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WILL INSIST ON TARIFF REVISION

Speaker Champ Clark in Formal Statement Issues Defiance to Administration, Answering President Taft

SAYS DEMOCRATS HAVE MANDATE

Will Appeal to Country if Senate Defeats Their Bills or President Uses His Veto Power

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Speaker Champ Clark issued a deft to the administration today in learning of reports that President Taft proposed to veto any general tariff legislation at the extra session of Congress. The speaker, in a formal statement, declared that the whole tariff ought to be revised and that the Democratic party would rest its case with the country. "The tariff ought to be revised from top to bottom," said Mr. Clark. "The people of the land so directed last November. That is their latest mandate. The House declared that it is to revise it, schedule by schedule. We have made a good start on that plan. We will continue as we have begun. The country endorses what the House is doing. If the Republican Senate beats our bills or President Taft vetoes them we will appeal to the country and it will sustain us. We believe we are right. We are not afraid of a contest."

VESSEL IN TROUBLE

Steam Schooner Breaks Shaft Shortly After Leaving San Francisco and Springs a Leak

CRESCENT CITY, Cal., June 24.—The steam schooner Mandalay, which left here yesterday with a cargo of lumber and a few passengers for San Francisco, broke her propeller shaft and sprung a leak one hour after leaving port, but was able to put back to the outside anchorage and land her passengers in a lifeboat. Water put out the boiler fires just as the roads outside the harbor were reached. The hull settled considerably overnight and showed a large hole in the deck today morning. Its large load consists of spruce lumber. Tomorrow the vessel will be towed by the steamer Del Norte to San Francisco. Captain Larson and his crew have remained on board. The Mandalay has a capacity of 450 tons and belongs to Hobbs, Wall & Co.

Canadian Officer Hurt

TORONTO, June 24.—A London cable states that Captain Macoun, a Canadian officer who fell from his horse on Coronation day, broke the base of his skull and his condition is very grave.

Haytian Expedition

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, June 24.—The cruiser Avenir Simon, lately acquired by the Haytian government, has here tonight with her deck piled with a large quantity of arms, munitions and military stores, and a strong force of troops under command of General Sylvestre. The purpose of the expedition is to re-establish peace along the Dominican frontier. Most of the trouble has been due to guerrillas.

Strike Riots in Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24.—The strike of the six thousand garment workers here was enlivened late yesterday when automobiles and taxicabs, in which guards were taking non-union workers from factories to their homes, were the targets of decayed eggs and vegetables in various sections of the city. As a result there were a few minor riots, followed by several arrests.

Issue of Dollar Bills

OTTAWA, June 24.—New \$1 bills have been issued by the finance department. The distribution will take place simultaneously in different centres. Assistant receivers-general at Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria have \$250,000 of the new bills on hand. Pictures of Lorena and Lady Grey appear in the centre of the note, the old tumbling scene being abolished.

Affiliated School Children

TORONTO, June 24.—About twenty prosecutions have been instituted against the parents who refuse to have their affiliated school children given proper medical treatment as recommended by the doctors and nurses in the public schools of the city. The parents, when the physical and mental defects of the children are pointed out, declared they could not afford it, and anyway it was nobody's business but their own.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE

More Workers Ordered to Stop—Several Vessels Got Away from Glasgow with Full Crews

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Encouraged by the success of Tom Mann, who secured an acceptance of the seaman's terms by the shipowners, the strike leaders in this district have issued a manifesto ordering all union workers employed by forty-six firms in the shipping federation to stop work on Saturday.

GLASGOW, June 24.—All vessels scheduled to sail from this port today got off with full crews, only the Atlantic liners and a few coasters paying the union rate. At the Fifth or Fourth ports shipping is at a standstill. At least thirty-seven steamers cannot find crews.

IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER CONFERRED

Cadets at Royal Military College—Case of John Fisk, Sentenced to Death, Under Consideration

OTTAWA, June 24.—E. O. Cote and F. S. Cheekley, of the Interior Department, and Sidney Smith and William Smith, of the Post Office Department, are recipients of Imperial Service Orders from His Majesty.

Queen Alexandra, in cabling Earl Grey, says:

"Despite thanks for the kind words and thoughts of the during the sacred ceremony for my dear son and daughter-in-law. Thank God all went off well."

U. S. Government's Petition to Enjoin it from Continuing in Control of Southern Pacific is Dismissed

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—The government's petition to enjoin the Union Pacific Railroad from continuing to control the Southern Pacific company was dismissed today by the United States circuit court of the Eighth district. Judge Elmer B. Adams wrote the majority opinion, which was concurred in by Judge Sandborn and former judge, now supreme court justice, Vandewater. Judge William C. Hook wrote a dissenting opinion.

Seattle Libel Cases Dismissed

SEATTLE, Wash., June 24.—Judge Wilson R. Gay in the criminal department of the Superior Court today announced that he would instruct the prosecuting attorney to discontinue the criminal libel prosecutions begun against the Seattle Post-Intelligencer at the instance of the Times, and against the Times at the instance of the Post-Intelligencer. The judge said he would not sanction waste of the country's money for the purpose of avenging private grievances.

SMALLPOX VISITS DAWSON CITY

DAWSON, Y. T., June 24.—There are 17 cases of smallpox in Dawson, but there have been no deaths. Quarantine is being enforced. The big camps are keeping their men away from Dawson. The health officer of Dawson was one of the first to be attacked.

ALASKA GOVERNOR ASKS FEDERAL AID

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Governor Clark of Alaska has appealed for federal aid to prevent the epidemic of smallpox in Dawson City from spreading south into American territory. Officers of the public health service in Alaska have been instructed to immediately establish quarantine at Eagle City and Skagway. The outbreak is regarded as serious at this time of the year when prospectors are coming from Yukon Territory into Alaska at the rate of 300 a week. Governor Clark fears that the Dawson quarantine is ineffective.

Strike Riots in Cleveland

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THANKS FROM QUEEN MOTHER

Queen Alexandra Replies to Message Sent by Earl Grey on Behalf of People of Canada

NEGROES SWEPT INTO CURRENT

Vessel Catches Fire and Passengers Are Saved With Difficulty—Wounded Cared for in Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 24.—Steaming up the Mississippi river late this afternoon, the boilers of the steamer City of St. Joseph exploded while the boat was opposite President's island, six miles below this city.

Six negro deck hands are dead, fourteen others are expected to die, and ten other persons were more or less seriously hurt. The boat quickly took fire, and it was with great difficulty that any of the passengers and deckhands were saved. Fifty passengers were aboard. The work of rescue was done entirely by the crew of the ferryboat Charles H. Organ, which had been running abreast of the City of St. Joseph several miles. Water was poured on to the burning craft from the ferryboat, the two crafts were fast together, and the passengers and crew of the wrecked boat taken aboard.

The favorite pastime of the Mississippi river passengers to a large extent is gambling. The death of six negroes was immediately in front of the boiler the men were "shooting craps." The explosion swept them off the deck after maiming them, and their bodies were lost in the river.

Chief Engineer R. H. Morgan was scalded, and it is believed he will die. Captain Charles Price was painfully cut and bruised. None of the passengers were seriously hurt.

The Organ towed the St. Joseph here tonight, where ambulances were waiting to hurry those injured to hospitals. The boat is badly damaged, but there is no fear of her sinking, most of the damage being done on the upper part.

CRIMES CAUSED BY SUGGESTION

Members of American Academy Discuss Effects of Press Reports and Books Classed as "Neurotic"

LOS ANGELES, June 24.—Seven hundred physicians, members of the American Medical Association, which will begin its annual convention here next Tuesday, already have arrived to attend the annual meeting of the American Academy of Medicine, in session today. Of the several thousand members of the larger organization, all of whom are not members of the smaller, the first party expected to arrive on the special train tomorrow, and the remainder in a series of specials on Monday morning.

GREAT DAMAGE BY THE CYCLONE

Reports Received from Chilean Points Indicate Heavy Loss of Property Along the Coast

VALPARAISO, Chile, June 24.—Reports are being received here regarding the damage by the cyclone which swept over a large division. At Pisagua, forty-five miles north of Iquique, the losses are enormous. A hundred or more loaded launches and small craft have been destroyed.

At Caleta Buena, the German bark Adelaide was sunk. At Caleta Junin, the British bark Rowena, loaded with nitrate, was sent to the bottom. Apparently in the interior the damage was slight. The telegraph lines, which were levelled in all directions, have been restored in this section.

MANY VESSELS SUNK IN HARBORS

WELLAND, Ont., June 24.—William German, M. P., stated positively today that he will not resign but will reckon with his party and constituents on the responsibility issue when the general election is brought on.

NEW BISHOP OF NIAGARA

HAMILTON, Ont., June 24.—Archdeacon William Clark was today consecrated and installed Bishop of Niagara, succeeding the vacancy created by the death of Bishop Dumoulin. Distinguished ecclesiastics and laymen were present from all over the province. The Archbishop of Ontario presided at the consecration.

COWICHAN LAKE BRANCH

Contract for Construction is Awarded to Vancouver Firm—Work to Start Soon

ANOTHER TRAGEDY OF MISSISSIPPI

Six Deck Hands Dead and Fourteen Expected to Die as Result of Boiler Explosion on Steamer

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TORONTO FATALITIES

Another of Victorian Resident Killed While Coupling Cars

HON. T. M. DALY PASSES AWAY

Death Comes Suddenly to Winnipeg's Police Magistrate—Had Served Public in Various Positions

WINNIPEG, June 24.—Hon. T. M. Daly, police magistrate, passed away here early this morning. He took court as usual yesterday, and did not complain of feeling ill.

Mr. Daly was taken ill at about 10 o'clock last evening. Dr. C. C. Field, who was called in, diagnosed the trouble as renal calculus. He gave temporary relief, but about midnight the case becoming worse, Dr. Blanchard was called in consultation. Mr. Daly rapidly sank and died at fifteen minutes past five this morning. The direct cause being hemorrhage of the kidneys.

Thomas Mayne Daly was born at Stratford, Ont., August 16, 1852, was educated at Toronto and went to Manitoba in 1881. Mr. Daly was returned for Selkirk to the Commons in 1887, and held his seat until 1894. He was minister of Indian affairs from 1892 until 1894. Toward the close of the latter year he opened an office at Roseland street, and his seat until 1894. He was appointed judge of the juvenile court, Winnipeg, in 1899.

As a magistrate he was eminently successful in reducing crime, but among the boys of the city he carried out a work difficult to appreciate. Closely identified with all uplift movements, from courts of honor to boy scouts, Mr. Daly in a peculiar sense took the youth of the city under his protection. Only last Thursday he played a conspicuous part in the big celebration by the school cadets, on coronation day. He was prominently identified with the Children's Aid and Y. M. C. A., and as head of the police street committee he was about to inaugurate the Cleveland experiment of police administration under the golden rule. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Kenneth R., a local lawyer, and Harold, a broker at Vancouver. Mr. Daly was president of the Western Canada Cricket association, as well as of the local association, and as a mark of respect all local games today have been cancelled.

RIGHTY FLEET IS ASSEMBLED

Naval Display at Spithead Makes Fitting Climax to Coronation Celebration—An Impressive Scene

MANY FOREIGN VESSELS PRESENT

Sailor King Accorded Seemly Reception by the Floating Forces—All British Ships on Active List

PORTSMOUTH, June 24.—The warships of the world boomed a royal salute today in honor of Britain's sailor King. Bright sunshine came at last to lend its brilliancy to one of the most impressive scenes of all the gorgeous pageantry attending the coronation of George V. In a double line, six miles in length, floated the mightiest of Britain's warships. These lines were joined at either end by a two mile stretch of smaller craft, while off the Isle of Wight eighteen foreign vessels lay dressed in glittering colors.

The narrow waters of the Solent never held so large a fleet. It was the most effective ever brought together. Every class was represented, and every one of the 135 ships anchored ready for immediate active service. All the British ships in the long line were on the active list, and of the visitors, four were of modern type, the American battleship Delaware, the Von Der Tann, representing Germany, the Dancon, France, and the Radetzky, Austria.

This mighty fleet presented an appearance of once magnificent and awe-inspiring. Flashes of silver were shippings by the brass, while hundreds of flags from every nation across every ship from front to rear.

Their Majesties, accompanied by the official envoys of other countries, came from London in a special train. The King wore an Admiral's uniform, with a ribbon of the Order of the Garter. The Prince of Wales was in a midshipman's uniform. The Queen, Princess Mary, and nearly all of the royal ladies were dressed in navy blue. With their Majesties were all the other members of the royal family. Many special trains were run from London carrying Indian princes, peers and peeresses, members of parliament, lords of admiralty and diplomats. The British admiralty train arriving during the morning added great numbers to the thousands already gathered here from all parts of the world.

The mosquito fleet had a position along the shore, and behind the little craft in the mouth of the bay innumerable yachts were drawn up. Surrounding the fleet were scores of big liners, including the Atlantic liners La Savoie and George Washington, on which were hundreds of American visitors.

As the royal yacht Victoria and Albert entered the line the men manned the ships, the guns thundered and the bands played the National Anthem. On the bridge the King stood in an Admiral's uniform, acknowledging the cheers of the sailors and visitors.

When the royal yacht dropped anchor, the senior officers of all the ships went aboard. For several minutes the King chatted with the officers and thanked them warmly for their presence.

As the royal yacht turned her head towards Portsmouth the salutes were repeated and the sailors cheered again and again.

The King spent the night at Portsmouth and witnessed the illumination of the ships from the signal tower.

Work of Tearing Down

LONDON, June 24.—Great crowds from the outlying districts filled the principal streets tonight, making holiday and inspecting the decorations, now bedraggled from rain. Many illuminations were burning, and in these the rain-soaked sightseers seemed to find plenty to interest them.

The city now presents a half dismantled appearance. All available workmen have been taking down the stands, the topplings of the masts and the police barriers across the streets.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

Teheran Correspondent of the Loknewsage Telegraphs that an Attempt has Been Made to Assassinate the Regent of Persia

BRITAIN ASKS EXPLANATION

PARIS, June 24.—A despatch to the Temps from Madrid says that the Spanish cabinet having replied vaguely to the request from Great Britain to explain her intentions in connection with the occupation of El Arzif and Alcazar, Britain has asked for more precise information concerning Spain's Moroccan programs.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

TEHRAN, June 24.—The Teheran correspondent of the Loknewsage telegraphs that an attempt has been made to assassinate the Regent of Persia. Two women, probably men in disguise, fired a couple of shots at the Regent as the latter was driving, but without effect. Neither assassin was arrested.

