another one was brought in according to the suggestion made by Mr. Lisle.

Deputy Minister Bayne

Mr. Bayne, deputy minister of municipal affairs, who attended the meeting of municipalities in Toronto a few weeks ago, gave a very interesting and highly instructive address. The members were so pleased with the address that they asked that the written copy of the speech made, be laid on the table. This Mr. Bayne agreed to do, stating that he would have it re-written and sent to the secretary as soon as he returned home to Regina. He said that although the organization could not boast of a great age as yet, nevertheless it could boast of great usefulness. None of the municipal organizations have existed over thirty years, but just the same they are doing work already that older cities were just commencing. This, he thought, was another evidence of western experience. The business of western cities required more time than the average business man could afford to give, and in many places the appointment of commissioners had been deemed advisable.

"We are believers in government by the people," said Mr. Bayne, "although government by commissioners has been very satisfactory in many places."

The Single Tax Problem

The single tax problem was referred to by Mr. Bayne. He favored it and remarked that in many places it had proven a great success. He said it was too big a problem to go into in his address, but urged that the convention take it up fully.

Dr. Seymour, medical officer of health for the province of Saskatchewan, in speaking on public health matters, called attention to some of the more important sections of the public health act. One of the best ways of securing efficiency in carrying out improvements was publicity. The creation of a bureau of public health with a commissioner at its head was highly favored.

The Fly and Disease

Speaking of infectious diseases the doctor remarked that flies were the commonest carriers of disease, especially typhoid fever. Although we could not prevent an outbreak of typhoid, we could prevent this becoming an epidemic by taking proper precautions with milk and water and hygenic conditions generally. The speaker read at some length extracts from the laws relating to public health, calling attention to what he considered the more important paragraphs.

The government had been good enough to appoint an expert who stated that Saskatchewan was far ahead of other states and provinces in respect to public health. He had only to go into the United States, he said, to realize that we have an exceptionally healthy country.

He referred to the spread of consumption owing to a great number of the poorer people living in tenement houses. Finally he hoped to be one of those who would lead in the public health work of the province.

Tuberculosis Contagious

He referred to the spread of tuberculosis and stated that he considered it contagious.

The following officers were elected: President Clark of Yorkton; vice-president, W. S. Heill of Moose Jaw. Executive: Alderman Mayberry, of Moose Jaw; Alderman Ashworth, Saskatoon; Alderman Ross, Prince Albert; Alderman Taylor, of Melville; Mayor Craig of Rouleau; H. C. Lisle, M.P., Lloydminster. Next meeting will be held at Yorkton next June.

Bottom Went Out Of Town

Lead, S. D., Sept. 25.—The firing of a blast at the 300-foot level of the Homestake Mine at Lead, S. D., early today started a cave-in which continued to the surface, making a hole in the heart of the city fifteen feet wide and forty feet long. When the dust had cleared away the Bertole boarding house has seen hanging over the edge of the crevasse, and the Campbell hotel's back steps led into it.

Not much larger than a watch, which it resembles in shape, is a new English typewriter.

CANADA'S FUTURE

The Theme of an Eloquent Address by Celebrated English Catholic Divine—Imperial Federation the Goal

WINNIPEG, Sept. 21. — Father Vaughan, speaking before a large and distinguished audience last night in this city, said that the colonies were the children of the parent state. Of all her teeming brood England was justly proud, but of Canada she was specially so.

As he, the speaker, stood in her stately presence, with his feet upon a continent a little smaller than Europe and a little larger than a third of their world empire, and as he gazed into her eyes, prophetic of the future, he could not help feeling that she was England's daughter of Destiny. Her life, inspired by the idealism of France and the imperialism of Great Britain, had before it a future which baffled and balked all calculations of arithmetic.

He had passed through her own cornfields, her mining districts, he had seen her forests and her fisheries, and had almost seen her towns and cities actually rising up like enchanted castles in this fairyland of the west. The vision to one from the motherland was truly inspiring Imperial federation under aegis of the British flag seemed to be the one absorbing ambition of Great Britain's overseas possessions.

