

LOYAL WELCOME TO KING GEORGE

People of Ireland's Capital Show Much Pleasure at Royal Visit—Heartily Cheer-ed in Poorest District

OVATION COMES AS SURPRISE

Royal Party Attends Many Functions and Spends Busy Day—Home Rule Banner Displayed in Suburbs

Dublin, July 8.—King, George received a loyal welcome to Dublin today. The King, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and the Princess Mary, arrived at Kingston harbor on the royal yacht "Victoria" and Albert last night.

The King, living up to his reputation, wants to see all parts of the empire, and every phase of life in it, and spent one of the busiest days of his life looking over Dublin. After attending several functions this afternoon he drove to Phoenix Park to see the race for the King's cup.

Among other affairs which the King attended was the opening of a play centre in the poorest and roughest district in Dublin. It was a time of the greatest anxiety for the police.

Before the King's arrival, the police and the crowds had several encounters. In one street a sergeant's arm was broken. Troops were brought up, but were not required. As soon as the King appeared, the people, who are perhaps the poorest of his subjects, were carried away from the scene and gave him by far the most cordial welcome of the day.

Men and women who had been jeering the police and soldiers, broke into hearty cheers which continued throughout the district. The King and Queen, although tired, showed their great pleasure at this ovation, which was entirely unexpected in that quarter.

A banner stretched outside the city council hall at Pembroke, a suburb of the capital, which refused to present an official address to the King, read: "Welcome to the King and Queen." The Lord Mayor of Dublin, whose threat that he would present an address to His Majesty despite the contrary decision of the corporation, it was feared would lead to trouble, remained at home.

The Dublin citizens' committee for the reception of the King and Queen will entertain 10,000 of the poorer children of Dublin for a day at the seaside in commemoration of the royal visit.

SALE OF ESTATE

LONDON, July 8.—At Launceston the other day the sale commenced of the greater part of the Duke of Bedford's Devonshire estates. The auctioneers being Messrs. Ward and Chownen, and Messrs. Kittow and Son. The sale was the first of five to be held, and the lots offered embraced an area of 4,760 acres, producing a total rental of over \$18,000 per annum. The property is made up of large mixed cultivation farms, small holdings, and village properties in the Launceston district.

The sale throughout was very brisk, and excellent prices were realized, all reaching over 30 years' purchase. Here, the largest farm offered, 428 acres, went to the tenants for \$30,500, a similar figure being realized for Maxworthy, with just over 400 acres. Another big farm was Pinslow, over 300 acres, which was bought by the tenant for \$18,000. In many other cases tenants sought their farms, but North Hillescott, of 157 acres, was purchased on behalf of the Devon County council for \$17,500, the same authority also buying two other smaller lots.

Portions of the property divided into small holdings sold well, and not a single lot was withdrawn. The first day's sale realized about \$450,000.

Kills Landlady and Her Daughter. PETROLIA, Ont., July 8.—Because she refused to board him any longer, William Moore shot and killed his landlady Mrs. John King, and fatally wounded her 12-year-old daughter Florence.

Swimmers' Meet. A general meeting of the British Columbia Swimming Association will be held in the office of the Victoria Typographic Bureau, 1139 Government street, Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Two delegates from each club are requested for the forthcoming championship gala will be received.

Sergeant Tucker's Case. CALGARY, Alta., July 8.—Sergeant Tucker, of the R. N. W. M. police, who shot himself on the steps of his sweet-heart's home a short time ago, has been sentenced to a year's confinement in the mounted police headquarters at Regina on a charge of being absent without leave while in charge of a condemned prisoner.

BALLOON WRECKED

Attempts to Fly in Dirigible Without Power Made in Failure—Aeronaunts Uninjured

LOS ANGELES, July 8.—What was planned to be a voyage of five days' duration in a dirigible balloon, minus power of any kind, was suddenly ended today when, after a trip of only five hours and a flight of about forty miles, the air craft was wrecked.

A message received from Carter several hours later was to the effect that the dirigible had been wrecked near Sugus, about forty miles north of this city, but that neither he nor Unger are injured.

Novo Scotia Mercy Case. HALIFAX, July 8.—The heresy case in the Presbytery of Halifax where the Rev. J. W. A. Nicholson of Dartmouth, is charged by an elder in the church at Dartmouth with having denied in conversation with him the deity of Christ, though admitting his divinity, is likely to become a "cause celebre." The presbytery appointed a committee of two ministers to look into the matter and report. The case will be then taken up by the presbytery.

Preparing for Balloon Race. KANSAS CITY, July 8.—The balloon Kansas City, piloted by Captain H. E. Honewell, which will start in the annual balloon race here next Monday will be fitted with a basket in which the occupants, one at a time, can lie down and sleep. Heretofore, the passengers in the racing spirit have been forced to sleep huddled up in the basket. Honewell's balloon is fitted with a small trampoline on one side of the basket, which can be lowered, making a full length bed. The finishing touches are being put on the dirigible today.

Three of the seven pilots who are entered in the race are now here. The others will arrive tomorrow, the race officials were informed tonight. All of the balloons are here.

Winnipeg, July 8.—The defeat in the Senate today of the first of Senator Cummins' amendments to the Canadian reciprocity bill made it clear that the measure is scheduled to emerge from the senate without any change from its original form.

By a vote of 32 to 14, the senate refused to attach to the bill Senator Cummins' proposal to give Canadian fresh meats and meat products free access to the American markets.

The fate of the first of the Cummins amendments is expected to be that of all the others, which are to be voted on Monday, along with amendments by Senator Simmons of North Carolina, somewhat similar in scope. Three Democrats, Senators Bailey, Simmons and Thornton, and two Regular Republicans, Senators Clark of Wyoming and Sutherland, voted with the insurgent Republicans for the amendment. No material change in the vote is expected on the other amendments of like nature.

The remaining Cummins' amendments propose to put Canadian iron and steel products, flour, lumber, coal, leather, woollens and cotton goods on the free list without giving similar advantages to American goods going into Canada.

Winnipeg, July 8.—Annie Harvey, a switchman employed by the C. P. R., was dragged by an engine on the tracks over the Main street subway about 3.30 this morning. No one saw the accident. Harvey's best friend was found some time after the accident, and was left as it lay until the coroner arrived.

Winnipeg Street Railway. TORONTO, July 8.—Mayor Evans, of Winnipeg, when asked whether the city is likely to accept the offer of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to sell the street railway, said no agreement had been reached. The adjustment of price must be attended to first. While in England Mayor Evans floated a loan of \$900,000 for the development of the city's hydro-electric power and general municipal work.

Washington, July 8.—Within a week or ten days the signatures of the secretary of state, Philander C. Knox, and the British ambassador, James Bryce, will be placed on the treaty between the United States and Great Britain to provide for the arbitration of all questions arising between the two countries, including even matters of vital importance and national honor.

The signing of the treaty will bring to an end the negotiations begun at the instance of President Taft and Ambassador Bryce early this year, and will mark what many believe to be the greatest step toward international peace ever taken. Some changes remain to be made in the text, mainly in the phraseology, but the greatest attention is being given to avoid any ambiguity or possible chance of misconception when the treaty comes to be tested by actual recourse to its provisions. It is to be a model from which general arbitration treaties between the United States and other nations will be drawn. Only one point of substance remains to be adjusted and the state department is awaiting the last word of the British foreign office on the subject. There are two ways in which the object to be covered in this provision of the treaty can be attained, either of which would be acceptable to the state department, so there is no reasonable doubt of a complete agreement.