SIMLA, INDIA, JUNE 24.—It is strongly felt here that if America insists upon an opium conference at The Hague the question of the importation of cocaine and morphine into China will have to be thoroughly considered. India's sacrifice of opium revenue is useless unless the importation of these drugs is prohibited by agreement among the treaty powers. In parts of India like Bombay, the cocaine habit is an increasing curse.

LOGGERS MEET AT VANCOUVER

First Session of Pacific Logging Congress to be Held in British Columbia—Practical Papers Contributed

VANCOUVER, June 22.—For the first time in British Columbia the logging congress opened its three day session here today. Technical questions connected with the industry were debated, a prominent place being given to the question of securing an adequate supply of labor for the camps.

SCENE AT TRIAL

Young Couple Prominent in Edinburgh Society Sent to Prison for Attempted Fraud

EDINBURGH, June 24.—After deliberating for twenty-five minutes a jury of fifteen men returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against Lieutenant and Mrs. Cameron in the High Court of the Justiciary in Edinburgh.

CLAIMS EXTRADITION TREATY IS VIOLATED

Counsel for Spokane Man, Arrested Here, Says Authorities are Employed as Collection Agency

That the extradition treaty is being violated by the Spokane man, which are being used as a collection agency in a claim for mining stock, was the statement made by H. W. R. Moore, counsel for Wilbur L. Welsh, who is arrested when he leaves for Australia by the steamer Mararam on Friday last, before Judge Lammiman, sitting as extradition commissioner yesterday morning.

STARTED IN GRIEF

Bridegroom on Wedding Journey Causes Death of Railway Official and Spends Night in Jail

DUBLIN, June 24.—How a newly-married couple's honeymoon was marred by a distressing tragedy and the husband spent the first night of his wedded life in a police station was related at Kingston police court this morning.

NEW PRESIDENT OF PORTUGAL

LISBON, June 22.—Anselmo Braamcamp was elected president of the republic of Portugal by the constituent assembly yesterday.

CANADIAN BOY SCOUTS

OTTAWA, June 22.—His Excellency Earl Grey has received the following cablegram from Lieut.-Gen. Baden Powell: "Delighted with splendid contingent of Canadian scouts."

WORK ON MAINE WRECK PROCEEDS

Army Engineers in Charge Deny Reports that Cofferdam Had Weakened—Pumping Stopped

HAVANA, June 22.—Sensational local reports of the failure of the Maine cofferdam, which has been declared deficient in stability, apparently based on the discontinuation of the pumping since the night of June 20, received refutation tonight from Brigadier-General Bixby and Colonel Black, the army engineers.

PROVINCIAL JAIL

Question of New Institution Will Be Considered on Meeting of Board of W. J. Bowser

In accordance with suggestions made by the grand jury serving at the recent session of the court in this city, instructions have been issued for the further improvement of the fire protection and alarm system at the Victoria provincial jail, while correspondence is taking place with a view to the possible substitution of electricity for gas as an illuminant and a universal release system will be installed, all cell doors being in cases of emergency opened by means of a single lever operated from the warden's office.

AEROPLANES IN WAR

Results of Experiments by French Military Authorities Are Reported to Senate

PARIS, June 22.—The report which has been submitted by M. Waddington, reporter for the army estimates in the senate, contains some interesting information concerning military aeronautics in France. A sum of \$100,000 was voted last year for the development of the military aviation school.

LONDON PAPERS' SPECIAL EFFORT

Make New Departure by Free Use of Illustrations in Description of Coronation and Accompanying Scenes

LONDON, June 23.—Enterprise unprecedented in the history of the British press marks today's issues of the London morning papers, which with only one or two exceptions are veritable drawings of the coronation. Most of the London dailies heretofore have made only tentative and not always successful attempts in the direction of illustrating the day's events.

PLAGUE DISAPPEARS

Disease That Carried Off Thousands in Manchuria No More Origin of Mystery as to How It Came

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—The plague which recently raged in Manchuria has disappeared entirely, leaving no trace. It appears to have been an epidemic of the type known as the "Asian" plague, which is not fatal to the human race. It is believed that the disease was introduced into Manchuria by a person who had been in contact with the plague in India.

LAW FOR BIRDMEN

Act Passed by British Parliament to Govern Aerial Navigation—Heavy Penalties

LONDON, June 22.—The text of the Aerial Navigation Act, which has now received the royal assent, was issued today. The principal change is in regard to penalties, which it was originally proposed should be two years' imprisonment or a fine of £2,500, or both, upon conviction on indictment, and three months' imprisonment, or a fine of £500, or both, upon summary conviction.

MISUNDERSTOOD

Reference Made by Mr. Bergeron, One of Mr. Borden's Party Opponents, to His Former Settlers

WINNIPEG, June 24.—Because he drew a parallel between Finance Minister Fielding and President Taft on the one hand and Sampson and Delah on the other, J. G. H. Bergeron, of Quebec, who is accompanying R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party in a whirlwind tour of the west against redoubt, is being criticized by western Canadian papers.

CORONER'S COURT

No Necessity for Crown to be Represented by Counsel at Proceedings

The verdict of the coroner's jury at Kamloops in the mysterious case of Alexander Sinclair, the Vancouver horse buyer, who is believed to have met death at the hands of robbers, has reached the attorney-general's department here, and contains a special rider in the form of a recommendation that in all cases in which the suspicion of foul play may naturally arise the crown hereafter, should be specially represented by counsel at coroner's inquests.

FOREST FIRES DAY CELEBRATED WITH ENTHUSIASM

Large Number of Logs and Much Standing Timber Destroyed in the Revelstoke District

REVELSTOKE, June 22.—It is estimated that the big fire of May 27, 1909, 600,000 feet of logs, standing timber and lumber, belonging to the Lee Lumber company, were burned Tuesday night in a bush and lumber yard fire at Revelstoke, about 15 miles south of this city.

ULSTER UNIONISTS

Resolution in Regard to House of Lords Bill Passed at Committee Meeting in Belfast

DUBLIN, June 24.—The standing committee of the Ulster Unionist council held a special meeting in Belfast a few days since for the purpose of discussing the progress made with the campaign against Home Rule in England, Scotland and Wales. The Marquess of Londonderry presided. The reports submitted were considered satisfactory, indicating that with an increased knowledge of the true situation in Ireland the electors of Great Britain were gradually coming round to the right way of thinking on the great question of the Union.

LUTHERAN SYNOD

SEATTLE, June 22.—The eleventh annual convention of the Pacific synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church was formally opened today. Rev. M. E. Boulton, The Dalles, Ore., was re-elected president. Other officers are Secretary Emil Meyer, California; Treasurer E. Erickson, Portland; and Steward W. F. H. Fredrick, Portland. The Rev. F. Miller, of Chehalis, Wash., was appointed to the synod missionary board from Oregon and Washington.

TWO BATHERS DROWNED

MACDONALD, June 22.—Two of a party of Macdonalds bathing in the Don river this afternoon were drowned. One of the men being unable to swim, and in the struggle pulled down his companion, who tried to save him.

SUGAR INQUIRY

House Committee Finishes With Colorado Beet Sugar Factories—Lorson President Monday

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The inquiry into the Colorado group of beet sugar factories, controlled by the American Sugar Refining company through the Great Western Sugar company, was continued today by the House "sugar trust" investigating committee. Next week the so-called sugar trust's interests in California industries will be taken up. John D. Spreckels will be a witness, as also will Claus Spreckels, returned from Europe.

GOVERNMENT'S AID TO B.C. FARMERS

Two Special Series of Institute Meetings are Arranged—Demonstrations in Irrigation Operations

Further demonstration of the practical character of the work being carried on by the Provincial Department of Agriculture is found in the arrangement of two special series of farmers' institute meetings for the present summer month, the one series to be addressed more particularly by Professor C. C. Thom, the expert in soil physics at the Oregon State College of Agriculture in Pullman, Ore., and the other by Professor R. W. Allen, superintendent of the irrigation experimental station at Hamilton, in order to make up a test case for appeal. This is the case docketed in the supreme court of the United States for argument in October.

STEEL FRAME STRUCTURE

The central and steel frame structure are to be of steel framing, with brick walls and reinforced concrete floors, reinforced concrete walls and reinforced concrete columns. The structure is to be of steel framing, with brick walls and reinforced concrete floors, reinforced concrete walls and reinforced concrete columns.

COAL CLAIMANTS TO SHOW CAUSE

Locators of Stracey Claims in Alaska Are Notified by Land Office—Lands are of High Value

SEATTLE, June 23.—The forty claimants of the Stracey land group in Alaska have been notified by the Juneau land office to show cause within thirty days why the claims should not be recommended to the commissioner of the general land office for cancellation. A special agent of the general land office has filed charges against the validity of the claims, the agent's principal allegation being:

STRUCTURAL DETAILS OF MODEL PRISON

It is understood that the new prison farm by provincial government, to be situated on a large tract of land near Burnaby in the future, will be a model of modern architecture.

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Two Special Series of Institute Meetings are Arranged—Demonstrations in Irrigation Operations

Further demonstration of the practical character of the work being carried on by the Provincial Department of Agriculture is found in the arrangement of two special series of farmers' institute meetings for the present summer month, the one series to be addressed more particularly by Professor C. C. Thom, the expert in soil physics at the Oregon State College of Agriculture in Pullman, Ore., and the other by Professor R. W. Allen, superintendent of the irrigation experimental station at Hamilton, in order to make up a test case for appeal. This is the case docketed in the supreme court of the United States for argument in October.

STEEL FRAME STRUCTURE

The central and steel frame structure are to be of steel framing, with brick walls and reinforced concrete floors, reinforced concrete walls and reinforced concrete columns. The structure is to be of steel framing, with brick walls and reinforced concrete floors, reinforced concrete walls and reinforced concrete columns.

COAL CLAIMANTS TO SHOW CAUSE

Locators of Stracey Claims in Alaska Are Notified by Land Office—Lands are of High Value

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PROVINCE TO HAVE
MODEL PRISON FARM

Structural Details of New Cen-
tral Institution to be Erected
at Burnaby in the Near Fu-
ture

It is understood that the contract for
the new prison farm building for the
provincial government to be erected at
Burnaby and serve in future as a central
place of confinement, will be awarded
during the current month, so that con-
struction may proceed to completion
before adverse weather conditions in-
tervene. The new central prison is to
be both structurally and in equipment
thoroughly up-to-date, having been care-
fully planned with a view to obtaining
perfect light, ventilation and sanitation,
in conjunction with absolute security.

The building is to be located on D. L.
and has an excellent situation on a
slope of a rather steep incline, the site
commanding a fine view over Deer Lake
and facing north by north east, so
that all cells will get the sunshine at
some time of the day.
The exterior design is plain and ap-
propriate, the central building at the
crossing of the wings having a pyra-
midal slate roof with look-out platform
from which a complete view of the
surrounding country will be obtain-
able, while the space in this roof is to
be utilized for the storage tank in
connection with the water supply. The
plan is in the form of a cross, three hun-
dred and forty-six feet by one hundred
and ninety-five feet, and all prisoners
will have individual cells of 9 ft. 6 in.
by 5 ft. dimensions. The north or front
wing is planned as the administration
building, with accountant's and war-
den's offices, waiting room, armory, libra-
ry, male and female officers' mess rooms
and male and female visitors' rooms on
the ground floor. Above this are two
floors of living rooms, with seven bed-
rooms, and bath and toilet on each
floor. The intersection of the wings
is occupied by a large central hall,
fifty feet square, on the ground floor,
and a chapel of similar size with speak-
ing platform and two clergyman's rooms
on the first floor. Above the chapel is
accommodation for a surgeon, photogra-
pher, matron and hospital night guards,
with large unassigned attic space.

Accommodation for Prisoners.
The east wing is planned to contain
one hundred and sixty cells for male
prisoners, six punishment cells, thirteen
shower bath cells, one tub bath cell,
and temporary laundry where twenty
future cells will be located. The west
wing will have only the outer wall
built at present, and this can be used
as a work yard during inclement weath-
er, but will eventually have the same
accommodation as the east wing. The
south wing will have cells for forty-
four female prisoners, three punishment
cells, six bath cells, and temporary
laundry, where nine future cells will
be located. The top floor of this wing
will be utilized for hospital patients,
with six cells and a day room, and
similar accommodation for female
prisoners, each section having a bath-
room attached and the two sections be-
ing distinctly separated. The cell wings
are connected to the central building
by passages six feet wide. The base-
ment of the central and administration
buildings will be utilized for boiler
room, kitchen, steward's room, bakery,
and a vault, but are all almost entirely
out of ground.

Steel Frame Structure.
The central and administration build-
ings are to be of steel frame construc-
tion with brick walls and stone dress-
ings, reinforced concrete floors with
wood floors over, except in the corridors,
and baths and toilets which will have
terrazzo tile flooring. The cell wings
are to be constructed of reinforced con-
crete, four tiers and basement high, and
are arranged back to back with inspec-
tion ways and vent duct between and
cell wings in front which are not to be
connected with the side walls. The
celleries are 3 ft. 6 in. wide and have
12-in. barriers along the front and across
the ends, so that they may be used for
cell purposes. The outside walls of the
cell wings are to be of solid brick-
work with stone dressing and fitted
throughout with steel sashes. The cells
have concrete walls and partitions with
iron front set about a foot back
from the front of the concrete tiers,
all arranged to ensure complete venti-
lation, light and sanitation, while at the
same time preventing improper inter-
ference among the prisoners and con-
serving sanitation of the younger by the
older inmates.

Each cell except those for punishment
purposes will have a basin for cold
water supply, a closet, a bed hinged to
the wall, so as to hold up against the
cell, and an electric light drop. All
cells will be connected by two outlets
with the ventilating system and will
also have inspection ways from the run-
ways at the rear. The cell doors are so
arranged that by the use of a lever
viewed at one end of the tier any indi-
vidual in the whole twenty can be
inspected at the one operation.

Ventilating System.
The administration building is
to be heated by direct-indirect radia-
tion, while the cell wings are heated
by the direct-indirect system, the fresh
air being admitted through the walls
behind wall sections and drawn through
duct connected to an outlet fitted with
an electric fan. The ventilating system
is arranged that the foul air is drawn
down the floor, and all will be set so
that the same amount of fresh air passes
through each cell.