As an English Catholic who loved his country, he felt that his church was charged with a tremendous mission to the Dominion. The Catholic church it was true stood above race, her ministry was to all the children of humanity, but if she was to fulfill her duty to the English speaking section of the ever expanding community of Western Canada, she must not forget the appointed means thereto. She must convey her soul saving message in a message which called to the hearts of her hearers. In a word, if the Catholic missionary who had wares to offer that defied all competition, was to display them so as to woo and win the souls of men, he must present them under cover of the mother tongue, for none other would get hold of the hearts of men and women, who, the further they were from the motherland, the more they loved the sound of her voice and the magic spell of her tongue, which was the symbol of justice, truth and liberty.

DIAMOND THIEF

Strong Plea For Leniency For Saskatoon Offender.

SASKATOON, Sask., Sept. 21.—A strong plea for leniency by the ministers and several representative citizens of the city on behalf of a widowed mother, who is almost heartbroken, may result in Herbert Falkner being very leniently dealt with when he appears before Magistrate Brown tomorrow morning for sentence. Today he was arraigned.

The charge of stealing $1,000 worth of diamends from P. Woolhouse's store was read, and the youth pleaded guilty. He told how he found the back door of the store open, and on entering found the safe unlocked; he simply took a handful of diamond rings.

Falkner's father, who died here a short while ago, was formerly city clerk and also organist and choirleade rof St. John's church. He was very highly respected, and Rev. E. B. Smith, Rev. Mr. Hullinger, Hon. A. B McNab, Mr. Turner, J.P., and J. W. Bell were all present today to plead leniency for the boy, as his mother and family are terribly distressed. Magistrate Brown said that he felt very keenly for the widowed mother, but said that the crime could not go unpunished.

He said, however, that he would take into consideration the plea of the representative group of citizens who had intervened themselves and would try and make the sentence as light as possible. He remanded the prisoner until tomorrow morning for sentence.

Falkner was arrested in Toronto a few weeks ago, where he sold the diamond rings at ridiculously low prices

KITCHENER

Will Be Given Control to Re-Organize British Army

London, Sept. 25.—That Lord Kitchener will be called upon to take an active part in the re-organization of the British army is regarded as certain as a result of the showing made in the army manoeuvres just concluded. It is admitted by papers of all shades of opinion that the maneouvres resulted in a fiasco. The Express calls it "a gigantic muddle." There was hopeless confusion. Some battalions fired on their allies in the fearful and wonderful tangle. The foreign attaches openly expressed contempt for the British generalship.

The aeroplanes, which were to do scouting, could not fly. Had the troops been engaged in real warfare with any army or that of Germany, for instance, it would probably have been wiped out. The universal opinion is that no man in England save Kitchener can put the army on an effective fighting basis.

Elaborate tests have shown that the left leg is stronger than the right in about 54 out of every 100 men.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

Hertzogism

One of the issues that contributed to General Botha's defeat is described in the word "Hertzogism," a thing as objectionable in fact as in sound or appearance. Gen. Hertzog is a Boer politician, now a member of Gen. Botha's cabinet, formerly Premier of the Orange River Colony, and before that a capable warrior on the veldt. As Premier of Orange River Colony, he established an Education Act that is very unpopular with English-speaking citizens, and is alleged to have "aroused racial animosity, retarded education and robbed the Free State of valued public servants." Since Gen. Botha has made Gen. Hertzog a member of his cabinet, the Premier is saddled with responsibility for his Minister's acts to such an extent that a writer in the Empire Review says that "Gen. Botha's conciliatory speeches have been cancelled by his deeds in the constitution of his Cabinet."

In South Africa, as in Canada, education is a matter of state or provincial control. There, as here, they have the problem of two languages to solve, though they have not our attendant problem of two utterly conflicting ideas on the subject of religious instruction in schools. Most school sections in the Orange River Colony have both English and Dutch-speaking children. The constitution granted the colony by a weak English Government left each colony free to make what arrangements it chose as to language and education. The Dutch being in the majority in the Orange River naturally saw to it that their own language was not thrust aside. But they did not desire to arouse English opposition by appearing to slight the English language. So Gen. Hertzog drew up his Education Act, which, on the surface, appears to be fair to both races; though in its working it has proved almost destructive to the teaching of English.