Trains Bobbers Felled. ERIE, Pa., July 8.—Pennsylvania railroad detectives admitted tonight that another attempt was made last night to hold up train No. 41 on the Philadelphia and Erie branch. This is the same train that was held up with much display of firearms a week previous. According to the detectives, a hold-up last night was prevented by holding the train at well Valley for forty minutes.

Fire in Maine City. Biddeford, Maine, July 8.—Fire which started late tonight in the wood yard of the Brunel Brothers is threatening the business section of the city. In less than an hour fifteen business buildings and tenement houses were destroyed. Help was called from Saco and Portland. From the wood yard the blaze communicated to a row of two-story wooden business buildings on Main street and soon threatened a row of business blocks stretching through the centre of the city. On Elm street several tenement houses were destroyed, many of the occupants having difficulty in escaping with their lives and having no opportunity to dress. At midnight the loss was estimated at \$100,000.

TO VOTE DOWN AMENDMENTS

Apparent Intention of United States Senate in Regard to Reciprocity Agreement with Canada

MAJORITY AGAINST MR. CUMMINS

Other Proposals of Like Character Also Face Decisive Defeat—Five Regulars Vote with Insurgents

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EXPRESS RATES CASE DECIDED

Interstate Commerce Commission Orders that Parcel Rates Must Not be Charged on Bulk Shipments

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Denying the right of the Wells-Fargo Express Company to charge parcel rates on bulk packages, the interstate commerce commission today reaffirmed a point previously laid down, and ordered that after September 1, carriers shall not make the ownership of property offered for transportation a condition to the application of rates. The decision affects every express company operating in the United States. The complainant in the case decided was the California Commercial Association, which charged that the express company in accepting boxes for transportation claimed the right to charge parcel rates if the contents were destined for different persons, though the delivery was to be made in bulk.

Canadian Northern Contracts. TORONTO, July 8.—Sir Donald Mann states that tenders will be awarded in a few days for the construction of 500 miles of road from Sellwood Junction to Port Arthur, thus bridging the gap between the Canadian Northern in Ontario and the West.

Transcontinental Stations. OTTAWA, July 8.—The Transcontinental railway commissioners are calling for tenders for the construction of railway stations on three sections of the National Transcontinental railway from Coburne to Currie, Fraser to Grant and Superior to Dugald.

WOUNDED IN RIOT

Strike Breakers on Train and Workers on Platform Exchange Shots at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, July 8.—Passengers on a Lake Shore train from New York were thrown into a panic tonight when it stopped at the East 160th street station.

At once a revolver battle was on between strike breakers from the east on the train and striking New York garment workers on the depot platform. When the smoke cleared two strikers lay wounded on the platform and the other combatants on both sides had disappeared.

The wounded man will recover. It is thought that others also were wounded but were able to get away.

Surgeon Slightly Injured. TORONTO, July 8.—Dr. George Bingham, surgeon of the general hospital, was thrown from a horse tonight and fatally injured.

Funeral of Queen Dowager. TURIN, Italy, July 8.—The funeral of the late Queen Dowager of Portugal, Maria Pia, was witnessed by 200,000 persons. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena, the Queen Mother Amelie, the Duke of Oporto, Prince Louis Napoleon, Princess Letitia, step-mother of the Duke of Abruzzi, and the crown prince of Bulgaria were present.

Long Slide to Earth. NEW YORK, July 8.—For the second time within a week an aeroplane driver flew his machine today thousands of feet above the city, only to run out of gas and "break" the sky in a long glide to earth. This time the aviator was Eddie Lokowitz, just over from Russia. Lokowitz in a monoplane, climbed 9000 feet and in fighting his way down through the clouds that overhung the city, landed in New Jersey village a mile from the Hudson. He left Long Island intending to fly to Central Park. Harry N. Atwood, the aviator, had an experience somewhat similar last Monday when his gasoline gave out 2000 feet above Brooklyn and he glided four miles to Governor's Island.

Receptions for Leaders. OTTAWA, July 8.—Tried to arrive in Ottawa within a day of each other, Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier are to be given rousing receptions.

The call has been sent out to Conservatives to assemble at the Union station on Tuesday and give a hearty welcome to Mr. Borden upon his return from his western tour. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is expected to reach the capital on Wednesday evening, and the Liberal Association executive is planning to receive him with torches.

Wreck Chamber Burned. OTTAWA, July 8.—Fire this afternoon destroyed forty-five million feet of lumber in the piling grounds of the Richey Brothers Yards at Aymer. Two buildings on the local exhibition grounds were also destroyed. The loss is \$300,000, with insurance of \$200,000.

In view of the Canadian reciprocity discussion, an interesting item in the bureau report shows that the price of farm products were 7.5 per cent higher in 1910 than in 1909. Wholesale prices in 1910 were 19.1 per cent higher than in 1909, 46.7 per cent higher than in 1897, which was the year of lowest prices between 1890 and 1910; 14.6 per cent higher than in 1890, and 31.8 per cent higher than the average high prices between 1890 and 1899.

The highest prices in this decade were reached in October, 1907, when a general decline began which continued until August 1908, a rise then set in and there were monthly increases without a break up to March 1910, when wholesale prices reached the highest point in 20 years.

They were then 21.1 per cent higher than the average of 1900; 42.2 per cent higher than the yearly average of 1897 and 88.3 per cent higher than the average price of ten years between 1890 and 1899.

Prices of lumber and building materials increased 10.7 per cent; farm products 7.5; drugs 4.16; food stuffs 3.2 per cent; clothing 2.7 per cent; and the miscellaneous group of commodities 5.7 per cent.

House furnishings decreased 0.1 per cent and fuel and light 3.3 per cent. Some extraordinary variations were recorded in 1910. Potatoes increased 300 per cent; eggs 90 per cent; coffee 60 per cent; meat beef 33 per cent.

Officer Dies of Wound. SALT LAKE, Utah, July 8.—Police Sergeant J. Henry Johnston died this afternoon from a bullet wound in the abdomen, inflicted by Elmer L. Dewey on the morning of July 5. Johnston had been called to a hotel to quell Dewey, who was quarrelling with his wife in their room. Dewey, who is a private detective, shot the officer as the latter approached him.

WESTERN TOUR IS COMPLETED

Mr. Borden Leaving for Ottawa After Meeting with Prairie People, Still More Opposed to Reciprocity

HAS ADDRESSED MANY MEETINGS

Debate on Agreement to be Resumed at Ottawa on Tuesday—Leaders Arrive Together

Winnipeg, July 8.—R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, and his party, to-night closed their three weeks' campaign in the prairie provinces against the proposed reciprocity agreement. To-morrow they will depart for Ottawa to attend the reassembling of parliament on Tuesday, when the debate on the measure will be resumed.

It is predicted that the debate will last throughout the summer and will be followed by general elections in September, to give the electors an opportunity to express their opinion on the pact.

In three weeks Mr. Borden addressed 38 public gatherings, all being largely attended, mostly by farmers, and many smaller meetings. He received resolutions favoring the pact from more than a thousand branches of the Grain Growers' Association of Western Canada.

He spoke this afternoon at Morden and this evening at Somerset, and at both places he was in a particularly happy frame of mind. He goes to Ottawa, he said, firmer in his convictions that reciprocity is a bad policy for Canada, as an important part of the British Empire.

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MR. KEENE'S ILLNESS

Alarming Reports as to Millionaire's Condition, Was Treated for Health in Now Improving

LONDON, July 8.—James R. Keene, concerning whose health alarming reports have been in circulation, was seen tonight by the Associated Press representative. He said he had been ill for a considerable time, but is recovering satisfactorily. He added that he is now able to get about as usual.