Although the building will be thor-
oughly fireproof, as the term is under-
stood, four rising water mains with
stand pipes and hose reel at each floor
level, will be installed, while the various

HIGH GRADE COAL
FOUND AT ALBERNI

Discovery Has Occasioned
Much Excitement at West
Coast Port—Development
will be Rushed

A seam of coal, of excellent quality,
located almost in the middle of Port
Alberni, has occasioned a considerable
excitement in that locality. A gang of men
has already been started at work upon
the outcrop by the Alberni Land Com-
pany, on the property of which the find
was made. Archibald Dick is in charge
of operations, and will, in a few days,
put to work a larger gang. Work on
the development of the measure will be
rushed.
The news of the find was brought to
Victoria last evening by Mr. Leonard
Frank who, in company with his brother,
Mr. Bernard Frank, of the staff of the
British Columbia, Howe Sound, came to
Victoria from the west coast. Mr.
Frank stated that the seam was located
some time ago when the E. & N. grad-
ing operations were under way. The
value of the find was not immediately
recognized, but the analysis of the coal
has demonstrated it to be of a very
superior quality.
Work is now progressing in the im-
mediate vicinity of the old Waterhouse
wharf. What adds to the value of the
coal is its close proximity to deep water.

TAXES IN SPAIN

Repeal of Octroi Duties Supplies In-
come Problem For Government—
Substitute is Unpopular

MADRID, June 24.—The Chamber
recently passed a bill suppressing the
octroi (grain) duties and the Senate
also passed this measure by 178 votes
to 63, the majority consisting of Lib-
erals and the minority of Conserva-
tives. The bill involves a consider-
able loss to the treasury and the munic-
ipalities. The loss to the treasury is
not compensated for, but that to the
municipalities, whose chief and per-
haps only revenue is the octroi, is
made good by the recently proposed
new taxes, which include a tax on
house rents. Rents in Madrid and
Seville are higher than in any Euro-
pean capital, so that the introduction
of the tax has been most unpopular,
chiefly among the middle classes, who
besides being already considerably
overtaxed in proportion to the small
incomes of the new taxes without ob-
taining any amelioration of the con-
ditions under which they live.
The Premier made the passage of the
bill a Cabinet question, and therefore
its acceptance by the Senate may be
said to constitute a political triumph.
It is possible, however, that the bill,
besides throwing several thousand
employees into unemployment, may be
a financial failure.

IDENTIFIES PHOTO
OF DEAD HUSBAND

Wife of Man Whose Body was
Found on Beach at Beacon
Hill Solves Mystery of Un-
known

Arriving just one day too late to see
her husband alive, Mrs. Catherine Bar-
low learned for the first time last night
that the unknown, whose dead body was
picked up on the beach of Beacon Hill
park last Sunday morning with a bullet
wound through the right temple, was
her husband. Last night she called at
a police station to make inquiries as
to what had happened to the missing man,
and identified a photograph of the dead
man as that of her husband. The shock
was great, but for the past few days, as
she had been unable to locate him, she
had come to the conclusion that some-
thing had happened.

She told the detectives that her hus-
band's name was Clarence Caygell Bar-
low, and he left London on April 29 of
this year to come to British Columbia.
They had been residing at Belvedere,
Kent, England. They came to Lumby,
near Vernon, and two weeks ago Bar-
low came on to Victoria seeking employ-
ment. He secured a temporary work at
the Victoria Machinery Depot and wrote
to her to come to this city. She ar-
rived last Monday, but no husband was on
hand to receive her. She has since been
staying at 2654 Graham street.

Barlow after his arrival here stopped
at the Strangers Rest, 1418 Government
street, but left there on the 17th inst.,
the day before his dead body was found
floating on the beach. So far as Mrs.
Barlow is aware her husband had abso-
lutely no reason for taking his own life.
In one of the pockets of the coat on
the body was found a card, on one side
of which was lithographed the name
"Mr. Kenneth Smith, Kimberley club,
South Africa," and on the other the in-
scription "Care of George Mitchell, 639
Victoria street, Westminster." This lat-
ter name was stated by Mrs. Barlow as
having been that of a gentleman whom
her husband had met in England.

The post mortem examination of the
body disclosed the presence in the brain
of a 38-cal. bullet similar to some thirty
cartridges which were found in the
coat pocket of the deceased. The inquest
last Tuesday resulted in a verdict of
"found drowned," but the jury be-
lieved that from the circumstances of
the case the deceased had shot himself.

Cable Rate Reduction
PARIS, June 24.—As a result of its
deliberations at the International Tele-
graphic Commission, which has been
holding meetings here, has expressed
the opinion that a reduction of 50 per
cent should be made in the charges
for long-distance telegrams transmitted
by submarine cables, so long as they
are written "in clear" and not according
to a telegraphic code. The decisions of
the commission will be communicated
to the governments which were not rep-
resented, and they will be invited to
give their adhesion to the proposed re-
forms.

Harem Skirt Tragedy
BUCHAREST, June 24.—A trouser
skirt has caused a terrible tragedy here.
A pretty young girl named Vassilik
Monrol appeared in the streets wearing
the much-decried garment. It was her
first venture, and she did it in a spirit
of defiance after a heated discussion on
the subject with Ignal Jovanescu, her
flame. Unfortunately for the girl, she
met the young man and when he be-
held her he was so overcome with rage
and indignation that he shot her through
the head. The murderer, who was ar-
rested, declared that he did not regret
his deed, as he could never have mar-
ried a woman who deliberately opposed
him, while, on the other hand, to live
without his sweetheart was impossible.
He hopes to be sentenced to death.

Mrs. Thos. S. Burnes and family, of
San Francisco, are paying a visit to Mr.
and Mrs. T. J. Burnes, 1019 Pandora
avenue.

ROYAL CARPET

Costly Axminster Product to be Laid
in Westminster Abbey for Cor-
onation Ceremony

LONDON, June 24.—The mammoth
carpet which is to be laid in Westmin-
ster Abbey for the coronation ceremony
has been completed.
Having a total area of over 900
square yards, the carpet, which is a
fine Axminster pile, royal blue in color,
will cover practically the whole floor
of the Abbey. It took six months to
make, has 28 stitches to the square
inch, and cost about \$18 per square
yard, while each square foot weighs
three-quarters of a pound.
The two principal lengths of the car-
pet, upon which the King and Queen
will walk in their progress through
the nave, measure respectively 153 feet
by 9 feet and 70 feet by 9 feet. On
the deep royal blue background of those
sections is worked in pale garter blue
a diaper pattern of interlacing bands
to the whereabouts of the missing man,
and identified a photograph of the dead
man as that of her husband. The shock
was great, but for the past few days, as
she had been unable to locate him, she
had come to the conclusion that some-
thing had happened.

ROBESPIERRE'S HEAD

Authenticity of Death Mask in Tus-
saud's Waxworks is Somewhat
Doubtful

PARIS, June 24.—Considerable scep-
ticism is felt as to the authenticity of
the death mask of Robespierre's head,
which is shown at Madame Tussaud's,
and a copy of which has been offered
to the French nation by the directors
of the waxworks.
The story goes that after the great
revolutionary's head had fallen by a
guillotine the original Madame Tus-
saud was commissioned to take a cast
of the mutilated head, Lord Redefield,
and M. Cambon, the French ambassador,
having acted as intermediaries, an ex-
act copy of this head is to be sent to
the Carnavalet museum in Paris.
A few months ago, for a few days,
another death cast purporting to be
that of Robespierre's head was exhib-
ited at the Carnavalet, this having been
presented to the founder of the well-
known museum by a descendant of
Jules Simon. A careful inquiry was
made into the antecedents of this cast,
with the result that its authenticity was
not established, and it was withdrawn.
M. Georges Cain, director of the Car-
naavalet, an historical expert, confesses
to a large degree of doubt as to the
genuineness of the Tussaud cast; taking
into account the feverish excitement
which governed the actions of the con-
vention and all Paris at this sanguinary
stage of the revolution. He thinks this
mask may be one of the numerous al-
terations of this sort which were as
common a form of entertainment to
the Parisians of that day as are the
cinematograph shows of today.
M. Cain reserves judgment, however,
pending a minute inquiry with the aid
of the best authorities.

Smartest of
New
Wash Skirts

Without the slightest
doubt the Washable Skirt is
the most popular of all Sum-
mer Outer garments, and
when the following prices
are offered you cannot pos-
sibly afford to be "out of
style."

**White Skirts, of embroidered
White Repp, at
\$3.90, \$3.75,
\$3.25 and..... \$2.50**

**Plain White Linen and
Repp Skirts,
up from..... \$1.75**

**Special Line of White Repp
Skirts, the new style, but-
ton down front,
at..... \$2.90**

**Linen and Repp Skirts, Hol-
land color, up
from..... \$2.25**

**Heavy Blue Linen Skirts, in
navy or butcher
blue, at..... \$2.75**

Wash Dresses
Plain or Fancy Effects in the popular Muslin Dresses,
from..... \$4.25
Best Quality Cotton Dresses, excellent values, up from \$2.90
Chambray and Zephyr Dresses, neat little models, priced up
from..... \$4.25

NURSES APRONS
Heavy White Linen
Nurses' Aprons.
New lot just in.
Each, 75c and .50c

Campbell's

NURSES APRONS
Heavy White Linen
Nurses' Aprons.
New lot just in.
Each, 75c and .50c

For the First of July "Tub"

Suits, Skirts and Dresses

"Kiddies" Section Unusually Well Stocked

Our Children's Department shows
the daintiest little Gingham and
Zephyr Dresses and a beautiful line
of Muslin Dresses for all ages.
Then the Children's Millinery
Section displays Muslin Hats and
Bonnets in the sweetest little styles,
and so reasonably priced—75c, 50c
and 25c.

With the first of July comes the real
warm weather, a time when Women's
Washable Outer Apparel is in great de-
mand, and a time when "Campbell's"
again show their ability of being "a little
ahead."

We trust that all ladies who possibly
can will shop early in the week in order
that we may give our customary exact
attention to alterations.

The convenience of a "tub" suit, skirt
or dress is indeed great—the first outing
may get it soiled, yet all you have to do
is to wash it after which you practically
have a new garment for the next outing.

New Arrival Exquisite Marabout Stoles

Only yesterday we unpacked a
lovely lot of Marabout Stoles, in
black, white, grey and sky. One of
these is really essential to make the
summer wardrobe complete and en-
joy the cool temperature of the
evenings.

Smartest of New Wash Skirts

Without the slightest
doubt the Washable Skirt is
the most popular of all Sum-
mer Outer garments, and
when the following prices
are offered you cannot pos-
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style."


**White Skirts, of embroidered
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\$3.90, \$3.75,
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from..... \$2.25**

**Heavy Blue Linen Skirts, in
navy or butcher
blue, at..... \$2.75**



Shirt Waists and Blouses

Colored Marquessette Waists over foundation of white lace net,
in champagne, green, Copenhagen, navy, black, brown and
old rose, kimona sleeves..... \$7.50
Chiffon Blouses, chiffon over cream net, kimona sleeves, in all
the newest shades..... \$5.75
Chiffon Waists, black and white stripe over heavy white net,
kimona sleeves. Very smart indeed..... \$6.90
Lingerie Waists, in all the most approved styles, all of which
are exclusive with us. "Campbell's" \$8.75 to..... \$1.25
Shirtwaists in dainty white mull, hand embroidered, with fine
stuffs and lace insertion, \$5.50 to..... \$2.50
Exquisite Marquessette Waists, hand embroidered, kimona
sleeves, \$8.75 to..... \$6.50
Pure Irish Linen Waists, with handsome embroidery, stiff
cuffs and detachable collars, up from..... \$4.25
Pure Irish Linen Waists, hand embroidered and tucked, stiff
cuffs and detachable collars, up from..... \$2.75
Splendid Range of Lingerie and Tailored Blouses, very ex-
ceptional value at the prices, \$2.25 to..... \$1.25
Embroidered Linen Shirtwaists in fancy designs and many ex-
clusive styles, up from..... \$2.25

The Newest in Wash Suits

ALL NEW ARRIVALS
AND SELECTED FROM
THE MOST EXCLUSIVE
CENTRES

Holland Colored Linen Suits,
perfectly plain
styles, at..... \$6.75

Holland Colored Linen, with
fancy collars and
cuffs, at..... \$6.75

Excellent Repp Suits, in pink
or blue, plain or braided
self trimmings,
up from..... \$6.75

White Duck Suits, with
plain collars and
cuffs, up from..... \$5.75

Wash Dresses

Plain or Fancy Effects in the popular Muslin Dresses,
from..... \$4.25
Best Quality Cotton Dresses, excellent values, up from \$2.90
Chambray and Zephyr Dresses, neat little models, priced up
from..... \$4.25

Cloth Suits and Coats

While, of course, the warmer weather calls principally for
the Washable Suits, Coats and Dresses, it is well to remember
that we have hosts of stunning modes in light cloth Suits and
Coats that are Impossible of Duplication.

The Colonist.

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability, 1211-1215 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1.00
 Six Months \$0.50
 Three Months \$0.25
 Payable in advance.
 Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

THE CORONATION

Although the morning was threatening Thursday proved to be King's weather in London and the elaborate coronation programme was carried out just as it had been arranged. The event to which the British people have been looking forward for many months has become a matter of history. The very great popularity of His Majesty was proved by the vast enthusiasm wherewith he was greeted. This was the one thing needed to complete the occasion. Splendor of display, majestic ritual, gorgeous ceremonial were planned in advance, but the tribute of the people to their King was spontaneous. To all thinking men this fact is the greatest feature of the Coronation, for it shows that the kingly office yet holds the confidence of the British people, and that the King enjoys the loyal support of his subjects in the highest degree. The popular enthusiasm is the more significant, because the democratic element in the United Kingdom has been rapidly growing in numerical strength and political influence. The simple truth is that the people trust King George and as they trusted King Edward and as they trusted Queen Victoria. We do not say that the monarchy never was as strong in the esteem of the people as it is today, but we can say with certainty that it never was stronger.

This seems to be what yesterday's ceremony in London teaches by reason of the enthusiasm with which the people greeted their King.

THE CELEBRATION

Nature was kind to Victoria Thursday, and gave us an ideal day for the celebration of His Majesty's coronation. The people entered into the observance of the occasion with enthusiasm, and that splendid good-humor so characteristic of Victorians. The concourse of the people in the streets all day long was quite unprecedented. All the arrangements were well thought out, and the elaborate programme passed off with smoothness. The decorations were of great beauty and unusually general. In the processions there was a long panorama of brilliant beauty. The illuminations and the fireworks were strikingly brilliant. The thanks of the people of Victoria are due to those through whose efforts the occasion was made so great a success, and especially to the Daughters of Empire to whom the initiative of this admirable fête was due, and by whose unwearied efforts and excellent taste its great success is very largely due.