The Hertzog Act provides that all subjects shall be taught in both Dutch and English. To carry this plan through, either the number of teachers had to be doubled, or each teacher would be required to speak both English and Dutch. The latter alternative has been chosen, and throughout the Orange River Colony only bilingual teachers are employed. Moreover, almost all the teachers are Boers, for a few months' experience has shown that few English-speaking teachers know enough Dutch to teach it. There is no particular incentive from the point of view of general culture for anyone to learn the Dutch tongue. It has practically no literature, and is much more limited in scope than the English. Those English speaking residents of Orange River Colony who do not actually make a living by doing business with their Boer neighbors have no object in learning Dutch.

The contrary, however, is true of the Boers. Those of them who are not illiterate realize that a knowledge of English is a tremendous instrument for purposes of education and material advancements. Therefore, nearly every Boer who is capable of educating Boer children beyond the primary class has picked up some English. In many cases the English is not very good, in few cases is it extensive. Yet poor and limited as is the knowledge of English possessed by the average English teacher. Having to choose between the two, therefore, and recognizing one tongue to be as important as the other, school trustees naturally voted for the Boer teacher. The fact that the majority of the trustees are Boers had also an influence on the situation.

The position of the English-speaking pupils is thus more deplorable. They are taught their own tongue and every other subject at school by the teachers whose knowledge of English is not generally superior, we suppose, to that of a Cockney laborer. A solution of the difficulty is being sought by the establishment in the Orange River Colony of separate schools, where the pupils are taught by teachers of their own tongue. These schools, of course, are supported by the English-speaking parents, and naturally they tend to promote separation. Gen. Botha has sought to have the subject of education kept out of politics, and though he has admitted that the result of the Herzog system in the Orange River Colony is not what he would like, he professes to have no constitutional power to interfere. The English-speaking citizens of the Orange River Colony, however, believe that it is within the power of the central Government to regulate this educational bungle, and it was in this belief that they so generally supported the Unionist candidates in the recent election. —Mail and Empire.

Hudson Bay Stores

Toronto, Sept. 22.—A special cable from London says: "There is not a word of truth in the elaborate statement in the financial news today that the Hudson Bay Company has bought the land in the centre of Toronto, for a huge store to compete with Eaton's.

"No such project has ever been discussed by the board. The News talks of a coming battle royal for the supremacy of Toronto trade, which a director assured me is all childish nonsense.

"Deputy Governor Skinner and Mr. Burbidge go to Winnipeg a fortnight hence to inaugurate a new and vigorous policy, but store developments will naturally be, not at Toronto, but at Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver."

YEGGMEN IN PROVINCE

Balgonie and Stoughton the Scene of Daring Burglaries—Burglars Secure Rich Haul in Each Place

Daring burglars are operating throughout the province. On Saturday night Stoughton was visited by these men. Sometime between eight and nine o'clock the McCullough store was broken into and a sum of over $730 stolen. The store is a general one and the burglars after obtaining an entrance and finding the combination of the safe beyond them, blew it open with nitro-glycerine, after which they disappeared, leaving no trace behind them.

No thought of a desperate burglary in their midst occurred to the citizens until well on towards two o'clocq, when the discovery was made by the proprietor of the store. The method adopted shows clearly that the burglars are no ordinary sneak thieves but are men well versed in the art of safe-blowing.

On Saturday morning just before seven o'clock the same methods were adopted by a gang at Balgonie. In this town they chose the store of Messrs. Wilson & Wilson, first robbing the C. P. R. tool house of wrenches which they used in making their entry into the Wilson store. A sum of over $600 was taken from Mr. Wilson's safe, the nitro-glycerine system being followed. Here again it was to be noticed that the work was by no means the handicraft of amateurs, but of experienced cracksmen. Almost every citizens of Balgonie was throughout Saturday and Sunday on the search, but in view of the second burglary at Stoughton and taking into consideration the method adopted, it would appear that the thieves succeeded in making their escape from the Balgonie neighborhood and starting operations elsewhere.

MURDER AT GODERICH

Girl Murdered While At Fall Fair In Goderich

Goderich, Ont., Sept. 25.—The mysterious disappearance of Lizzie Anderson, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Wesley Anderson, of Saltford, was solved this morning by the finding of her dead body, with her throat slashed from ear to ear. That a most dastardly murder has been committed is evident by the surroundings of the place and the body where the crime occurred. Nearly every stitch of clothes had been torn from the body.