Mr. Keene showed much annoyance over the alarmist reports, and so that he would not be troubled with inquiries he registered at his hotel under an assumed name. It is his intention to spend some time at Harrogate, a fashionable watering place in Yorkshire, before he returns to the United States. He almost suffered a breakdown some months ago, and until recently was in poor physical condition.

His stay at a sanatorium in Italy was of great benefit to him. Today he was able to take an extended walk.

Sir Frederick Borden Named. TORONTO, July 8.—It is now certain that Sir Frederick Borden will succeed Lord Strathcona as high commissioner.

Earthquake in Hungary. BUDAPEST, July 8.—Two earth shocks were felt today in the town of Keszthely, thirty miles distant from this city. A panic followed, the inhabitants rushing into the street and assembling in the squares. Hundreds of chimneys were overturned and the town hall and other buildings more or less damaged.

Strike Situation Improves. LONDON, July 8.—While there has been a gradual improvement in the outlook for a cessation of the striking in the coal and iron industries, the situation today is still subject to the approval of the strikers, between the dockers and the employers of the Manchester ship canal. The conference which has been in session for several days at Manchester between the board of trade and representatives of the strikers was not resumed in an agreement.

Charge Made that He Was Influenced Partly by Guggenheim Representative in Regard to Alaska Lands. WASHINGTON, July 8.—Published charges that the President has been influenced by three persons, his brother, the then secretary of the Interior, Elmer A. Dyer, and Richard S. Ryan, of New York, the latter a representative of the Guggenheim interests, to restore to the public domain lands surrounding Kotzebue Bay in Southern Alaska, met with quick action in Congress today.

The House committee on expenditures, headed by Rep. Graham of Illinois, immediately summoned Commissioner Bennett, of the land office, to appear before the committee today to explain what he knew about the matter, and Rep. Cox of Indiana, one of the Democratic leaders of the House, introduced a resolution calling on President Taft for all the information he can furnish the House on the subject. This information is to include the reason why he signed the order of restoration after the land had been set aside as a reserve and whether the names Ryan and Dyer were in the interests of the Guggenheims. Mr. Cox announced that he proposed to press his resolution vigorously.

Wharves to be Inspected. OTTAWA, July 8.—The deputy minister of the work and district engineer went to Aymer and examined the wharf which collapsed on Thursday. As a result of the inspection a system of government inspection of private owned wharves will be inaugurated.

Young Man Kills Himself. SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Phillip G. Dodd, 24 years old, and a member of the firm of J. & D. Dodd, shot and killed himself in the firm's law office this evening. His partner, John J. Jury resides in San Jose. Dodd leaves a mother, Mrs. Green T. Dodd, a sister and a brother, Gus Dodd, in Atlanta. The deceased frequently talked of committing suicide, according to friends.

Two Killed in Auto Smash. PORT COLLINS, Col., July 8.—Mrs. R. M. Booram, wife of the superintendent of the Great Western Sugar company, and her sister, Mrs. W. B. Manning, of Baltimore, Md., were killed at 7 o'clock tonight when their automobile slid and overturned into an irrigation ditch. Both women were pinned in the water and drowned. Mr. H. Fehnel, superintendent of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company at Sugar City, Idaho, who was riding in the rear seat, was thrown from the machine and struck on a rock across the ditch. One of his shoulders was disabled.

A provincial grant of \$200 has been made to the Montreal Agricultural and Horticultural Association.

DISASTER DUE TO NEGLIGENCE

Passengers' Stories of Santa Rosa Wreck Reflect Severely on Officers of Steamer and on Company

DELAY DIRECTED FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Sufferings of Passengers Entirely Needless—Wireless Operator on Steamer Refuses to Talk for Papers

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., July 8.—With only a few minutes rather than diminishing, the rescued passengers of the steamer Santa Rosa, who were brought here early today, after the vessel went to pieces on the rocks at Point Arguete, declared before leaving for the north and south that a rigid investigation of the disaster would be demanded. They held the Santa Rosa's officers responsible for the grounding of the steamer, and many declared they would testify before the United States marine authorities in San Francisco that it was negligence that forced them into a life and death battle with the breakers last night.

Captain J. O. Faris' statement in Surf today that Third Officer Tison was primarily responsible for the stranding of the ship, resulted in no statement in the criticism of him, but in answer to contrary declarations from General Agent Dunham of the Pacific Coast Steamship company in San Francisco, many of the passengers declared that the skipper of the wrecked vessel appeared to be hampered by directions from superior authority.

"I am sorry I did not use my judgment instead of taking orders from San Francisco," Mrs. G. W. Campbell of San Francisco, said today she heard Captain Faris make this remark when the Santa Rosa began breaking up and everybody aboard was in imminent danger of death in the wind-whipped sea.

Mrs. Campbell, whose husband was one of the committee that demanded of Captain Faris that he put everyone ashore immediately, declared she was standing beside the commander when he said he was happy today because she followed his own ideas in meeting the emergency.

So far as has yet been ascertained, only four members of the crew, Second Officer Heuser and three sailors, were lost. Elmer D. Montano, of Santa Barbara, one of the last to leave the ship, said he saw only four drowned. But on the other hand, Mrs. Cora Varley of Oakland, declared she saw one woman drowned. Mrs. Farley was on a life raft and was knocked off by a breaker. J. Pinto, a young Italian from San Francisco, grasped her by the hair of her head, and drew her back on the raft. Mrs. Frank Watson, also of San Francisco, lost all of her baggage, including her entire wardrobe, but she was happy today because she had saved her canary bird. She brought the songster safely through the surf in the hollow of her hands.

Captain Walters of the tug Redondo, which arrived from Santa Barbara during the night, said that many of the passengers' baggage, as he expected, the sea to calm tonight.

He says when he left the Santa Rosa was twisted badly in the center portions and waves were washing over the afterdeck. The foredeck, however, was dry. Pursing W. F. Carlton said there were 14 still unaccounted for in the passenger list, among them Miss H. Blunt, a passenger from San Francisco for Santa Barbara.

He admitted, however, that many have landed and slipped away before they could be checked. He declares he is sure the list of drowned will be lengthened.

Mrs. John Barclay, a passenger, is in the hospital, suffering from her injuries, and she may die. She, with her husband, were bound for San Diego, where they intended to reside. All of her household effects were lost.

More Drownings Alleged. LOS ANGELES, July 8.—All fishermen and Indians, at the actions of the captain of the Santa Rosa, nearly 100 survivors of the wreck of that vessel reached Los Angeles on various trains which arrived from Santa Barbara during the day and night. Their criticism of Captain Faris for keeping them aboard the vessel 13 hours after they went on the rocks was extreme. Many of them declared they had seen three women whose names they did not know, drown.

It was asserted that the women were placed upon the first raft to leave the ship and which was overturned.

Operator Refuses to Talk. SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—Wireless Operator Barney Frankel, who arrived in San Francisco today, refused to say whether or not he had transmitted to the captain an order from the company not to land the passengers. He had, he said, received orders from his superior.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3.)

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IDLIZATION OF THE PRACTICAL

Rev. W. Leslie Clay Talks of False Ideals of Canadian Life—Draws Attention to the Evils of Apathy

"Men do not now deny the truths of the great spiritual realm; they are simply indifferent to them." Such is the judgment of the Rev. W. Leslie Clay, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, who speaks as a Canadian whose whole career has been devoted to the service of God and the people, and who is held in high esteem both as a scholar and as a man.