It seems appropriate to look behind the festivities, and to inquire as to what it all really meant. Let it be noted that it was not an official ceremonial. It is true that the Lieutenant-Governor and the Imperial and Canadian forces took part in it, but their participation was not because of any official order or request. They took part only because they wished to take part. The great value of the whole event lay in the fact that it was a voluntary demonstration by which the people wished to give expression to their loyalty. What then did it all mean? Fortunately the answer is not hard to discover. The enthusiastic manner in which the people entered into the occasion indicates their contentment with their position as subjects of His Most Gracious Majesty, or, if you like the term better, as citizens of the British nation. It implies a realization of the reality of British nationality. We speak of the British Empire, but the term is only a name for something for which there is no precedent. We have become a nation. For purposes of geographical description the British Dominions may be called an Empire; but we have risen to a higher plane. We have formed what Viscount Milner happily called "a partnership between equals." We are a united people with one King, one Flag and one Destiny. This ought to have been the great thought of the day, and we believe it was deep down in the minds of all the thousands who took part in yesterday's festivities.

Therefore, it is that the Coronation means so much, and therefore also it was eminently fitting that in this Canadian city, where East meets West, we should have taken the part we did in observing the ceremony of which Westminster was the scene.

Of the whole festival, as a popular demonstration and quite apart from any significance that may attach to it, we may say that in completeness and representative character it left nothing to be desired. Probably in no part of the Empire outside of London was there a

display more truly imperial in its character than that presented by the procession yesterday afternoon. Not only were there people of the British Race present, many of whom were born in Britain itself, but there men of other original races of America, sons of India representing two elements of the population of that great dependency, and a number of Canadian born Chinese subjects of the King. As a spectacle the procession was emblematic in a marked way. As a parade pure and simple it was very much the finest ever seen in Victoria, and it would have been difficult to surpass it in any part of the overseas Dominions.

But the most instructive feature of the day was the people. It was a splendid gathering. Thousands upon thousands of men, women and children thronged the streets and open spaces. Beacon Hill was a brilliant mass of humanity, presenting a picture in its frame of broom that certainly could hardly be equalled anywhere and certainly was unsurpassable. In all that vast throng there was not a person who was not well dressed and happy. There was no disorder of any kind. The people were exhibiting their instinct of self-government as no other people than those of our race know how to exhibit it. The police were present, but their business was confined to marshalling the procession, the vast crowds took care of themselves. This is one of the finest things about the people of Victoria.

Once more we congratulate every one concerned in this magnificent demonstration upon the manner in which they planned it, and the excellent judgment they displayed in every aspect of their by no means easy task.

HINDU IMMIGRATION

The question of Hindu immigration does not touch Canada alone. Every British country, where there is much vacant land and a demand for labor is interested in it. Temporarily we have disposed of it so far as the Dominion is concerned, except in one particular, namely the right of married Hindus among us to bring their wives from India. For ourselves we have no doubt at all upon that point. If one of our fellow-subjects from India is able to support his wife and family here, and wishes to bring them into the country, he ought to be permitted to do so. It is an act of barbarism to say that he shall not be allowed to do so, simply an assertion that might as right and just principles count for nothing. The only reason why they are kept out, is the pusillanimity of politicians, who fear what they imagine is the desire of the workingmen. We do not believe there is an intelligent workingman in Canada who will not endorse what we have just said.

When it comes to the question of permitting additional immigration from India into such countries as Canada, Australia and South Africa, we are confronted with an exceedingly serious problem. Candor compels the admission that the Hindus—we use the word in a general sense without pretending it is racially accurate—who are now in British Columbia average up pretty well with other people who engage in work similar to what they perform. The objection to their presence in large numbers does not arise from racial prejudice against them. It arises out of centuries of divergent customs. They are not like us, and this is a white man's country. This does not read very logically, neither does it read logically to say white men are out of place in a black man's country. The differences between the races were not created by the labor unions. They exist and there is not the least use in trying to ignore them.

Here then is the problem: A country with a teeming population ready to work at any profitable employment anywhere in the world; several countries with vast vacant areas and a demand for labor at moderate wages; ingrained differences between the people who occupy the country first referred to and those who occupy the others. The solution does not lie in the unrestricted immigration of Hindus. We do not pretend to know wherein it lies. Are any of us quite as sure as we would like to be that the white race is going to maintain its supremacy in white men's countries? It is the easiest thing in the world to stir up a hornet's nest, but it is quite another proposition to put the hornets back again. We have been stirring up some eight hundred millions of people in Asia. He is a wise man who can foresee what it is going to mean.

It is said that Queen Alexandra before leaving London for Sandringham gave the metropolitan police a present of a thousand pounds because of the extra work that the coronation ceremony would entail.

We have not as yet seen any claim in the Liberal press that the elections in Nova Scotia turned upon reciprocity. Some of our Conservative exchanges are trying to show that the result shows dissatisfaction with the agreement, but

the fact of the matter is that the contest turned wholly on local issues. We do not believe a single seat was either lost or won on the reciprocity issue.

It is not very clear just what the United States Congress will do with the tariff but it seems pretty clear that such changes will be made in it as will show that Canada was in haste to talk about reciprocity.

We hear a good deal about imperialism nowadays, and there seems to be an impression that it is something new. It is not; it is simply the centuries-old principle which has made the British realm the greatest political entity the world has ever seen. When Mr. Joseph Chamberlain advised the people of England to think imperially, he did not mean that they should think along new lines, but only that they should broaden their outlook so as to think not only of Britain but of what Sir Charles Dike taught us to call Greater Britain, although Sir Charles himself included the United States in the term, and which most people do not.

The London Times recently said: "However much this country might have preferred to maintain the unity of the Imperial navy under the sole control of the Admiralty unimpaired, yet we must all now strive to understand, sympathize with, and make the best of the desire of certain dominions to develop fleets of their own. The best way to do this is to encourage and promote an interchange of able officers and men throughout all the fleets which owe a common allegiance to the Crown." There is a disposition in some quarters to think that the idea of local naval control is peculiarly Canadian and really confined to the Liberal party in Canada; but the fact is that it meets with acceptance in every part of the Empire and has among its strongest advocates no less a personage than Lord Charles Beresford. The principle having been accepted, it now becomes our duty as Canadians to see that it is applied in a manner that will produce the best results. The suggestion of the Times as to the interchange of officers is an excellent one and it is to be hoped it will be acted on. There must be no distinction between the several British navies.

BANDIT ESCAPES

Slayer of Conductor Kidd Continues to Give Farmers the Slip—Perhaps Safe in the Wilds

POCAHELLO, Idaho, June 22.—Five days have passed since Hugh Whitney, the slayer of Conductor William Kidd, began his remarkable race for freedom, and for the time being at least, he has outwitted, outridden and outwitted the hundreds of men who hunted him with packs of dogs.

Various posses are still out, but the trail has been lost, and the search is being conducted aimlessly.

With ordinary good fortune, he should be well over the Idaho line, and comparatively safe in the wilds of Wyoming. A man answering his description slept last night at a ranch toward Jackson's Hole. His host sent for assistance, but the traveller resumed his journey before help came. The weather has been on Whitney's side, heavy showers obliterating his tracks and rendering the bloodhounds and Indian trappers helpless.

PRESS COMMENT

Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Every clear thinker must perceive that a statesman who stands out from treatise desires to stand out from responsibilities, and this means the reframing of the whole position of the Dominions toward the Mother Country with regard to mutual defence." "If Sir Wilfrid plays recalcitrant on a vital matter like this, he may certainly claim consistency with his reciprocity move, but in plain terms it amounts to this: that he, the senior Premier of the Conference, is shirking the obligations which his colleagues, even the youngest of them, have acknowledged over and over again."

The London Globe says— "Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude has certainly come as a shock to most Englishmen. We are glad to know that there are at least some Canadians who repudiate the idea that the Empire can make war in watertight compartments, and that Canada would not feel herself bound to stand in with the Mother Country against foreign foe." The Saturday Review says— "Sir Wilfrid Laurier is ever ready to tell the habitant that, though flying the British flag and enjoying its protection, Canada will help in safeguarding that flag, or not, as she pleases. He does not tell his compatriots that the vital thing is not what Canada says or thinks, it is what a foreign power will do in the event of war. For them Canada is being stirred up some eight hundred millions of people in Asia. He is a wise man who can foresee what it is going to mean."

LONDON, June 22.—At the horse show today the King Edward VII. cup was won by a French team. Russia was second and England third. The trip representing America in this event was composed of Lieutenant Gordon Johnston, Fort Riley, on Ottawa; Lieutenant E. F. Graham, Tenth Cavalry, riding Quandy; and Captain George Vidmer, Eleventh Cavalry, with Roist about.

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First and foremost in the list is the magnificent display of these delightful Summer Chairs. Nothing more comfortable or more attractive than these designs in Reed and Linen Fibre Chairs. We offer an excellent variety of pleasing styles on our Fourth Floor. Direct importations enable us to quote right prices. See what we offer in Chairs or Rockers from \$4.00.

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Floor coverings are desirable, even if not absolutely necessary. The cost is little, so why not secure some? We have some dainty patterns in China and Japan Mattings, priced at 25¢ per yard. Yukatori Squares are the popular Summer floor coverings for the Summer cottage. Come in and see our assortment.

Swing in a Hammock—\$1.75

The Hammock is the most sought corner of the Summer camp. It is better to have two than one, so come and get another, if you already have one of these. We have many very attractive hammock styles, with prices showing a great latitude. Come in and choose from this big stock. Prices start as low as \$1.75.

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Keep the flies out of the home and a big portion of your Summer worry will disappear. Get some of our Spring Doors and Window Screens and keep these Summer pests out of the home. Window Screens, adjustable, from 25¢. Screen Doors from \$1.25.

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No June brides or grooms should make any furniture or furnishing purchases without first inspecting our offerings and learning the advantages of trading here. You save money if you get your complete outfit here, and it's right here that you can get EVERYTHING. Come and learn why it pays to trade where the most furniture is shown and sold. In our windows we have many suggestions for wedding gifts. Dainty things every June bride would be proud to possess and items that would be serviceable as well as ornamental in the new home. Even though there are many pieces shown in our windows, they are but a hint of the hundreds of pieces shown in ONE of our five floors. You cannot appreciate the wedding gift possibilities of this establishment without a visit to every floor. No other establishment in the city has such a variety of suitable and desirable gifts and none offers a greater variety in the matter of price, and the name WEILER on a wedding gift means quality. Let one of our many rigs deliver your gift.



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AN INTERESTING

In a recent article were expressed as explanation offered of the remains of the subject has recently been made in length in which it cannot be the mystery has been interesting facts have been spoken of what the writer in "Peru has long to those who are of ante-historical to semblance to near antiquity has fringed at any solution almost, in a sense of riches. For it other races, to the (Sumerians), Indian and Malay tribes, Jews."

The Times' writer attention to the fact Pacific Coast of South America that an ancient and magnificent South America the wonderful irrigation that a high degree been attained by there was a large He speaks of "tree constructed long heard of." He asks magnitude and of have been content strip of western boundless plains, Andes, awaiting the conclusion that were then non-existent self compelled to Incan civilization a mote to permit of of Brazil and Argentinia before the era.

He quotes a number searches appear to that a continent, no bed of the Mid-Atlantic continent extended coast across to the distance into the Islands which occurred referred to be regular mountain chains, a what is called the ing across the South this time he thinks ical evidence to be gentina were occupied that a vast lake, or covered the Continents Mexico as far north this time the Andes as they now are.

Turning now to George Mivart, who mal found in Bogota allied to the kangaroo strong evidence in the South America and been connected, and bridged by dry land continent may not South America and diverse outgrowth to give the evidence existence of a lost and things he has it is called the Entero comparatively shallow face of the sea, and lepagos Islands on the on the south. At Enterprise Ridge is Trough, which is a part of this begins what Asiatic Continent, Polynesia, and Mel with Australia on the other. There are connecting ridges across This he reconstructs with a continent existing of Africa to the mid narrower in the late and Central America between this continent Pacific Continent was strip of water above As would be expected good deal of stress its remarkable status quotes Capt. Barclay tract his present argument.

"I have already isolated position of think that this can being highly improbable island could, even if which there is no population of evidence of their existence of much greater size which have since disappeared have formed part of connected with South

An Hour with the Editor

AN INTERESTING THEORY.

In a recent article on this page doubts were expressed as to the accuracy of the explanation offered for the existence in Peru of the remains of a high civilization. The subject has recently been discussed at considerable length in the London Times, and while it cannot be said that any solution of the mystery has been reached, certain very interesting facts have been brought to light. Speaking of what he calls pre-Incan civilization, the writer in the Times says:

"Peru has long been a fascinating study to those who are interested in the problems of ante-historical times. Its bewildering resemblance to nearly every great nation of antiquity has frustrated every effort to arrive at any solution of its mysterious past, almost, in a sense, by its very embarrass of richness. For it presents analogies, among other races, to the Egyptians, Babylonians (Sumerians), Indian peoples, Polynesian and Malay tribes, Chinese, and even to the Jews."

The Times' writer then goes on to direct attention to the fact that it is only along the Pacific Coast of South America and in Central America that "traces are to be found of an ancient and magnificent civilization." In South America there are found remains of wonderful irrigation works, showing not only that a high degree of engineering skill had been attained by the people, but also that there was a large population to provide for. He speaks of "tremendous irrigation works constructed long before the Incas were ever heard of." He asks why a population of such magnitude and of such advancement could have been content to remain on the narrow strip of western coast if there were the boundless plains, which now lie east of the Andes, awaiting occupation, and he reaches the conclusion that these great fertile regions were then non-existent. He thus finds himself compelled to seek for the origin of pre-Incan civilization at a period sufficiently remote to permit of the formation of the plains of Brazil and Argentina in the interval which elapsed before the coming of the historical era.

He quotes a number of writers, whose researches appear to establish beyond question that a continent, now lost, once occupied the bed of the Mid-Atlantic. He thinks that this continent extended from the present African coast across to the West Indies and out some distance into the Pacific Ocean. The several islands which occur along the water zone referred to he regards as the summits of mountain chains, a lower part of which is what is called the Challenger Ridge, extending across the South Atlantic Ocean. At this time he thinks we are forced by geological evidence to believe that Brazil and Argentina were occupied by a great bay, and that a vast lake, or possibly a series of lakes covered the Continent of North America from Mexico as far north as the 60th parallel. At this time the Andes were not nearly as lofty as they are now. In support of his contention of a lost Atlantic continent he mentions the peculiar fauna and flora of Ascension Island and of Tristan d'Acuña.