The unfortunate girl had come from her home in Saltford, a little village across the river from Mainland, to attend the fall fair here last Tuesday evening, promising to return home in the evening.

Early in the morning a boarder at their Saltford home met the young girl and asked her to accompany him home, to which she replied that she would not leave before 9 o'clock. Her brother waited for her at the main exit, but failed to notice her on the way out. The girl not returning home that night led to great anxiety, an immediate search being instituted by the family.

The fear that she might have been persuaded by some of the midway performers to leave the town led to a search by the local police in the neighborhod, where fall fairs were in in progress. No trace of her could be found, however, and information as to her whereabouts was not forthcoming from those who had been in conversation with her on the fair grounds that evening. This morning, a searching party of four, including the father, made a careful investigation of the surrounding banks and empty buildings, and passing to the south of the exhibition grounds, decided to look into an empty house just across the street, where, to the horror of the leader on stepping into the cellar from an outside entrance, the mutilated body of the girl was found lying across the floor. The cellar showed evidences of a desperate struggle. An inquest will be held tomorrow.

HOLD-UP IN CITY

Bandits Rob A Street Car in Minneapolis

Mineapolis, Minn., Sept. 25. — Six armed bandits Saturday obtained $80 on a crowded interurban street car, flourished knives in the faces of the passengers, fought their way to the rear of the car and made their escape in broad daylight.

The car was a Minneapolis bound interurban and the robbery occurred at five p.m.. At Seven Corners one of the passengers saw a man extract a wallet from the pocket of G. A. Bolmgren, a member of the firm of Bolmgren Bros., furniture dealers, 309 Cedar Avenue. He accused the man of the theft and the man started for the rear of the car. At the same time four other men, who were standing in the isle near Mr. Bolmgren, started for the rear, jostling passengers out of their way. The crowd in the aisle made no effort to stop the men, and Bolmgren closed with one of them. The four other men drew knives, and warning the passengers to keep back, went to the assistance of their companion.

At Eleventh Avenue one of the men signalled the motorman to stop the car, and, with the knives still in their hands, the five men backed down the platform. The men separated and by the time the police arrived, all of them had eluded their pursuers.

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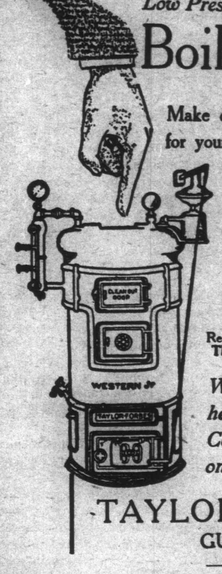

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THE SIMPLE LIFE

The Latest European Kingdom A Model of Simplicity

Vienna, Sept. 23.—Perhaps the only country where you can occasionally see a king leaning out of a window of the royal palace and passing the time of day with his subjects, is Montenegro, whose popular ruler has celebrated the completion of fifty years reign by assuming kingly rank and title.

Normally the population of Cetinje, the capital is 3,500, but for the festivities 20,000 Montenegrins from all over the coutnry assembled, decked out in the best multi-colored clothes, each man carrying a small armory of knives and pistols, most of them a foot and a half long. It mattered little to the mountaineers that there was no sleeping accommodation in the town; they made themselves comfortable on the bare hillside.

There is a beautiful simplicity of manner among the Montenegrin folk. Two Canadian women managed to get a room to themselves. When they asked for a door key their host answered with a beaming smile:

"We don't keep them. We only shut our door because of the cold and to keep the dogs out."

The next morning their host, the pink of courtesy, presented them with a rare luxury, an ancient toothbrush, to use between them.

Mirrors there were none in Montenegro, neither are there any trains or street cars. What seemed to impress the people vastly, says a correspondent, was the first water cart seen in the kingdom; a queer tin boiler affair bought for the festive occasion. It was drawn by two bullocks and filled by men using gold petrol cans. Afterwards, bemedalled official walked in front of it through the town directing the men where to water the roads.

For six years there has not been a single case of robbery or burglary in Montenegro. There are at present only eight convicts in the Cetinje jail, all young men who have killed or maimed someone in accordance with the Montenegrin vendetta. It is a queer sight to see them calmly stroll about the streets smoking cigarettes. They are let out for exercise every morning and afternoon accompanied by one warder.