The intellectual phase of agnosticism—prevalent in my collegiate days—has given way rather to a profound apathy on spiritual questions," said the Rev. Mr. Clay in the course of a long chat on the state and progress of religion in the province. "Religion has now to combat a sheer indifference, in which there is not even the redeeming quality of intellect. One can meet and contend successfully against intellectual agnosticism, where one can make little impression on an indifference that is void of thought."

Asked whether he thought the militant methods and spectacular speeches of such men as Pastor Russel and Mr. Herbert Booth were more suited to the propagandist needs of the moment, Rev. Leslie Clay thought that such campaigns had not any more lasting effect than the ordinary work of spiritual endeavor of the pastors in the parishes. He believed rather that it was the regular patient and earnest endeavor of those who lived and ministered to the people that must have the strongest influence on the spiritual life of the community. "The propaganda of men like Pastor Russel and Mr. Booth," said Mr. Clay, "are useful to supplement, but not to supplant, the ordinary methods of eradicating the evil of spiritual apathy."

The Cry of the Soul

"There is something in man," said the Rev. Mr. Clay in more optimistic vein, "that craves for religion, and is unsatisfied with any mere materialistic and social prestige. I am convinced that there is no ground for pessimism in the churches. Such an attitude indeed is almost as harmful to the spiritual and spiritual development as the evil it deprecates. Men will soon come back to the fundamental truths of religion, and the recent but ephemeral phase of intellectual indifference and spiritual apathy will be followed by an awakening to the truth and beauty of religion, and the joy and strength that lies in spiritual development."

"What is your opinion on the effects of higher criticism on the influence of the churches?" Mr. Clay was asked.

The Ministers' Mistake

"I think that the ill-directed reading of scientific essays must always lead to spiritual sickness," he replied. "But I regard the materialistic and scientific attitude as the enemies of religion. For an intelligent understanding of science and the application of scientific methods to the study of Scripture aids one considerably in the discovery of religious truth. Clergymen like all other men—are very human, and we have perhaps been too easily led to think that something of a special kind was needed to offset those professed discoveries of science that at first sight may have appeared to disconcert scientific teaching. Many of us also have felt that something novel was necessary to overcome the indifference to those who talked of the so-called 'higher criticism' we should better have shown our supreme confidence in the truths of Christianity to meet the needs of mankind. An ounce of faith is worth a ton of theory."

Keep an Open Mind

"At the same time clergymen should not allow themselves to be fettered by tradition," he continued. "St. Peter in a pregnant phrase, spoke of 'being established in the present truth.' While truth itself is unchangeable, the different phases of human evolution need the emphasizing of different phases of religious truth. Ministers should, therefore, keep an open mind and an open eye to the particular phase of life that is needed for each generation and phase of life, that they may lay emphasis upon whatever phase of the truth that the time may call for."

Do you regard as the most serious phase of the materialistic and scientific attitude which the church has to combat?

"The idolization of the 'practical' said the popular divine with emphasis. "The 'practical' has become a fetish in Canadian life and education. There seems a veneration for little or nothing but the so-called 'practical' man of business. Though his view is very often narrow and circumscribed, his word is worshipped because it is 'practical.' Intellectual life in Canada can never flourish until this fetish is destroyed, and the practical is dethroned. Artistic development must meanwhile be at a standstill and even idealism itself must remain wholly unawakened in the hearts of men. The materialistic and the practical is the deadliest foe of spiritual—and indeed any real—progress. But while one still sees many forces around us inimical to spiritual life, I am convinced that there is no ground for a pessimistic outlook on religious influence in Canada."

"This 'practical' fetish—this mania for the material—is, as I have said, but a passing phase," concluded the Rev. Mr. Clay. "I have a profound belief in the applicability of the religion of Jesus Christ to all the needs of men. For as it is written, 'He shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied.'"

SKEENA SALMON RUN

Nearly All Canneries, Including New Ones, in Operation.

Mr. John T. Williams, federal fishery inspector, reports that the run of spring salmon on the Skeena has been phenomenally good this season. Nearly all the canneries are operating, instead of two or three as in the previous seasons, and the fact that seven canneries are in operation at the Claxton have even more pieces of than last season, in spite of the seven or eight more canneries operating, proves that the run has been much larger. It is estimated that there have been at least one-third more spring salmon in the river than in any previous season. This year the fishing season began on June 29, and the run so far is the heaviest ever experienced at this season. During June it is customary to have large catches of sockeye, but already many fishermen have brought in from 150 to 180 fish to the boat, the largest catch recorded being 230 to the boat. It is considered that the removal of the celebrated Babine Barricade on the river will have a beneficial effect on the run of the heavy run of salmon is directly attributable to this cause. The big run of sockeye so large in the season augurs well for the early start of salmon ever put up in the history of the Skeena river.

DELTA EXHIBITION

Provincial Stockbreeders' Association Decides on Prizes to Be Offered.

Among the business transacted at a recent meeting of the directors of the Provincial Stockbreeders' association was the reception with an expression of regret of the resignation of Mr. Morley A. Jull as secretary, and the adoption of a resolution that two prizes in each class be offered for competition at the Delta exhibition, these being:

1. For best heavy draft horses, registered or unregistered, three years or under, bred in B. C. and exhibited by owner; first prize, \$20, second \$15.
2. A similar prize for light horse.
1. Best ram and two ewe lambs, medium or short wool, bred in B. C. and exhibited by owner; first prize \$10, second \$7.50.
2. A similar prize for long wool variety.

The condition for competition is that the exhibitor must be a member of the Stock Breeders' association. Those not members may become so by payment of \$1 to the department at Victoria.

A strong resolution was drafted for presentation to the Dominion government asking that steps be taken to have the 1912 exhibition held in British Columbia. Arrangements are on hand looking towards the holding of stock judging competitions at Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Chilliwack, Duncan and Cranbrook.

Reports received showed that the department had made good progress during the past few months and prospects were considered most encouraging.

Seeks Missing Brother—Mrs. James Bell of West Toronto, Ont., writes the bureau of provincial information, to give her some assistance in locating her brother, Mr. Alexander Scott, from whom she has not heard for some time.

Any information as to the present whereabouts of this gentleman which might be forwarded to the bureau of provincial information, Parliament Buildings, will be communicated to Mrs. Bell.

Boy Scouts in Camp—The Boy Scouts of the county and a detachment of fifteen boys from Alberni—250 strong—marched into camp at Cudworth yesterday morning, where for two weeks they will "live the outdoor life." The scouts formed up at the termination of the Willows car line at 10:30 o'clock and led by the band proceeded to the bay, where camp and preparations had already been made for them. The troops are in the command of Scoutmaster E. H. M. adjointing the Uplands Scoutmaster, an ideal spot for carrying out the various scout maneuvers and drills. Sports will be held in connection with the camp. The Sunday services will be held at the camp today. Mr. R. Hitchcock will conduct a service at 10:30 o'clock and the Rev. Leslie Clay will officiate at 4 o'clock. The services will be held in the open air.