Turning now to the Pacific he quotes St. George Miravet, who describing a little animal found in Bogota, South America, closely allied to the kangaroo, said: "It affords strong evidence that what we now know as South America and Australia must have been connected, and the Atlantic at least bridged by dry land, if even an Antarctic continent may not have existed, of which South America and Australia are divergent and diverse outgrowths." He then goes on to give the evidence available to prove the existence of a lost continent in the Pacific, and things he has it in the existence of what is called the Enterprise Ridge, lying at a comparatively shallow depth beneath the surface of the sea, and extending from the Galapagos Islands on the north to Easter Island on the south. At the western edge of the Enterprise Ridge is what is called the Tonga Trough, which is about 600 miles wide. West of this begins what he regards as the old Asiatic Continent, which included most of Polynesia, and Melanesia, being connected with Australia on the one hand and Asia on the other. There may, he thinks, have been connecting ridges across the Tonga Trough. This he reconstructs the surface of the globe with a continent extending from the shore of Africa to the middle of the Pacific, being narrower in the latitude of the West Indies and Central America than elsewhere. Between this continent and what he calls the Pacific Continent was the relatively narrow strip of water above referred to.

As would be expected the writer lays a good deal of stress upon Easter Island with its remarkable statues, and on this point he quotes Capt. Barclay, R.N., and with this extract his present argument closes. We quote it:

"I have already drawn attention to the isolated position of Easter Island. I do not think that this can always have been so, it being highly improbable that so small an island could, even if carefully cultivated, of which there is no trace, have supported the vast population of which there are so many evidences of their existence. Either it was of much greater size or was one of a group which have since disappeared. It may even have formed part of a submerged continent connected with South America in ancient

times. Long before the arrival of the Incas in South America a people existed there who have left monumental remains constructed with stones of huge size in a somewhat similar manner to the great platforms of Easter Island. For my own part, I believe that if ever a clue is found to the statue builders on Easter Island it will be through careful comparison with the Maya inscriptions. There is a strong resemblance between the recently explored and partly deciphered inscriptions of the Maya Feninsula."

THE ROMAN EMPERORS.

IV.

Galba was upwards of seventy years of age when the Praetorian Guards called upon him to accept the crown on the deposition of Nero. He had been a successful soldier and had attained the consulship. When Caligula died Galba's popularity was such that he might easily have then taken the imperial office, but he subordinated his prospects to what he was willing to regard as the legitimate claims of Claudius. He was absent from Rome during the reign of Nero, but that ruler nevertheless aimed at putting him to death. The Gallic Guards would gladly have declared him Emperor, even during the lifetime of Nero, but Galba waited until the tyrant was dead, when he went to Rome and took the throne. He greatly disappointed his friends, becoming avaricious and severe. The troops stationed in Germany were incensed when they found they were not to be promoted and learned that the money had been given to favorites of the Emperor. They called upon the Praetorian Guards to choose another ruler. Galba had sought to allay the discontent of the soldiers by adopting Piso as his son and successor; but this only served to incense Otho, who was the administrator of Lusitania and had been a devoted adherent of Galba. Otho stirred up the Guards to action, and six months after Galba had entered upon his high office he was slain as he was crossing the Forum. Galba was in no way connected with the family of Caesar, and his elevation to office marks a new departure in the history of Rome, namely the assertion by the soldiers of the absolute right to dispose of the crown, irrespective of claims by way of descent.

Learning of Galba's death, Otho marched to the Forum with a small band of soldiers, who proclaimed him Emperor, and it is an extraordinary comment upon the state of the popular mind in Rome that his course met with general approval, except in Germany. He began his reign with every good intention, but in the course of a few weeks found himself confronted by a serious rebellion that originated in Germany. For a time he was able to make a stout resistance, but finally met with a severe defeat, whereupon he stabbed himself, although he was by no means at the end of his military resources. His reign lasted only three months.

Vitellius was in command of the forces that advanced against Otho, and he advanced leisurely to Rome after he had learned of the Emperor's death. When he reached that city, he proceeded by virtue of his office of Pontifex Maximus to declare Nero a god. He had been a great favorite and a warm friend of that cruel monster. He was at this time fifty-four years of age, and his habits were such that he was almost continually in a state of drunkenness. He left the administration of affairs in the hands of one of his freedmen, and gave about as little attention to them as possible. Rebellion broke out in the provinces and the troops marched upon Rome. Meanwhile the soldiers serving in the East had declared their commander, Vespasian, Emperor, and an army from Pannonia marched into Italy to assert his right. After varying fortunes they stormed the Capitol and entered Rome. For days the city was given over to rapine and bloodshed, but at the approach of Primus, Vespasian's chief champion, order was restored. During these tumults Vitellius was in a state of maudlin intoxication, and being found wandering around his palace in a condition of stupid fear by some soldiers, they proceeded to beat him to death. This was in December 69. Thus in eighteen months Rome had had three emperors.

Vespasian was at this time 59 years of age. He was a man of humble origin, who had risen to high command by his merits alone. He had been sent by Nero to prosecute the war against the Jews, but was not a favorite of that emperor, for he had offended him by falling asleep while he was reciting one of his poems. Nevertheless Nero knew a good soldier when he saw him, and therefore entrusted him with command of an army. Although proclaimed Emperor and although his troops were waging active war to secure him in the title, Vespasian remained with his command until he had been informed of the death of Vitellius, when he left his son Titus in charge of the operations against the Jews and returned with all speed to Rome. He reached that city only to find everything in disorder, but his sound common sense speedily set things to rights. He held the soldiers in check with a firm hand. While charged with being somewhat avaricious, on the whole he showed himself to be a ruler of talent. He was so immensely superior to any of his predecessors since Augustus that the people were ready to look upon him as a deliverer. He was a simple, unostentatious man, very much inclined to a joke and of a kindly disposition. His character is very well shown by an anecdote told of him. During the illness which ended in his death, he rose to his feet. His physician protested, saying that such

an action would precipitate the end. To this Vespasian replied: "An emperor ought to die standing."

During the reign of Vespasian the last remnant of Jewish independence was destroyed. It was in the year 70 that Titus was able to overcome the stubborn resistance of Jerusalem. The story of this siege has already been told on this page, and it need not be repeated in this connection. Suffice it to say that there is nothing in the history of warfare which exhibits a more wonderful example of heroic, though hopeless, courage than was shown by the Jews in defence of their beloved city. Josephus estimates that the lives lost in the conflict, that terminated in the great victory of Titus, numbered nearly a million and a half. The result was that the city was utterly destroyed; it is said that a ploughshare was run over the site of Temple. This is easy to believe, because to the Jews the Temple was a most holy place, the very centre not only of their aspirations but of their nationality and its complete obliteration was doubtless determined on as a wise act of policy.

Vespasian was greatly regretted when death claimed him. He was not a brilliant ruler; but he was safe, steady and on the whole reasonable. His ten years of power enabled Rome to recover from the dreadful conditions into which she had been precipitated by the oppression of his predecessors.

UNIVERSAL RELIGION

It has not been customary of recent years to look to Germany for the exposition of religion as a spiritual force. The analytical minds of German investigators seem to have been more inclined to detect defects in accepted religious beliefs than to seek to emphasize their importance. Therefore when we find Professor Rudolf Eucken, of Jena, addressing an English audience on the essential importance of Spiritual Life, our attention is at once challenged.

Professor Eucken tells us that religion cannot be based upon any single activity of the human mind, but is a product of man's whole nature with a deeper origin than his mind. There is, he says, a power in man that is higher than intellectual or the natural, by which we are to understand the physical, and this higher power he terms the Spiritual Life. The very essence of religion is that it shall satisfy the requirements of this Spiritual Life. With man's physical and intellectual nature, the Spiritual Life combines to form what the Professor calls the "total-life," and he tells us:

"But it must not be forgotten that such a total-life is not a fact of the mere individual, but signifies a spiritual power which must which gives a reconsolidation to life within a new province of reality. The result of this is the possession of a new kind of world and of life. Such a new life lies beyond the domains of nature and intellect."

In continuing the presentation of his case, Professor Eucken directs attention to the fact that in forming our intellectual conclusions we work on a plane different from our simple physical life. What he calls "the Domain of Culture" is higher than that of physical development, but it is lower than the Spiritual Life. There is something beyond the physical and intellectual planes of being, but it sense that it relates to another time or another place, but is beyond the intellectual, just as the intellectual is beyond the physical. We quote further:

"The problem of truth must avoid two dangers. We find the danger of intellectualism and dogmatism on the one hand, and the danger of Pragmatism on the other hand. Intellectualism threatens to reduce everything to forms of thought, and when it appears within the domain of religion as dogmatism it threatens to place the clothing of religion above the substance of religion. A grave danger to religion has arisen from the side of Pragmatism as it has been propounded in our day by the late Professor William James and his followers. Pragmatism turns the whole of spiritual activity into a mere means for the earthly welfare of man. It draws the Spiritual down to the level of man, instead of raising man to the level of the Spiritual. The deeper meaning of truth is not to be found within either of these two realms. Truth is not a mere form; neither is it, on the other hand, the result of the activities of the mere individual. Truth must mean an independent spiritual world which comes to expression within the realms of Knowledge, Beauty, and Moral Goodness."

Perhaps this needs a little amplification. What it means is that we should not apply the test of reason to spiritual things and expect to be able thereby to determine all questions relating to them. As the Apostle Paul said, there are things that are "spiritually discerned." Neither must we regard the spiritual forces simply as a convenient means of accomplishing results, such as the cure of disease and other objects attained by what are called psychic processes. Spiritual Life is to be lived, not merely utilized as a means to an end. In this recognition of the Spiritual Life as something which we can possess, just as we possess our intellectual life and our physical Universal Religion. This leads necessarily to the realization of the Divine, and herein we find the explanation of the universal belief of humanity in a Power superior to created things. But this belief must find expression in ideas, and these ideas must be understood by means of our intellectual life and be influenced to a greater or less degree by our physical life. Hence the diversity of religions, creeds and doctrines. We quote further:

"Such is the situation of the present. We discover radical transformations within all the provinces of life, and religion cannot possibly withdraw itself from these. We have to exercise an open and reverent criticism of the traditional forms, and the nucleus of religion will be able to develop the more on account of this. In this spirit, freedom will not lead to negation, but to an increase of depth. But this will happen only when we bring to full effect the new life that develops within religion. This will protect us against all harassing doubt, and will give us a secure foothold in the storms of the present. It is life and its creativeness alone that guarantees the truth of life."

Stories of the Classics

THE NIBELUNGENLIED

I.
As most people are aware this is the name of the great epic, of the German people, part of that ancient poetry which was the result of the founding of modern European civilization by those hordes of so-called barbarians, who in the early centuries of the Christian era overthrew the Roman Empire, and infusing new blood and new strength into a deteriorating people, swept away corruption and sterility, and established a new world and a new race.

Perhaps in our own day we can form some slight conception of the events which took place in that early dawn of authentic history. We have, happily, no such conditions existing among us today, as destroyed the morality and virility of the Roman nation. We ourselves are in the glad heyday and strength and hope of youth; but just as we today see the menace in the East and fear that it is only a question of time when a struggle must take place for supremacy in this country between the white and yellow races, so it was in those far-away days that, for many years before the devastating war took place, the barbarians threatened the Romans from beyond their frontiers, every now and then pressing down from Northern Europe, and harrying the border-lands. In the latter case there was not the same racial difference as in our own. It was a struggle between a white people, and a white people. The admixture of the two races did not mean a nation of half-castes and degenerates. In the light of history, cruel as those barbarian wars were, they were necessary for the sake of expurgation and re-establishment.

Now let us turn to Genung, that authority on all matters pertaining to rhetoric and poetry, for a description of this marvellous epic which has furnished the theme for so many stories and dramas, and has been a source of inspiration to a great people.

"With the material actually furnished by history, the gods and myths of a remoter age were naively blended. As the tradition grew old and was seen through a haze of years, successive generations shaped anew their ancestral heritage. All that is best in the epic traditions of the migration, winnowed by the centuries, and refined by the ideals, of a more polished age, is to be found in the Nibelungenlied. It is the voice of a vigorous and high-spirited people, speaking in the proud consciousness of its own substantial worth. Here beside the cruelties of a rude and martial time, are also the rugged virtues, integrity, are the ornaments of the primitive Teutonic character. Its adaptability and receptivity are also manifest. In contact with the higher civilization of Rome and the teachings of Christianity, the Germans assimilated the benefits of both with their own national traits. The Nibelungenlied marks the culmination of the great process which had made Rome a German empire, and had transformed the invading horde into a highly civilized people. Not only by reason of its splendid poetic and dramatic power, but also as a monument in the history of the human race, the Nibelungenlied takes rank among the great national epics of the world's literature. Thirteen centuries after Attila had carried terror to the gates of Rome, the poetry which had its rise in those great invasions was made the basis of a patriotic national revival, and upon it the Romantics proceeded to create the literature of a new time. Then it became the mission of the Nibelungenlied, after for more than two centuries utterly forgotten, to strengthen anew the hearts of a late generation, which lay prostrate before Napoleon, and to remind the German people of their ancient greatness. It acted as a national liberator. Not only was this epic monument their own but the heroes whom it celebrates were their ancestors, and in their veins still flowed the blood of the warriors who had vanquished the legions of Rome."

So we see that even the most sentimental of us cannot afford to despise these old poems, which though they are composed of mythical legend and history inexplicably interwoven, have yet served the purpose of saving kingdoms and nations. When we read words like the above and realize their full meaning, does not life seem a more glorious and honourable privilege? You and I today can if we will make the pages of history shine, as did those heroes of the long

ago. Our influence does not end with life, nor had we our beginning when our little infant wail first sounded in the still chamber when our eyes beheld the light. The centuries that have gone have produced us, and we are to produce the centuries that shall be.
(To be continued).

THE COMING OF THE KING

The following lines were written in the Sixteenth Century by an author, whose name has been forgotten. We are indebted to Mrs. W. J. Macdonald for a copy of them:

If that His Majesty, our Sovereign Lord,
Should of his own accord
Friendly himself invite
And say, "I'll be your guest tomorrow night,"
How should we stir ourselves, call and command
All hands to work. Let no man idle stand.

Set me fine Spanish tables in the hall,
See they be fitted all;
Let there be room to eat,
And orders taken, that there lack no meat.
See every sconce and candlestick made bright,
That without tapers, they may give a light.

Look to the Presence: are the carpets spread?
The canopy o'er head?
The cushions on the chairs,
And all the candles lighted on the stairs?
Perfume the chambers, and in any case
Let each man give attendance in his place.

Thus, if the King were coming, would we do,
And 'twere good reason, too,
For 'tis a deuteous thing
To show all honor to an earthly King;
And after all our travail, and our cost,
So we be pleased to think no labor lost.

But at the coming of the King of Heaven,
All's set at sixes and at seven;
We wallow in our sin.
Christ cannot find a chamber in the inn.
We entertain Him always like a stranger,
And, as at first, still lodge Him in a manger.

TRAGEDY WITH LARGE

The people didn't merely look at Prof. Branefog—they stared. He knew he was absent-minded at times, and he wondered whether he had rubbed his face with boot-polish instead of cold cream after he had shaved, or whether he had forgotten to change his dressing gown for his frock coat.