Each of them drags an iron chain by his feet. The size of the chain varies according to the gravity of the man's offence. A man who has killed someone has a chain on each ankle. It makes a loud noise on the cobblestones, but the prisoners are quite unconcerned. They buy their own food, munch it calmly as they promenade along and stroll back into prison again when their time is up.

Immigration Drains Erin

London, Sept. 23.—Ireland's population is decreasing, for, according to the registrar-general's annual report for 1909, which has just been issued, the loss of emigration more than wiped out the excess of births over deaths. The birth rate, which was 102,759, showed an increase over the previous year, and the deaths, numbering 74,975, were less than in 1908, but the number of emigrants totalled 28,676, which meant a decrease of 830 in the population.

One gratfying feature of the report is that deaths from tuberculosis decreased by 699, and this following a decrease of 386 the previous year, is attributed to the work carried on by the Women's National Health Association, under the Countess of Aberdeen.

Accident at Herbert

Herbert, Sask., Sept. 24.—An accident occurred this morning to a C.P.R. freight train at Artemis Siding, four miles east of here, and it is reported that the cylinder of the engine was blown out, scalding the fireman to death, who was later picked up by the flyer. Further particulars are not obtainable at present.

SEVEN PASSES

English Professor Talks of The Rocky Mountains

Edmonton, Sept. 23.—Prof. J. N. Collie, of the University of London, England, and A. L. Mumm, a London publisher, returned to the city this morning from the west after making an unsuccessful attempt to reach the summit of Mount Robson, King of Canadian Rockies.

Prof. Collie is vice-president of the English Alpine Club and an author of note. He was joint author with Mr. Stutfield, of Cook's "Exploration of Canadian Rockies." This is his fifth trip to the Canadian Alps.

"We were prevented from reaching the summit," said Mr. Collie, "owing to the snow, which was very deep on the mountains. In August at the foot of the hills we had two days snow which left six inches on the ground.

"We discovered two new passes from the headwaters of Smoky River, over mountains to Fraser River," said Mr. Collie.

"He sal dhe now knows of seven passes, but the Yellow Head is better than all. On the trail they met Donald Phillips who accompanied Rev. George McKenny who reached the summit summit last year. The two explorers confirm the report that there is going to be a hard winter this year. Autumn is three or four weeks earlier than usual, poplar trees are turning and winter looks very close. Mr. Collie and Mr. Mumm leave tonight for England.

DISCOVERS CANOE

Canadian Explorer Finds His Canoe in London

London, Sept. 23.—One of the Canadian visitors to the British association new meeting at Sheffield is J. B. Tyrell, so long conected with the Dominion Geological Survey, who received the diploma "Royal Geological Society after his long journey through the "Barren Lands" where he was reported lost in 1893.

During his stay in London Mr. Tyrell visited the Japanese exhibition at the "White City" and in the Canadian Northern Railway pavilion came across the actual canoe in which he travelled from Lake Athabasca and down the west shore of Hudson Bay. This canoe forms part of the C.N.R. exhibit and attracts the attention of thousands of visitors. It will be remembered that Mr. Tyrell travelled on snow shoes from Churchill to the north end of Lake Winnipeg, a distance of about 600 miles.

"I had to live for two months on my gun," said Mr. Tyrell, who shows few physical signs of the hardships which certainly have served to equip him with exceptionally valuable first hand knowledge of areas which are now attracting much attention in this country.

Buried in Well

Kamsack, Sask., Sept. 26.—A unique funeral ceremony took place on Saturday at the farm of John Bowes. Elmer Olson, 35, had drilled a three foot well to 75 feet, when he got indications of coal. Going down the shaft to investigate Olsen detected gas and calling for help the men on top started to pull him up, but he got fast in the cribwork, about 20 feet from the top. A man named Ransen was lowered to assist, but in the descent Olsen was knocked to the bottom 50 feet below. Meanwhile Hansen was overcome by gas also and was dead when hauled up. Since that date, Sept. 16, repeated efforts have failed to recover Olsen's remains, and it finally was decided to leave them. Accordingly Rev. J. Morrison conducted a funeral service over the shaft, which was then filled in.

By compressing flour into bricks an English miller has succeeded in preserving it from the ravages of insects.