Had Pleasant Outing—The party of scouts of the 16th Troop, University school, under Scoutmaster R. V. Harvey, returned from Nanaimo on Friday evening. The expedition was carried through without a hitch, the tramp from Victoria to Departure Bay occupying six days, with a day's rest at Duncan on Sunday last. The boys marched about 15 miles each day, half the party pulling the cart on alternate days. Except on the new Mill Bay road, where there is an up grade for seven miles, there was little difficulty in the transport. A feature of the tramp was the uniform kindness and generosity of the residents all along the road. At Lady-smith, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, though not acquainted with any of the party, entertained them with a sumptuous lunch on their tennis lawn. The scouts are also grateful for the hospitality of Mr. Wilkerson, of Mill Bay; Mr. Jones, of Chemalun, and Messrs. Cairns and Gibson, of Ladysmith. At Duncan they were most kindly treated by the local scouts and the Rev. Mr. Christmas, while at Nanaimo the scouts marched five miles out from town to meet the Victoria boys, and escorted them in. The commissariat department worked admirably. Six of the scouts acted as cooks, in relays, and turned out really good meals all the time. The weather was favorable for marching, and there was not an accident or mishap to mar the success of the trip.

An electric sawmill at Stormont, on the Vancouver-New Westminster electric line, is now cutting from 15,000 to 20,000 feet per day from suburban building lots.

THOUSAND MEN BUILDING RAILWAY

Mr. T. G. Holt well Satisfied with C. N. P. Progress on Vancouver Island—Sub-Contracts for Mainland

The Northern Construction Company and P. Welch, contractors for the building of the 143-mile section of the Canadian Northern Pacific railway between Hope and Kamloops, have awarded sub-contracts as follows:

- Palmer Bros. and Hanning Vancouver, Hope to Yale, 14 miles.
- Burns and Jordan, Spokane, Yale east 14 miles.
- George Chew, Spokane, 5 1/2 miles.
- George Cunningham & Co., Greenwood, B. C., 5 1/2 miles.
- W. P. Tierney & Co., Vancouver, 11 miles.
- A. E. Griffin and James Welch, Spokane, 19 miles to Lyton.
- Spence Bros., 23 miles, Lyton to Spences Bridge, 23 miles.
- Twenty Bros., Portland, Ore., Spences Bridge, east, 41 miles.
- Grant, Smith & Co., 30 miles to Kamloops.

The task about to be undertaken will prove the largest since the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, and will involve an expenditure of over \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000. The proximity of the existing railway on the opposite bank of the Fraser will be a great factor in enabling the various sub-contractors to promptly ship in men, supplies, horses and outfits, including derricks, steam shovels, and tunnel-boring plants. The machinery for getting the work under way is already in motion. The various contractors have wired to have their outfits shipped in for distribution along the entire contract within two weeks. Fortnight will be devoted to organizing the forces and establishing construction camps. It is expected that three weeks hence will see the work started at various points between Hope and Kamloops. At the outset large numbers of men cannot be employed so advantageously as later on. Within less than three months, however, seven thousand men, will be required, as it is proposed to complete the entire contract within two years.

Mr. T. G. Holt, executive agent of the C. N. P., has just returned to Vancouver from this city, having completed an inspection of the island section now under construction for a distance of forty miles out of this city. Mr. Holt proceeded as far as Sooke harbor and a short distance up the river. He is well satisfied with the progress being made, and reports in an abundance of satisfactory white labor, upwards of 1,000 men being now engaged.

PORTLAND OARSMEN MAKE CLEAN SWEEP

W. N. Kennedy Loses Sculling Championship—"Big Four" Gets Third Place in N. P. A. Feature

PORTLAND, July 8.—Portland Rowing Club athletes today completely swept the Willamette, winning all three senior events, and making six wins out of seven tries in the 20th annual regatta of the North Pacific Association of Amateur Oarsmen.

Portland oarsmen started early in the day, winning first and second in the singles, the senior four-oared race by six feet, and ended the day by placing first in the double scull, the 1911 regatta being completed by October, 1913.

Hope-Kamloops Section

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- Palmer Bros. and Hanning, Vancouver, Hope to Yale, 14 miles.
- Burns and Jordan, Spokane, Yale, east 14 miles.
- George C. Hew, Spokane, five and a half miles.
- George Cunningham & Co., Greenwood, B. C., five and a half miles.
- W. P. Tierney & Co., Vancouver, 11 miles.
- A. E. Griffin and James Welch, Spokane, 19 miles.
- Grant, Smith & Co., Seattle, Lyton to Spences Bridge, east 41 miles.
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DISASTER DUE TO NEGLIGENCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

sections not to discuss the subject with newspaper men.

"I believe the officers of the ship did their full duty," was the only statement he could be induced to make in this connection. Frankel discussed freely his adventures on the lost ship.

"I remained at the instrument until 3:30 o'clock when the vessel split in two," he said. "Early in the morning I got in communication with the Comptroller and the Helen P. Drew, who volunteered assistance. I helped land the passengers and left the vessel in the boat with the captain, the first officer, the chief engineer and two freight clerks."

Frankel is 19 years old.

Mrs. Marie Rauch of San Francisco, who was en route to Los Angeles, gave an account of the wreck.

"I questioned one of the freight clerks early in the afternoon," she said, "as to why we were not taken ashore. He would cost a lot of money to take you people all home by train," he said. "We are waiting for one of our own boats. I do not recall the man's name."

Italian residents throughout B.C. are signing a petition to the Governor-General-in-Council asking for the commutation of the death sentence passed upon Angelino Napoleano, of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., for the murder of his husband. It is urged that the accused had great provocation; that at the time of the crime she was deaf, and in large measure was irresponsible for her action.

FRENCH CAPITAL INVESTED IN B. C.

Parisians Visit Northern Points and Are Impressed With Immense Possibilities.

Mr. A. O. P. Francis, consul of the French republic here, has recently returned from a visit to Prince Rupert and other Northern British Columbia points, on which he was accompanied by two ex-army officers, Captain H. Marchand and Georges Campault, of Paris. All were prospecting with a view to investment on the advice of Mr. Francis, over \$2,000,000 of French capital already has been invested in British Columbia, principally in the new coal-mining boom of Victoria. The French investors seem to prefer real estate, although railway stocks, flour milling and copper mining has also received favorable attention in this country.

As a field for investment, Captain Dimpault expresses himself confident in the new coal-mining boom of Victoria. The French investors seem to prefer real estate, although railway stocks, flour milling and copper mining has also received favorable attention in this country. The French investors seem to prefer real estate, although railway stocks, flour milling and copper mining has also received favorable attention in this country.

WILL RUSH WORK ON C. N. RAILWAY

Construction of Section North of Lake Superior Soon to be in Progress—Hope-Kamloops Sub-Contracts

MONTREAL, July 6.—Sir Wm. MacKenzie, who has just returned from London, 500 miles long contracts will shortly be given out. He also stated 600 miles through the Ontario clay belt would be completed by October, 1913.

The conference appointed a committee of 30, made up of members of the proposed big national group, to work out a plan for an international steel organization, and submit it to the full conference when called.

The committee, organized by making Judge Gary chairman and W. B. Peake of New York, secretary, adjourned to meet again when summoned by the chair.

Following their deliberations the delegates were received at the palace by King Albert, and later visited the battle-field at Waterloo, nine miles from the Belgian capital. Mr. Gary said he felt that a distinct progress had been made toward a "common world code of feeling and practice on steel affairs."

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Representative Stanley of Kentucky, chairman of the House steel trust investigating committee, expressed the belief today that the encouragement at Brussels of a "golden rule" principle of doing business was due to a desire of the United States steel corporation to neutralize any action congress might take as a result of the investigation of that concern.

"If, as a result of this investigation, the steel trust should be dissolved—I do not say that it will—the steel manufacturers would be forced to compete absolutely in an open market with the world's output, and without tariff protection would be forced to cut prices," said Mr. Stanley.