But a kind policeman put things right. "Are you aware, sir, that you are carrying a joint of beef in your arms?" he asked. "Goodness me!" said the professor. "I knew something was wrong. My wife told me to put her Sunday hat on the bed, to place this joint in the oven, and to take the baby and the dog out for a walk."

"You've not put the baby in the oven, surely?" said the law's guardian. "I put something in it," said Branefog; "but I don't know whether it was the baby or the dog."

With bated breath they hurried to the professor's house. Here, on the bed, lay the baby and the dog; but it was just as bad for Branefog. It was his wife's Sunday hat that was in the oven!

WOMAN'S VIEW

Colonel Falsom was reading the morning paper, when he exclaimed: "What a terrible misfortune!" "What is it—somebody got married?" his wife asked.

"No, but a married woman in a fit of rage threw a coffee-cup at her husband. The cup was shattered into fragments, and one of them cutting his jugular vein, he died on the spot. The reporter says the grief of the unfortunate woman was dreadful to witness. She was frantic with remorse, and made several attempts to end her life."

"Poor creature!" said Mrs. Falsom, with a sigh. "The broken cup must have belonged to her new china set."

One summer evening a miller was leaning over his garden gate, facing the road, enjoying his pipe, when a conceited young farmer happened to be passing. The miller, in a friendly tone, said:

"Good evening, George."
"I didn't speak!" said George, gruffly.
"Oh, said the miller, "I thought you did, but it must have been your ears flapping."

"George," she asked, as they rounded the bend, "is your watch correct?"
"Yes," replied George, with a merry laugh. "It is keeping better time since I put your picture inside the case."

"Oh, you flatterer! How could that be?"
"Well, you see, when I placed your picture inside the case I added another jewel!"

A regiment of soldiers were at camp, and a young Scottish recruit was put on sentry outside the general's tent. In the morning the general rose, looked out of his tent, and said to the young man in a stern and loud voice:

"Who are you?"
The young man turned round smartly and said:
"Fine. Hoo's yerse!"

CORONATION OF KING GEORGE V.

Scenes of Magnificence Attend Ceremony in Ancient Westminster Abbey—Imperial Nature of Event

LONDON, June 22.—On this day of the crowning of George V., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, nothing has been wanting to make the solemn and impressive ceremony one to be remembered, not only throughout the country, but in every corner of the great empire.

Never before in history has the imperial nature of the occasion been so manifestly and so magnificently displayed. Its imperial aspect undoubtedly has been the most remarkable feature of the coronation.

George V., more than any sovereign of the past, represents the embodiment of the imperial idea. He is one of the occupants of the throne, travelled through his vast dominions and thus acquainted himself at first hand with the needs and aspirations of all the various peoples of his empire.

Then, by happy coincidence, the Imperial Conference, sitting at the time of the coronation, enabled all the representatives of the king's overseas dominions to participate in the significant ceremony, as the opening of a new reign, which, if the hopes of those attending the conference bear fruit, will bring all parts of the empire into closer and more intimate relations.

The great state pageant was carried through with dignity and made a deep impression on those privileged to witness it. It was accompanied by an outburst of loyalty throughout the kingdom that might appear surprising at a period in the world's history when through no longer appear to be established on the surest foundations.

The remotest suburbs of the great city and every village in the land tonight gave evidence of devotion and loyalty to the throne. Not the humblest home but displayed a flag or illuminated device, portraits of the king and queen and a loyal motto.

The stirring events of the day were carried through without hitch or serious accident of any kind. The weather was less favorable than had been hoped for, but even that had its compensating advantages, so that there was practically no need of the services of ambulances for cases of fainting or exhaustion, which are commonly attendant upon such occasions in hot sunshine. On the other hand, the rain was not sufficient to detract seriously from the splendor of the pageantry.

The attendance of the general public in the streets, while large, did not approach that at King Edward's coronation. This probably was due to fears engendered by the unusually severe police regulations which had been projected to protect the line of the procession route, which, under the circumstances, proved needless.

Gloomy prognostications of trouble arising through public resentment of these precautions, and the management of British liberty proved groundless.

Everything was carried out with smoothness and in perfect order, which excited universal admiration.

Unrivalled Splendor

Perhaps never in history, certainly never in the experience of any person who witnessed it, has there been an historic scene so magnificent as the ancient Abbey of Westminster presented when King George V. and Queen Mary were seated in state upon their thrones.

All who attended the coronation of Edward VII. agreed that today's ceremony surpassed that spectacle in every circumstance of statey setting, of solemn ritual, inspiring music, the host of royal and eminent personages, the wonderful display of rich uniforms, bright gowns and marvelous jewels, which combined to create an impression of awe and admiration.

Their Majesties with gleaming crowns on their heads and gorgeous robes of spread behind them, the great Cullinan diamond flashing from the imperial crown, all the nobles of the throne in quaint costumes of ancient offices, with a few modern uniforms, the four peeresses attending the queen in shimmering gowns, pages in light blue and white grouped behind them, an array of church dignitaries robed in scarlet and gold, formed the brilliant picture. Below the King and Queen were the young Prince of Wales, Alfred, smothered in the dark blue robes of the Order of the Garter with the peer's crimson mantle around his shoulders, and the Duke of Connaught, in the uniform of a field marshal.

Just above the altar to the right of the King was the girl Princess Mary, wearing the coronet of a peeress, with hair hanging down her shoulders, and the three younger princes in Scotch kilts. Near them were the other members of the royal family.

Yeomen with halberds lined the march throughout the abbey, and in the great space high against the wall, filling the transepts and aisles, were 7000 spectators, forming blocks of quivering, variegated color.

Distinguished Spectators

In one group were the future rulers of most of the kingdoms of Europe, with their aides. In another were the diplomatic corps, and the royal royalties in the splendor of their uniforms and decorations. Two blocks facing across the nave were composed of peers and peeresses wearing red robes and ermine capes, holding in their laps their coronets until the King was crowned.

Another large section was occupied by members of the House of Commons with their ladies. Some of them wore uniforms, but the majority were in black

court dress. Indian potentates with gaudy turbans and marvelous jewels formed a striking group in still another section. A scarlet block represented the army; blue the navy; a third scarlet and white, indicated where the judges in robes and wigs sat, while the boys of Westminster school, who boast themselves of an ancient privilege to acclaim the King, sat in a body, and the boys of the "Clunge Ports" in a box close to the throne.

All the ladies, apart from the peeresses, were arrayed in court costumes, with white feathers in their hair. Many wore tiaras. There was a "treasure of precious stones never before contained in one place, and costly enough to buy the ships of the British navy. The ladies-in-waiting to the Queen, in the abbey, wore four duchesses, each attired in a different color. One wore gold-shot grey, with pearls; another gold-shot blue and topaz; a third, gold-shot cerise; a fourth, gold-shot green and emerald ornaments. Princess Mary wore a short white frock and long royal violet train suspended from the shoulders with gold cord tassels bordered with ermine and gold braid.

The ceremony in the abbey consumed more than three hours. The stately ritual of the Established church, combined with the traditions of centuries, and Sir Walter Parratt's impressive music, which continued throughout the day, now a soft accompaniment, then the choir intoned the service, then the magnificent hymns and at the culminating points, the roll of drums and the blast of trumpets—all united to make every movement one of intense interest.

The Ceremony.

Everyone was on the tip-toe of excitement and a solemn hush remained all over within the Abbey, as within a few minutes of 11 o'clock a fanfare of trumpets announced the entrance of the King and Queen, again everyone arose to their feet.

The scene was marvellously impressive as the leading figures emerged from the robing rooms. Many who looked on scarcely restrained themselves from cheering, but the joyful notes of the initial anthem, "I Was Glad," by the choir suppressed the impulse.

Lining the avenue of the approach to the throne were the picturesque Yeomen of the Guard in their scarlet uniforms and carrying the pikes. First entered a little group of the chaplains of the King and Queen, the Dean of Westminster, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London and other bishops.

Next, moving with great deliberation, five pursuivants followed by heralds in quaint costumes, then the officers of the Order of Knighthood, first those of St. Michael and St. George, after them the Star of India, the Order of St. Patrick and the Order of the Thistle, then came the tlemens ushers of the Green Rod, the Scarlet Rod and other functionaries of the royal household, an impressive and picturesque band. Then came the standards of the kingdoms, and the great colonies borne by some of the most eminent men of the Empire, the Lord standard, by the Marquis of Lansdowne, the union standard by the Duke of Devonshire, the standard of the Earl of Curzon, of Canada, by the Earl of Aberdeen, and the newly constituted Union of South Africa by Lord Selbourne.

King and Queen.

After them were the four Knights of the Garter, selected to bear the canopy at the king's anointing, Lords Curzon, Rosebery and Crewe, and the Earl of Minto. Then came the queen's regalia borne by nobles and then the queen herself, in her wonderful coronation gown, with the Jewels of the Garter presented to her by the Marquis of the empire. Her long, purple train, embroidered in gold was borne by six young women, daughters of earls. They carried a bouquet of pink carnations presented to her by the Gardiner Company, one of the ancient guilds of the city of London. The flowers known as "Lady Hermon," a purely English growth, were especially cultivated by gardeners all over the British Isles, and presented to the queen by a committee of experts. The bouquet was offered to her majesty in a beautiful silver basket of Jacobean design. The queen was followed by the mistress of robes, the maids of bed-chamber and the maids of honor.

After the cortege of the king and queen came the queen's regalia, carried by the highest nobles of the kingdom, attended by their pages. The Bible was borne by the Bishop of Ripon, the scepter by the Bishop of Winchester, the penon by the Bishop of London, St. Edward's crown by the Bishop of Northumberland, the orb by the Duke of Somerset, the sceptre by the Duke of Richmond and sword of state by Earl Beauchamp, the second sword by the Earl of Roberts, the third sword by Earl Kitchener, the golden spurs by the Earl of London and Lord Grey De Ruthen, the sceptre, with cross, by the Duke of Argyll, and St. Edward's staff by the Duke of Roxburgh, attended by their pages, a retinue of high court officials, all in the first state costumes. The group, as it moved slowly up the aisle, made an imposing spectacle.

After them walked the King in his crimson robe of state, the train borne by eight noblemen of high rank, the collar of the Garter around his neck and on his head the cap of state. Following him more court dignitaries and gentlemen in the robes of their offices. Their Majesties passed their thrones and proceeded to the chairs of state, on the south side of the altar, where they knelt at the foot stools.

On the King's right stood the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, the Earl Marshal and the Garter-arms, the noblemen bearing the swords of state, and on the left side his Episcopal supporters. The dean of Westminster, wearing a cap of crimson, took his place on the south side of the altar. The Archbishop of Canterbury was on the north, beyond the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London, with twenty-one other bishops, all in convocation robes.

Rising, the King replaced the cap of

state, which he had removed while kneeling. Then the service proper began. The ancient ceremony familiar for 1,200 years, was performed with the same symbols and the ritual, but little changed from the ancient scenes.

Presented to the People

The Archbishop of Canterbury presented the King. Facing the four sides of the Abbey in succession he announced: "Sir, I here present unto you King George, the undoubted King of this realm. Wherefore all of you have come this day to do your homage and service, are you willing to do the same?"

As the voice of the archbishop, strangely loud after the impressive silence that had fallen on the august assemblage, died away, the spell was broken by the blast of the trumpeters and a mighty chorus of "God speed the King" fairly shook the great edifice. Cheers and shouts escaped the walls of the Abbey, and resounded and echoed by the throng outside.

Then followed the various religious rites. Two bishops sang the Litany and the communion was recited. After a most appealing sermon, the King kissed the Bible and signed the oath, swearing to govern according to the laws of the land and to maintain the Protestant reformed religion, this latter declaration having recently been modified from the traditional words. The oath was annotated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor touched His Majesty's heels with the spurs, he was girded with the sword of state, invested with the Imperial Robe and received the homage of the nobles. The Archbishop placed the crown upon the King's head. Again the trumpets resounded with cheers and the cry "God Save the King."

Ascending the throne, the King received the homage of the Archbishop. Then the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Royal blood and peers, who touched the crown and kissed the monarch's cheek. The simple ceremony of crowning the Queen Consort followed.

The Archbishop of York's sermon had its text: "I am among you as he that serveth."

He said: "Pray we for our King, his strong trust in God may keep him faithful to God's great trust in him; to be among the people in his home land, amidst the multitudes of his people, among the strong young nations over the seas, the one man raised above private and local interests, to think of all, to care for all, to unite all in one fellowship of common memories, common sacrifices, common hopes. This is indeed a kingly time. Pray we that God may give the King his grace to live it."

Human Interest

Apart from the processions, the solemnity and the paraphernalia of state, there was an undercurrent of human interest, a keen appeal to the human heart, though she here herself, with regal staidness during her crowning, was at first noticeably nervous. While the King was being anointed and crowned she had her handkerchief at her eyes frequently, and the King, when he received the homage of the nobles, displayed the father's affection. The young Prince of Wales' evident pleasure with himself, for when the younger children passed his chair on entering and made their bows, he returned their salutes quite in the royalist manner and with apparent delight. The younger princes showed great interest when their sister put on her coronet.

From the earliest hour of the morning the streets were lined with people. The front rows were made up of those who had remained there throughout the night. Even at dawn some had found the vigil too long and either retired or required the attention of the attendants.

Both routes of the procession were filled long before the troops reached their places.

The Processions

The first procession consisted of the royal and other representatives. All drove in closed carriages. John Hays Hammond, the American envoy, was in the seventh carriage, with Vice-Admiral De Jonquieres, the French representative, the Duke Albrecht, of Wurtemberg, and Prince Rupprecht of Batavia, drawn by a pair of bays. In the last carriage were Crown Prince Frederick William and the crown princess of Germany, and the Austrian and the Turkish delegates driven by four blacks.

The second procession, members of the British royal family, came half an hour later. The Prince of Wales, in his Garter robes, accompanied his sister and brothers in the last carriage.

The third procession, a royal salute announced the departure of the king and queen from the royal palace, and as the most gorgeous of the processions made a way through the troop-lined streets a wave of cheering spread from one end of the route to the other.

A wonderful display of uniforms performed the royal coach. After the guard of honor around the carriages of their Majesties and suites came the king's Indian orderlies, mounted, in kilts robes covered with decorations, the volunteer, regular and naval aides de camp to field marshals and generals, yeomen of the guards, squires and honorary Indian aides de camp in a variety of uniforms, picturesque and brilliant.

Immediately behind the royal coach, Lord Kitchener rode beside the standard, and then came the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Teck, Prince Christian and Prince Albert, of Schleswig-Holstein, all on chargers.