WARREN'S LANDING HERO

Mr. C. V. Wood, Who Carried Gunpowder Kegs from Flame Enveloped Store Visits Victoria

Mr. Charles V. Wood, late of the Royal North West Mounted Police, is in Victoria at present and thinks of settling here. Mr. Wood, who is an Englishman by birth, has seen some hard service in the R. N. W. M. P. during the five years of his engagement with that crack force. He was stationed during the greater part of the time at northern posts, principally at Norway House on the trail to Fort Churchill. Mr. Wood won special mention for his bravery at Warren's Landing, at the head of Lake Winnipeg some years ago when he saved the lives of a number of shipwrecked passengers following the burning at the wharf of a lake steamer. A store house near the rude lodging house in which there were a number of sleeping women and children caught fire and was enveloped in flames when it was suddenly discovered that several kegs of gunpowder were stored inside. There was no time to arouse those in the lodging house as it was expected that the powder would be exploded at any moment. Wood fought his way through the flames, found the kegs and carried them out of the fire's range. He was severely burned in the process.

UNIQUE APPLICATION

Land Clearing Permit Necessary to Observe Sequies of Mind.

Probably the most unique application which has ever received consideration by the forestry branch of the Provincial Lands Department came before the officials here yesterday, a permit being asked for by Mr. Sydney Bell, in behalf of a local undertaking firm, to facilitate the cremation of the body of a deceased Hindu at Esquimaux. As the departed Hindu was not to be interred, a burial permit could not be issued. There seemed no other process than by securing a land clearing permit, and armed therewith the funeral pyre was duly lighted last evening and in the presence of a numerous assembly of co-religionists the remains of their compatriot were reduced to ashes.

Mission Point Ferry

The one solitary tender owned by the provincial public works department for the franchise for operating a ferry at Mission Point, on the Skeena, has been referred to the road superintendent for the interested district. A report will be made by him as to the urgent need for the ferry in question.

NEW CENTRAL PRISON TENDERS TOO HIGH

Government to Modify Plans So That Structure at Burnaby Will Not Cost More than \$250,000

The principal business obtaining consideration at a meeting of the Provincial Executive yesterday afternoon was in connection with the proposed erection of the new Central prison at Burnaby, for which twelve or more tenders had been received, the bids ranging from \$300,000 to \$480,000. As there appeared to have been no collusion among the tenderers and great of the tenders bearing the marks of bona fides, it was ultimately decided to considerably modify the plans and thereupon invite new tenders.

There has been a sum of \$150,000 provided in the estimate for the prison farm buildings, which would have served to satisfactorily begin the Central prison, had the quotation for the erection of this structure come within the Government's rough estimate of its cost, viz. \$250,000.

STEEL CONFERENCE

International Gathering at Brussels Seeks Plan of Organization—Foundation of U. S. Steel Trust

BRUSSELS, July 6.—The steel interests of America, Canada, Germany, England, Belgium, Italy, Austria and Spain were represented by sixteen delegates who met in conference today preliminary to the formation of an international association broadly similar to the American Steel Institute. Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel corporation, presided.

The steel men concluded the business had had called them together from nine steel producing countries in a brief session and adjourned. Most of the Americans left for Paris late in the afternoon.

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TOURING TEACHERS

Party of 250 on Way to the San Francisco Convention Pass Through Victoria

Mr. H. W. Brodie, the B. C. passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific railway, is in Victoria this week on a tour of inspection. Seen at the Empress hotel, Mr. Brodie said that had brought over with him on the Princess Victoria a party of 250 school teachers and headmasters from Boston and the New England states, who were going to San Francisco as delegates to the National Educational Association's convention.

Mr. E. G. Ranney, the travelling passenger agent of the C. P. R., is traveling in charge of the party from Boston. Asked what changes had taken place in connection with his department, Mr. Brodie said that the only change of importance was the appointment of Mr. R. A. Larnson as the new divisional freight agent, in succession to Mr. W. C. Bowles, who has recently received the appointment at Winnipeg. Mr. Larnson was formerly at Winnipeg as the general freight agent, is accompanying Mr. Brodie on his tour of inspection.

With them also is Mr. MacGowan, the supervising engineer of the C. P. R. Mr. Brodie, whose sphere of responsibility embraces the whole of the Pacific coast traffic west of the Rockies, reported a very heavy increase of tourist traffic over the mountains this year. A large number of excursion parties from the eastern provinces and from the United States are coming over here, and the C. P. R. road, he says, is becoming particularly popular with American tourists.

BURNED IN CAR

Fatal Accident Attends California Family's Journey from Portland in Automobile

GRANT'S PASS, Ore., July 6.—Miss Myrna Kelley, the daughter of J. B. Kelley of San Francisco, is dead, her sister Angela is seriously if not fatally hurt, and Kelley and his little sons, Hobart, aged 8, and Homer, aged 6, are badly burned as the result of an explosion of the gasoline tank of their automobile near Crescent City on Wednesday night.

Kelley and his children were returning from a visit in Portland to San Francisco by way of Crescent City. The road approaching Crescent City is very rough, there being deep ruts on either side and high rock hummocks between.

A projection of this ridge struck the bottom of the car, unseating the machine and leaving Kelley powerless to control it. It also tore the gasoline tank partly loose, leaving it hanging down from the rear axle. The wind caused by the automobile's passage drove the fire back from the burners, igniting the leaking tank and causing it to explode. Flames enveloped the whole back part of the automobile.

Miss Myrna, who, with her two little brothers, was sitting in the rear seat, had not a chance. She was burned where she sat. Her father, however, because of their shorter stature, were protected by the sides of the car and escaped the full blast of the fire. Angela, who was sitting in front with her father, in her excitement jumped from the car. Her foot caught, and she threw her directly in front of the machine. She escaped the front wheels, but rolled so that one of the rear wheels passed over her body. In addition to severe burns from the flaming gasoline tank she received dangerous internal injuries.

Kelley and the boys escaped with painful burns about the head.

The victims were brought back to Grant's Pass today, where Miss Myrna died early this afternoon. Miss Angela, who is a student at the University of California, should she survive will be discharged for life.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—News of the automobile accident which brought death to one of her daughters and severe injuries to her husband and other children, was received by Mrs. J. B. Kelley in a telegram from her husband today in time to permit her to leave for the north on the Shasta Limited.

The accident marks a pleasure trip that Kelley had planned months ahead for his children. Leaving Mrs. Kelley at home to care for their infant child, Kelley, his two daughters and two young sons started in his automobile June 12th. Mrs. Kelley has received daily reports from the tourists, and all had gone well up to the time of the fatal mishap.

The Misses Kelley are well known here, especially Miss Angela, aged 18, who is a student at the University of California.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES

Government Engages Professor R. W. Thatcher to Give Series of Lectures.

Professor R. W. Thatcher, the distinguished specialist in soil physics, has been retained by the provincial department of Agriculture to give a series of practical lectures under Farmers' Institutes auspices, having associated with him in these meetings a demonstrator and collectors, Mr. J. F. Carpenter, Mr. D. Middleton and Mr. B. Hey of the horticulturists' branch. The dates are as follows: July 27, Cedar Hill, evening; July 28, Cowichan, afternoon and evening; July 29, Nanaimo, afternoon; July 31, Alder grove, afternoon and evening; Aug. 2, Walbach, evening; Aug. 3, Salmon Arm, afternoon and evening; Aug. 4, Armstrong, evening; Aug. 6, Pentleton, evening; Aug. 7, Kelowna (Elision), evening; Aug. 8, Revelstoke, evening; Aug. 10, Nakus, afternoon and evening; Aug. 11, Burrard, evening; Aug. 12, Arroyo, evening.