The early arrival of cavalry accompanied by bands afforded almost as interesting a show as the procession itself, and then came royal carriages and coaches taking robed and uniformed men and daintily dressed women to the abbey for the ceremony.

Unfortunately, threatening weather compelled most of them to make the trip in closed carriages, detracting from the spectacle, which nevertheless was picturesque.

From time to time, until the king and queen had passed through the entrance, the church bells rang the hours. Here, the church bells rang up their positions even before the earliest arrivals, and formed a guard about the square. On one side the horse guards stood, beside their black charges, flanked by blue-coated

marines and blue-jackets with Hussars near to take charge of the officers' horses as they arrived with the procession.

Soon after carriages and motor cars began to crowd the entrance. Admiral Count Togo and General Count Nogi, the Japanese veterans, came in the first open carriage, a royal one with scarlet liveried coachmen and footmen. Then came a stream of royal carriages bringing the King's guests.

The ambassadors and the Ministers came in their own carriages. The royal carriages were filled with peers in their robes, some wearing their coronets and others carrying them in their hands, and peacocks with magnificent robes over marvelous dresses. There were liveries of yellow and gold, blue, black and red, purple and green, and even white trimmed with black. The footmen appeared in a black and gold coach drawn by six horses.

Then came Africans in native dress, Orientals in vari-colored uniforms, and representatives from overseas dominions, wearing court costumes or uniforms of their own countries. They were greeted by the warm greeting for thousands of their fellow colonists occupied seats or were gathered along the route.

Bones at Night

The people converged tonight in front of Buckingham palace until the throng reached such dimensions that it was impossible to get a group of boys struck up the national anthem. Instantly the strains were taken up by thousands. As the singing ceased, cheering again broke forth, the sound reaching the interior of the palace, and His Majesty came out on the balcony to acknowledge the tribute.

The Prince of Wales also appeared at a window and waved his hand at the assemblage. They responded by singing "Rule Britannia."

After 10 o'clock, when all the members of their suites remained, their majesties spent the hours quiet. In the evening they dined en famille, the only guests being the royal representatives residing in the palace.

The younger son of Premier Asquith, by telephone from Downing street gave the signal to Crystal Palace to fire the gigantic rocket at 10 o'clock tonight, whereupon the ring of bonfires around London burst into flames.

All the illuminations were extinguished by order of the police about midnight, and the tired crowds retired early.

Tomorrow's procession will begin to form at 9 o'clock and the royal procession does not leave Buckingham Palace until 11.

PROSPECT FOR RECIPROCIITY

Action on Wool and Farmers' Free List Bills Removes all Chance of Reaching Agreement to Vote

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Trading gingerly over ground rendered dangerous by adverse reports made today by the senate committee on finance on the Democratic farmers' free list and the wool tariff revision bills, and started by the threat that these measures, together with bills to revise the cotton, sugar, lead and steel schedules, would be offered as amendments to the reciprocity bill, the senate concluded today without reaching the expected vote on the Canadian measure.

Chairman Penrose, of the finance committee, fulfilled his promise, made in anger on the floor yesterday when it became apparent that the Republican majority had been hobbled by the conservative Democrats and Democrats, and called a meeting of the finance committee for today. It resulted in the adverse reporting of the wool bill, 9 to 4, and the farmers' free list bill, 9 to 5.

When these reports were presented to the senate every chance of an agreement for a vote on the reciprocity bill, to be followed by an early adjournment of the extra session, was removed.

That the senate had entered upon the most difficult stage of its progress toward action on the reciprocity measure was conceded on every hand. It was admitted that the measure was threatened with death or amendment that might make it unacceptable to President Taft or obnoxious to Canada. When the finance committee met today the regular Republican members, who had a bare majority of that one-time invulnerable body, expressed relief that the measure had been demonstrated that their organization was no longer in command; that they could shift the burden to the senate itself and that it was no longer necessary to dissemble. At the same time the view of the Republican regulars that the effect would be to accomplish practically nothing in the extra session was voiced by such men as Senators Penrose and Lodge.

The remarks of the Republican leaders were expressive of contempt for the Democratic bills, Mr. Penrose saying that the wool bill was adopted overnight by mechanics, and that no sensible body of men would think of devoting less than ten months to a revision of schedules in the harbor.

The question now uppermost is whether the President would accept any amendments to the reciprocity bill. The Democrats who hesitate to defeat reciprocity by amending it are many; but it is here in Washington that the President to accept any amendments in the way of further tariff revision, the amendments will have a majority of the senate behind them.

The debate over the finance committee's action was short, however. From that the senate ran into a discussion of the reciprocity bill, however. From that the reciprocity bill, however. From that the reciprocity bill, however.

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DAY IN NEW YORK

British Subjects Celebrate Coronation With Much Vigor—Religious Ceremonies.

NEW YORK, June 22.—British subjects in New York City began early today to observe the coronation day. The British and American flags were displayed in great numbers of bunting and flags, while on many hotels and residences unfurled the Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes.

The more formal exercises of the day were arranged to be held as far as possible with the actual coronation ceremonies beyond the seas. Three o'clock in the afternoon was the hour set for the special services in Old Trinity, the programme being a courtier of the Westminster Abbey, even the prayers and hymns being the same. The invited guests included all the British officials in the city, the foreign consuls, diplomats, officers of the army and navy of the United States, city officials, a thousand or more British residents.

Dinners in honor of the coronation were held on the British steamships, and the Pilgrims, an organization composed of British and Americans devoted to promoting unity between the two nations, were the hosts as a formal luncheon at the lawyers' club. This evening the British colony will hold a coronation banquet at the Hotel Plaza, and drink the health of the new ruler in a special wine bottled in England in 1888, the year of the coronation of Queen Victoria.

Cholera in Italy.

PARIS, June 22.—A dispatch received from Rome by a news bureau here says that cholera has been discovered at Naples, Salerno, Palermo and Venice. The government, the dispatch adds, is taking preventive measures but has not officially proclaimed an epidemic.

Documents Stolen

WASHINGTON, June 22.—James Keelley, general manager of the Chicago Tribune tonight advised the government for the arrest of George O. Glavis, of Chicago, charging him with stealing books, documents and papers, the Tribune's property, said to concern the evidence of "moral turpitude of a United States senator and other government officials."

Industrial Outlook Good

OTTAWA, June 22.—Marked improvement in the general tone of industry and a corresponding increase in the activity of general labor is reported in the Labor Gazette today. The crops are agricultural splendidly. That the fine agricultural outlook had an effect on the commercial community is shown by the increasing buoyancy of orders.

Deal in Timber.

NELSON, June 22.—A big deal in involving timber limits on the Arrow and Shuswap lakes is pending and according to word received here the papers are on the point of being signed. The limits comprise 87 square miles on Shuswap lake and four square miles on Snow creek, a tributary of Cariboo creek, which flows into Arrow lake near Burton city. It is all the cruise shown, at a conservative estimate, 425,000,000 feet of standing timber. The heaviest interest in the syndicate owning these limits is held by Walter Scott of Nakusp, the other members of the syndicate being G. Gibbons and A. Symons, both of St. Leon. The limits are being purchased by parties at the coast.

WOUNDED LION

For several days Alfred Pease's horn had just arrived by company with his news to hand was being most opportunely promptly organized. Pease, G. Grey, Mr. Captain Slater, Mr. The hunt started on 29. The plan of ca 20 parties, one co Mr. Hill.

After about half a donga, Mr. Hill making off about he the party of two ga deavoring to keep followed the bigger Hill the leader, whi hundred yards to hi hunters was to tur thus giving time fo come up, hoping th the opportunity to sportsman has a fin age and is no novi ately, the second pa learning the tactics, by Sir Alfred and M Mr. Grey, seeing to the gallop and pr the brutes. His cor alarmed at his fooli ed to warn him of e courting. They we ing one of the lions Hill thereupon dism shot at the bigger li his attention fro un luckily fell short. Grey, who jumped the onslaught. At fired and the shot w but without stoppi got in another shot a the brute in the mo murderous fangs and

The lion flung its commenced to worry a mouse. Meanwhi Mr. Grey and the pa on the flank. They hundred yards betw his victim at top s yards off the lion nists and ceased to n

At twenty-five ya and ran in. The be ward them, and at Mr. Hill's rifle jam of action, says the Almost simultaneou Pease fired, and the ribs. The thrice ha returned to his vic party scarcely reme ing the next brief the lion was on top a different to disting from the latter's bo deadly head shot, v sible to place until less. During the de was distant only at growing and lashing double danger threa who had only two tion to the second a living their comrad

Mr. Grey's wound lion clawed his face hands and thighs an on his back. After deadlly peril. Mr. G and quietly instructe they could best hand

HOW TO DANCE

During the last opera that has been "made" by waltzers, Edward world is familiar Merry Widow," and its name signifies, novel in a satirical for "The Count of the latest comic opera is unique, the staircase in discussing this the poetry of motion beautiful Blue Danu with Miss Lily Elsie, use in Herr Franz certainly a graceful it is more difficult to vantage is that the st kind of landing has to be the ordinary steps of er down. The music same time, and dance this means. Each tr case has to be taken. "They are rather is room for the feet t pletely," says Mr. W sort of half swing, an to anything but w noise and swing can tice, and the great th

A General Miscellany of News From Abroad

WOUNDED LION CHARGES HUNTER

For several days the ostrich camp near Sir Alfred Pease's homestead at Athi River had been worried by lions, and as that gentleman had just arrived by the steamship Guelph, in company with his sons and Mr. Grey, the news to hand was heartily welcomed as affording most opportune sport. A party was promptly organized, consisting of Sir Alfred Pease, G. Grey Howard and Edward Pease, Captain Slater, Mr. Clifford and H. H. Hill. The hunt started on Sunday morning, January 23. The plan of campaign was to divide into two parties, one consisting of Sir Alfred and Mr. Hill.

After about half an hour's ride, in drawing a donga, Mr. Hill espied two big male lions making off about half a mile to the right, and the party of two galloped after the quarry endeavoring to keep them in sight. Sir Alfred followed the bigger and slower animal and Mr. Hill the leader, which was some four or five hundred yards to his left. The object of the hunters was to turn the game into a donga, thus giving time for the rest of the party to come up, hoping that Mr. Grey would be given the opportunity to open the shoot. That sportsman has a fine reputation for high courage and is no novice at big game. Unfortunately, the second party had no opportunity of learning the tactics that had been agreed upon by Sir Alfred and Mr. Hill.

Mr. Grey, seeing the game, put his horse to the gallop and practically started to course the brutes. His companions were immediately alarmed at his foolish temerity and endeavored to warn him of the terrible danger he was courting. They were doubly alarmed at seeing one of the lions preparing to charge. Mr. Hill thereupon dismounted and fired a quick shot at the bigger lion in the hope of attracting his attention from Mr. Grey. The bullet unluckily fell short and the lion charged Mr. Grey, who jumped off his pony and awaited the onslaught. At about twenty yards he fired and the shot went into the shoulder, but but without stopping the deadly charge. He got in another shot at about five yards, hitting the brute in the mouth, breaking two of his murderous fangs and injuring his jaw.

The lion flung its victim to the ground and commenced to worry him just like a cat would a mouse. Meanwhile H. Pease had followed Mr. Grey and the party waved him to come up on the flank. They then covered the three hundred yards between them and the lion and his victim at top speed. When some fifty yards off the lion noticed his fresh antagonists and ceased to maul Mr. Grey.

At twenty-five yards the party dismounted and ran in. The beast immediately made toward them, and at this awful moment of peril Mr. Hill's rifle jammed, and he, too, was out of action, says the East African Standard. Almost simultaneously Sir Alfred and H. Pease fired, and the balls entered the lion's ribs. The thrice heavily wounded animal then returned to his victim. The horrified relief party scarcely remember what happened during the next brief moments further than that the lion was on top of Mr. Grey, and animal and man were so mixed up that it was most difficult to distinguish the former's head from the latter's body, in order to get in a deadly head shot, which was found impossible to place until the lion was almost lifeless. During the deadly fray the other lion was distant only about one hundred yards, growling and lashing his tail. In spite of the double danger threatening them, the hunters, who had only two 250 rifles, paid no attention to the second animal, being intent on relieving their comrade.

Mr. Grey's wounds are very numerous. The lion clawed his face and head, bit his arms, hands and thighs and inflicted nasty wounds on his back. After being rescued from his deadly peril, Mr. Grey was perfectly collected and quietly instructed his anxious friends how they could best handle his lacerated body.

HOW TO DANCE THE STAIRCASE WALTZ

During the last year or two all light operas that come out of Vienna have been "made" by waltzers. Nearly the whole civilized world is familiar with the waltz of "The Merry Widow," and "The Waltz Dream," as its name signifies, contributed something novel in a satirical sense, but it remained for "The Count of Lumembourg," London's latest comic opera success, to introduce what is unique, the staircase waltz.

In discussing this latest exemplification of the poetry of motion from the city of the beautiful Blue Danube, Mr. Bertram Wallis, with Miss Lily Elsie, glides up a golden staircase in Herr Franz Lehár's success. It is certainly a graceful novelty, but as a dance it is more difficult than it seems. A disadvantage is that the staircase is curved and has a kind of landing half way up. This half landing has to be taken in one step, just like the ordinary steps of the staircase, a little lower down. The music allows you only the same time, and dancers will appreciate what this means. Each tread or step of the staircase has to be taken to one bar of music.

"They are rather broad treads, and there is room for the feet to revolve on them completely," says Mr. Wallis. "We go up on a sort of half swing, and could not possibly do it to anything but waltz time. The right poise and swing can be obtained only by practice, and the great thing is to go at it with

never a feeling or trace of nervousness, and this, I think any one who tries it will candidly admit, is not always easy.

"You make a complete revolution in mounting two steps of the staircase. We start off on the lowest step of the staircase with opposite feet—that is to say, the right foot of one and the left foot of the other—but not the two inside feet.

"We go up the left staircase—the right of the audience—first, and do the reverse step because this fits in more easily and naturally with the trend of the stairs. We start with my left foot and my partner with her right, so that on the next step of the staircase comes my right foot, followed by my partner's left. The secret of it all is in keeping the feet of the dancers together, and when we land on the top platform we quickly dance in the ordinary way to the left, where we make an exit—that is, to the audience's left, but to our right on the stage.

"For an encore we have arranged to go down the stairs we have just come up, I first, with my back to the audience, and my partner

will be more than compensated for by the prolonged life of the rubber.

During many years rubber paving has been used, with very satisfactory results, at some of the railway stations in London. Further, rubber paving blocks are reversible, and can also be reclaimed. The opinion is now confidently expressed that the new product is bound to supersede the old style of roadway and paving. If its introduction means that the constant roar and din of the traffic is to disappear, then Londoners will gladly welcome it.