The Nelson Daily News is now officially recognized by the Publishers' association of America as having the largest bona fide circulation of any newspaper published in British Columbia outside of the two cities of Victoria and Vancouver.

Mrs. J. H. English, who has just died at New Westminster, was a bride of less than a month, having arrived from an elevated social position in the west to whom she had been engaged five years previous.

The wagon road from Refuge Bay, which will ultimately traverse Portofino Island, has been begun. The work is being performed by the settlers.

PREPARING LAND FOR INCOMING SETTLERS

Government's Survey Work is Thoroughly in Hand for Season—Policy to Supply Up-to-date Information

With the despatch of two or three complete and well equipped parties to the great virgin territory on the south fork of the Upper Fraser between the Jaune Cache and Fort George, the survey work of the Province for the present season may be said to be thoroughly under way, with prospect of decidedly beneficial and practical results. These various survey parties, of which there are a greater number than usual in the field, have directions to lay out the several large reserves set aside for the particular—indeed exclusive—benefit of the preemption, homestead and sectioned lands. In addition to the usual reports of the surveyors, the records as to temperature, rainfall, timber conditions, soil character, etc., all of which data will be of immense benefit to the prospective settler, to whom it will be freely available at the nearest Government office to the desired land as well as at headquarters in this city.

There are also in preparation in the Department four district and separate pre-emptors' maps of sections of various sizes to exist or immediately prospective railway facilities, which maps are being rushed forward with all possible celerity, and will be quickly followed with others as soon as essential data is sufficient for their compilation.

Settlement Policy

It is recognized by the Minister that there is small advantage in campaigning for the settlement and development of the lands of British Columbia, if, on their part, the settlers do not have reliable information in respect thereof. Prospective settlers cannot be immediately and accurately advised as to the prevailing conditions. The policy is therefore being systematically developed of providing the fullest and most up-to-date information for the intended settlers, available where it will be most convenient and of greatest advantage to such prospective colonists. In this connection the utilization of practical homestead inspectors will probably be necessary and expedient in the not far distant future.

All the lands now being surveyed under the direction of the Lands Department are in territory on one or more of projected or assured railways, or touch with navigable arterial waterways, which will assure their expeditious settling up; while surveys are being conducted in the most fertile and productive lands, the surveys are to be hereafter checked up systematically by the surveyors, and capable official from headquarters, Mr. W. S. Drewry having recently been appointed in this capacity. He is to leave at once on his first inspection tour, in the course of which he will check and compare the various reports of the surveyors in the East Kootenay district, afterwards going into Cariboo from Ashcroft northwards.

This will in all probability be the last season in which Government surveys will be conducted in this province by assigned private parties, the profession, engaged by the Government, it being the intention to inaugurate the Bureau of Surveys provided for in legislation of last session and to develop the work of the bureau along systematic and thorough lines, the growth of British Columbia in population and industrial importance having necessitated the inauguration of more modern methods. Up to date the Department has not found it necessary to go outside of the profession in this province for men competent and ready to direct its field enterprises, and it is probable that such necessity will arise for years to come, although the present state of the statute book, such a condition may be met should the present itself.

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FATAL RESULTS OF MEXICAN RIOTS

Street Mob Charged by Mounted Police and Many Slashed with Sabres—Many Arrests Made

MEXICO CITY, July 6.—Frequent clashes, with fatal results, marked the strike of the street car men today, and tonight the strikers seem to control the situation. The few suburban cars being run are the cause of trouble in most instances.

Following a clash this morning between police and rioters near the car barns, in which two were killed, another riot occurred, in which Governor Granos, of the federal district, played a part. The governor's personal inspection, he boarded an outgoing suburban train. Soon after starting a mass of rioters was encountered. Stones were hurled through the car windows, and, on catching sight of the governor, the crowd set fire to the car. The governor gave orders to charge the crowd. Sabres were used. More than fifty arrests were made. Most of those arrested were sympathizers.

The strikers decided to strike. The threatened strike of telegraph messengers was dispelled by the department of communications, assuring them today that they would be supplied with rain-coats and granted shorter hours.

The boys continued to work. From Vera Cruz came the news today that the stevedores had struck for higher wages. No discord was reported.

According to reports received from Mexico City, the strikers of smelter men at those places were settled last night, and the men returned to work today at practically their old wages.

Workers were asked for tonight by the management of the San Rafael paper mills to preserve order following a walk-out today of a majority of the workmen employed there. The men demand an increase of wages.

The San Rafael mills manufacture practically all the print paper used in the republic.

At least ten persons were wounded, perhaps fatally, when mounted police charged on a mob of striking street carmen and their militant sympathizers tonight. The police slashed the manifestos with their sabres. The attack followed the stoning of a car.

Nanaimo suffers from a plague of nomadic ownerless dogs.

An unknown Italian committed suicide at Nanaimo last Tuesday.

Nelson councillors are considering a special bylaw for the regulation of street craters.

The recent mild epidemic of small-pox in New Westminster cost that city in money \$6,124.80.

Allan Wilson, a well known young resident of Agassiz, has been killed by a log rolling upon him.

Tenders are being invited by the local authorities for the erection of a \$17,000 school building at Cloverdale.

O. E. Smith, Jr., has been appointed general superintendent of the Granby Company's properties in this province.

Chilliwack township has adopted the Single Tax plan in its assessments, a tax rate of 11 1/4-10ths mills being announced.

The McLelland Lumber Co. has decided upon the establishment of saw-mill, single mill and box factory at Ladner.

Census-enumerators report fifty-five pairs of twins and several sets of triplets among the juvenile population of Vancouver.

The promise is given by high Great Northern officials that steel will be laid this season on the V.V. & E. from Princeton to Coalmont.

Strandon Brothers taken over by the Vancouver Opera House from E. R. Ricketts for the summer season, and will devote it to stock productions.

The workers at the Chilliwack rock quarries struck this week for an increased wage and repaid with a complete new staff within a few hours.

J. C. Hatcheroff, for some time past identified with the Quesnel Observer in the capacity of editor and proprietor has severed his connection with that journal.

A coroner's jury at Vancouver has decided that Charles E. Clark came to his death from a wound inflicted while he was outside while suffering the effects of excessive drinking.

Winnipeg's Doss

WINNIPEG, July 6.—The big grand stand at the exhibition grounds was destroyed by fire this evening with a loss of \$75,000.

Revolution in Paraguay BUENOS AYRES, Argentine, July 6.—The local newspapers report another bloodless revolution in Paraguay. The garrison at Asuncion revolted, and made a prisoner of President Jara, who fortify with resigned. Congress then selected Liberto Rojas, president of the senate, provisional president pending new elections.

Premier Ward's Views. LONDON, July 6.—Sir Joseph Ward, speaking before the United Empire club, said he had never favored in the imperial conference the forcing of the pace beyond what public opinion in the Old Country allowed, but he believed they were on the eve of a great change in the relationship of the Mother Country and the overseas Dominions. They should hold a conference every two years.

Tolstoy's Famous Estate ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—It is announced that the famous estate of the late Count Leo Tolstoy, Yasnaia Polyana near Moscow, where the great Russian writer lies buried, is to be purchased from the family by the Russian government for \$250,000. The matter was put before the council of ministers by the minister of finance, and met with no objection. The press comments on the irony of fate. After all his denunciation of property and long years of struggle against the government, this very government now buys and takes possession not only of Tolstoy's family mansion and grounds, but of his very bones as well.