A NEW EPOCH IN JEWELS

It is expected that this coronation year will bring about many new ideals in jewelry. Several very handsome tiaras and corsage ornaments already have left the workshops and are on show in the shops, while many more are receiving the finishing touches at the hands of the polishers.

It is possible that the George V. period will mark an epoch in British jewelry de-

signing, say experts on the subject, much the same as the early Georgian silver has made its mark in the history of the silversmith's craft. Already there are signs of a definite style and of a craftsmanship which will appeal by reason of its delicate and artistic character. Compare the heavy and wooden character of the mid-Victorian diamond ornaments and the light, graceful and cleverly wrought jewelry of today.

This delicacy of design and consummate workmanship is due to an awakening of the public taste and the efforts of the authorities to encourage design and craftsmanship by means of special schools.

It is noteworthy that the silversmithing of today is reverting to the plan but graceful forms which were characteristic of the Queen Anne and Georgian periods, but the smiths are not slavishly copying the style, merely the undecorated character of the objects, and relying more on the excellence of contour than decoration.

Paris and London are both keen supporters of flexible and chain bracelets, and it is remarkable what a large variety of designs, both in gold and platinum, are to be seen. In Paris a bracelet worn above the elbow is just now fashionable in the "smart" set. It is generally flexible and invariably jeweled, and none of its glamor is lost in such a conspicuous position.

Platinum is so much in favor in France that wedding rings are now made of it, sometimes actually set with a spray of rose diamonds or a centre band of brilliants.

The pearl necklace still holds the premier position, and pearls are consequently fetching very high prices. Earrings have come to stay both in London and Paris, and, as they no longer necessitate the mutilation of the ears, no one can complain, for, after all, there is a piquant charm about the pearl when set on the lobe of the ear, while a long and graceful pendant earring is sometimes very sightly, particularly when it hangs loosely and gives a delicate color effect with every movement of the body.

THE NEW PANACEA

If you want to obtain a complete rest and recuperation equal to a week's vacation, in minimum time, sleep the clock around twice, is the advice of a physician who holds a high place in medical circles in England.

"To spend 24 hours in bed," he said to a friend, "instead of rushing away for a few

hours' change of scene when you are run down physically and mentally is worth a week's holiday. The night before, having gone to a theatre to take the mind off worries and having supped wisely and well, instructions should be given that the morning calling shall be omitted.

"Then sleep. On waking, turn over and sleep again. On waking, ring for some hot milk. Drink it, and sleep again, and keep on sleeping. Have nothing in the intervals more substantial than soup. Do not read. Keep the eyes shut constantly. Have a warm bath in the evening and sleep again.

"When you are tired of sleeping, sleep again for the night. Nothing calms the nerves more than resting the eyes."

REDUCING THE INDIAN ARMY

Regarding the proposed reduction of the Indian Army, the Simla correspondent of the London Times, says the position is that as economies are inevitable and as the Government of India has pledged itself to overhaul expenditure on all departments, the question of possible savings on the Army is now being considered. It has reached an initial stage only, and deliberation will be shown in formulating any scheme for reducing numerically the strength of the Native Army.

There has never been any thought of a reduction of the British garrison. Such reductions as may be proposed in the Indian Army will solely relate to regiments which are not up to the standard of modern requirements, the material in the ranks being inferior and drawn from classes which have not true fighting qualities. One of the points under consideration is whether such regiments should be mustered out or reduced in strength, their cadres being still retained. This will form matter for discussion by military experts.

The Pioneer, in raising the question of reduction in an article published on the 15th inst., suggested the possible absorption of battalions of the Indian Infantry as the soundest policy, further suggesting that the British officers affected should be given small life pensions and offered careers elsewhere. Shortage of officers at home was probably in view when this suggestion was made.

The policy of Lord Hardinge's Government may be briefly described as aiming at having a native Army composed of the best material, the reduction in the numerical strength being counterbalanced by securing the highest efficiency in all units, while the most modern standard of equipment in armament and scientific appliances of warfare for both British and Indian forces is to be insisted upon. The local administrations must, of course, be consulted as the maintenance of internal order is of the highest importance, and due provision must be made for the inland garrisons when the field army is mobilized on or beyond the frontier.

Any scheme propounded by India would in due course be submitted to the home government, Imperial as well as local considerations being weighed before any material reduction in the strength will be sanctioned. The existence of the Anglo-Russian agreement must be an important factor in regulating the decision.

The question seems to turn upon one main consideration: Can India afford to continue expenditure upon regiments which are admittedly below a certain standard and which can never hope to reach it? Troops of this kind are equal to police duties in case of emergency, but their value as parts of a fighting machine is practically nil. They are, indeed, sources of weakness rather than strength from the purely military point of view, and hence their disappearance would not prejudicially affect the capacity for war of the combined British and Indian garrisons, while it would raise the general standard of efficiency of the Indian Army.

The problems of India were discussed in the Times' Empire supplement of May 24, and the article "India and Imperial Defence" should be closely studied by those who may be tempted to believe that our military strength in India is in excess of our needs. What is the strength of the garrison? In round numbers, 75,000 British soldiers and 35,000 volunteers, and an Indian native army of 162,000, with 46,000 reserves and Imperial service troops—in all, 318,000 men, to hold and protect a territory of 1,773,000 square miles, a continent as big as Europe without Russia, and with a land frontier of 6,000 miles. In the words of the writer of the article: "Considering the magnitude of its responsibilities, the Army of India is the smallest in the world."

POLES INCREASE IN EUROPE

At the Pan-German Congress a few days ago great alarm was expressed at the rapid increase of the Polish population, not only in the eastern provinces, but in the industrial regions of the west as well. One speaker after another spoke of this as the empire's chief danger, and the government was adjured to put into effect the expropriation law passed against the Poles three years ago, which enables the States to purchase large Polish estates compulsorily and divide them out among German colonists.

It was pointed out that the Poles were advancing from the east in what is called a steady Slavonic wave, and that this wave is inundating regions which until recently were purely Teutonic. Poles, as a rule, have larger families than Germans and marry younger. Their surplus is sent westward, and in Westphalia and Rhenish Prussia there are already hundreds of thousands of this race, all organized into flourishing communities.

It is not only this increase of their own Poles which troubles the Pan-Germans. In 1909 no fewer than 393,000 Poles from abroad settled in this country, of whom 260,000 settled in rural and the remainder in urban districts. In the region of Frankfurt Oder in 1891 only 1 per cent. of the population were Poles; at present the Poles there number nearly 9 per cent. In the Potsdam district they have risen in the same period from 1 to 12 per cent., in Liebnitz from 10 to 20 per cent., in Magdeburg, from 2 to 20, and in Merseburg from 1 to 14.

DESTRUCTION OF THE MAINE

As the work of raising the battered hulk of the United States battleship Maine from the depths of Havana harbor proceeds, the conviction is growing that the ill-fated vessel was not blown up by a Spanish bomb, as has been popularly supposed ever since that memorable day in 1898, but was wrecked as the result of an explosion in the warship's own powder magazines.

The theory that a few American navy officers and the Spanish government have all along maintained seems about to be confirmed by no less an authority than the wrecked vessel itself.

Enough of the tangled wreckage has already been brought above the water to establish the point in the minds of many. But the government officials who are conducting the work have sealed their lips pending communication with official Washington.

Much of the Maine's deck amidships is now above water. The forward deck is torn open in such a way that it indicates that one explosion occurred forward of amidships on the port side, and another a little farther forward on the starboard side. The upper decks were thrown outward and upward.

It was in this part of the ship that the Maine's main powder magazines were located.

The men in charge of the work have not yet been able to penetrate to the seamen's cabins to recover the bodies of the victims believed to have been imprisoned in the wreckage all these years. The work of pumping the water out of the great cofferdam built around the vessel is proceeding rapidly.

BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES IN FRANCE

According to statistics which M. Jacques Bertillon, the author of "La Depopulation en France," has supplied to the Temps, the birth rate in France continues to be very unsatisfactory. The statistics for the year 1910, which will shortly be published officially, show that the excess of births over deaths was only 70,581. The decline of the birthrate during the last 50 years may be seen by the following comparisons. In 1859 there were 1,000,000 births, and this figure was approximately maintained until 1868, when it fell to 984,000; for nearly 20 years the figure remained above 900,000, but in 1887 it fell to 899,000. Since 1906 the number of births has steadily fallen below 800,000, and for 1910 it was 793,774. The excess of births over deaths in 1910 was, as already mentioned, 70,581. In Germany during the same year it was 884,061, or more than ten times as much.

On the other hand, there has been a great increase in the number of marriages in France. The number in 1910 was 309,289, which has only been exceeded in 1813—when marriage furnished the only escape from conscription—and in 1872 and 1873. The recent increase in the number of marriages is attributed to the effects of the law of 1907, which simplified the necessary formalities, and it will doubtless be followed by a marked increase in the birth rate. There is already an increase of 4,389 over the figures for 1909.

A pretty rosy cheeked Swedish girl entered a Euclid avenue door of a department store yesterday morning, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. It was a bargain day, and the crowd was greater than usual. She wandered about from floor to floor—using the stairways because she was afraid of the elevators—and finally she stopped, lost and confused in the middle of the biggest store she had ever seen.

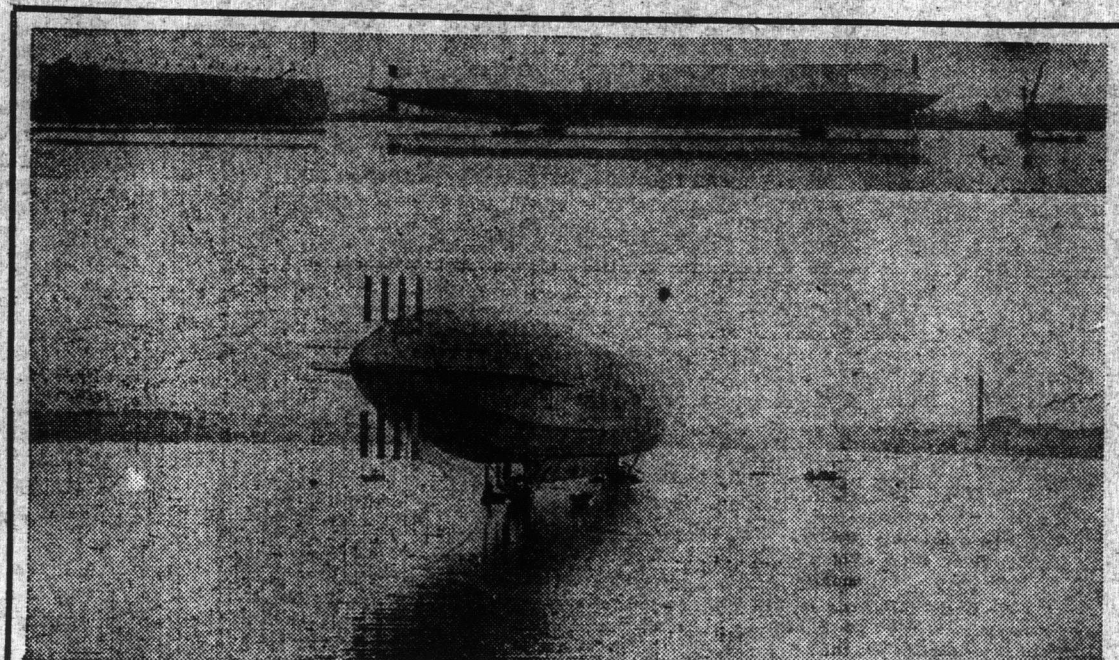
A floor walker saw her and politely approached.

"Is anybody waiting on you?" he asked, with a pleasant smile.

"Yes, sir," answered the girl, blushing to the roots of her flaxen hair; "he is outside. I couldn't get him to come in and now I don't know which door he's at."

"Patrick! Patrick!" admonished a lady "Be careful where you are walking! You nearly trod upon my darling tortoise!"

"Och, be aisy, me lady," rejoined her Irish gardener. "Shure, an' I wouldn't hurt a hair of his head, sweet tratur!"



A BRITISH NAVAL SECRET ANCHORED ON THE WATER: THE NAVAL AIR-SHIP H.M.S. MAYFLY

The Navy's dirigible, which was built with so much secrecy, was launched on the morning of May 22. The craft, which is unofficially named "The Mayfly," is 512 feet long, has a greatest diameter of 48 feet, a gas capacity of 700,000 cubic feet, and a lifting-power of 21 tons. Its cars, which take the form of two boat-shaped "gondolas," and are connected by a covered gangway, will carry 22 people. The ship is anchored to the water. Water-tanks below the cars are filled to keep her on the surface and are emptied when she is required to rise. A complete wireless installation is to be fitted aboard her. Her cost up to date is set down as £41,000. She is driven by two 400-h.p. petrol engines, and is expected to develop a speed of 40 miles an hour.—[Photographs by Sport and General.]

ner following. We are hand in hand—just a loose hold—and walk down.

"Then, with arms extended, we waltz across the stage to the foot of the other staircase and begin to waltz up it—but this time it is not to the reverse step. Then I am on the right hand of my partner, whereas originally I was on the left, so that I start with my right foot and she starts with her left.

"When we reach the platform, or landing at the top, we waltz across and disappear in the same way. The only peculiar thing about it then is that instead of my right arm being round my partner's waist, as in ordinary waltzing, I put my left instead. This helps us up the stairs.

"It makes it appear a very left-handed affair, our arms really working against our feet, as it were. Another curious feature about this peculiar upward waltz is that the dancers' bodies swing away from the stairs as if they really must fall—that is, of course, from the observer's point of view as he looks on. They appear to be inclining to an overhanging point almost as if they were going to fall. This effect is seen better from an angle than if looked at direct.

"What we have to keep in mind the whole time," said Mr. Wallis, "is our distance, and we must correctly gauge the curve of the steps as well as that of the staircase, so that we may land at the right place at the top at the right moment."

LONDON TO BE CITY OF SILENCE

London will be better worth living in when rubber paved streets have made it a city of silence. Imagine, if you can, what the English metropolis will be like when the roll of wheels and trotting of horses no longer make a lasting din, and the noisiest of motor buses make no more than a passing rumble.

Rubber makers think this paradise of quietude sooner or later will be realized. At any rate, when the International Rubber Trade Exhibition opens, on June 24, at the Royal Agricultural Hall, there will be displayed for the first time examples of rubber paving, suitable, it is claimed, as substitute for the present day methods of paving. A rubber roadway, 122 feet long by 10 feet wide, will be laid, and though each manufacturer employs different secret processes, all claim to have prepared a durable material.

The initial outlay of paving the roadways with rubber composition will cost only little more than the system at present in use, and

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