Washington, July 6.—A more general sentiment for expeditious action on the Canadian reciprocity bill, without the wool revision and free list bills, was apparent today after informal conferences among various groups of senators, and six hours of continuous debate in the superheated chamber of the senate. It was the first of the longer sessions under the decision of the senate to meet one hour earlier than usual in order to hasten action on the legislative programme.

Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, insurgent Republican, after a long speech in opposition to the agreement, during which he clashed frequently with advocates of the measure, was forced to give up, almost exhausted, at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and the senate almost immediately adjourned.

The informal conversations among senators indicated that the present feeling doubtless influenced by the existing heat wave, is that debate may be brought to an end within ten days or a fortnight, and that when the reciprocity bill is passed the Democrats will be willing to vote on the wool and free list bills without any extended debate and adjourn almost immediately. The insurgent Republicans are still holding out; however, for other legislation.

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Senator Reed of Missouri, a Democrat, asked Mr. Gronna whether he believed the president would sign the reciprocity bill if the House and Senate passed it with certain tariff revision amendments attached to it. "Why don't you address your queries to the president, under whose banner you are operating?" Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, demanded with some heat. "You know that this agreement passed the House by a majority of Democrats, and that if it passes here it will be by the same strength. Don't ask us, who are fighting the measure, what the president will do."

Senator Gronna, who will continue tomorrow, opposed the reciprocity measure on the ground that it was unfair to the farmers, a sacrifice of their interests to the manufacturing and transportation industries, and a usurpation by the executive of legislative authority.

HERE AND THERE

Women Immigrants. Miss Dorothy Davis, who is the representative of the Colonial Intelligence league for educated women, is a guest at the Alexandra club. Miss Davis, has been left behind by the Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor, chairman of the committee, who, after inaugurating the scheme in this province, has returned to England. In the course of a short interview, Miss Davis showed that she has a more enthusiastic promoter, nor one with a wider, saner outlook.

The society which she represents was founded about a year ago, with the purpose of bringing out the best situations in Canada, the best women workers from the old land. British Columbia was chosen as the most suitable province in which to begin operations and already through the instrumentality of the league there are many women working successfully in our own cities.

A branch of the league has been formed in Vancouver, and one, of which Mrs. Henry Croft has consented to be president, is in process of formation in Victoria.

It is felt that no matter how well trained a woman may be for work in England, she will not be fully equipped for the duties which await her in this province. Settlements must be provided where young women can learn how to do things as done in British Columbia. It is proposed to establish a settlement near Victoria and one near Duncan. On the mainland there will be centres at Vancouver and Vernon. These will, Miss Davis is confident, be self-supporting.

A hotel will be built in each city where new arrivals will be welcomed and where girls sent out by the league who work as teachers, stenographers or dressmakers can make their home. All this will cost money. But Miss Davis has already found that people of means in Great Britain are ready to support any practical plan for giving employment to a very large class for whose talents and acquirements there is no scope at home. The people of the province ought, she feels, to do something to promote a scheme which is of at least quite as much value to British Columbia as to the women whose interests the league has at heart.

The committee of the league holds itself responsible for the success of the women brought out under its auspices. It chooses these very carefully. No girl is allowed to come who is not prepared to face hardships. The idea that life is to be a succession of tennis parties or other amusements with a minimum of work must not be entertained by the young ladies chosen by the committee. A pliant spirit, which will not be easily dampened by difficulties is the first requirement. Perfect health is the next essential. Work is hard and delicate women should remain with their friends and relatives.

But even the pliant spirit will not prevent the girl who leaves her native country and a home, which however poor, is signed and full of affectionate associations, from being terribly lonely. The grit and resolution to face and come through this must also be part of the equipment of the women. Miss Davis insists that the women whom the organization she represents purposes bringing out to British Columbia will be of the greatest benefit to the province in every way.

The European Working-Woman. There is, in the current number of the Outlook an article on "The Women who work in Europe," which is very interesting. It is one of a series contributed by Booker T. Washington, who went to Europe to study the condition of the poor, and to compare it with that of the negro in the United States. The women he saw were those engaged in worst paid forms of labor, and he made no attempt to visit the homes of the workers.

The story told by this philanthropist is a very painful one, and should make even the hardest worked Canadian women more contented with their lot and with themselves. He opens his article by a description of suffragette news dealers, who were selling "Votes For Women." In speaking of one of these girls, Mr. Washington says: "There was something in her voice and manner which impressed me, because it seemed to be at once timid, ingratiating, and a little insolent, if that is not too strong a word." He met several another day, and tells us that "One of them, in a lively and amusing fashion, was relating the story of the morning's happenings. I could hardly help hearing what she said, and soon became very much interested in the conversation. In fact, I soon found myself so entertained by the bright and witty accounts these young women gave of their adventures that it was not long before I began to enter with them into the spirit of their crusade, and to realize for the first time in my life what a glorious and exciting thing it was to be a suffragette, and, I might add, what a lot of fun these

young women were having out of it." But if the traveler could see the humor of the suffragette situation, there is nothing to redeem the ugliness of the sordid picture he paints of drunkenness among English laboring women. It is indeed fortunate that so many women of Canadian birth cannot realize all that the following paragraph means to them: "What impressed me particularly in London were the extent and effects of the drinking habit among women of the lower classes. Until I went to London, I do not believe that I had more than once or twice in my life seen women standing side by side with the men in order to drink at a public bar. One of the first things I noticed in London was the number of drunken women that are passed in the streets of the poorer quarters. More than once I ran across those drunken and besotted creatures, with red blotched faces, which told of years of steady excess—ragged, dirty and disorderly in their clothing—leaning tipsily against the outside of a gin-parlor or sleeping peacefully on the pavement of an alleyway."

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MAY HAVE VOTE AT EARLY DATE

Senators, Suffering Under Hot Wave, Inclined to Bring Debate on Reciprocity Measure to an End

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HELPING CAUSE OF ARBITRATION

Pecuniary Claims Between Britain and U. S. are to be Submitted—Treaty Further Considered

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The principle of arbitration of international disputes, in so far as its application to the United States and Great Britain is concerned, received a pronounced impetus today, Secretary Knox and Ambassador Bryce signed the first schedule of certain pecuniary claims existing between the United States and Great Britain and the terms of their submission to arbitration in accordance with the special agreement signed on August 18 last.

Not satisfied with this accomplishment for one day, the secretary and Mr. Bryce then conferred on the proposed general arbitration treaty, which is to supplant, by broadening its scope, the very convention under which the pecuniary claims will be arbitrated.

The treaty is all but completed, and the administration is confident that it will be finished in time for submission to the senate for ratification at the present session.

The pecuniary claims to be arbitrated aggregate several million dollars. Both the special agreement and the schedule of claims now will be submitted to the senate for ratification. The special agreement commits the two governments to arbitration of the claims, and provides the machinery of the arbitral tribunal, while the schedule is a list of claims believed to be legitimate and worthy of consideration. It is understood the question will be arbitrated by a commission composed of representatives of the United States and Great Britain and a disinterested umpire.

Immigration Figures

OTTAWA, July 6.—Total immigration into Canada during May was 47,575, compared with 47,589 for May, 1910, an increase of 29 per cent.

Burial of Maria Pia.

TURIN, July 6.—The body of Maria Pia, queen dowager of Portugal, will be laid to rest on Saturday afternoon in the basilica of the royal burial church, Superga, near Turin. King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena will attend the funeral.

Over G. T. Pacific Line

REGINA, Sask., July 6.—Information from reliable sources is to the effect that the Great Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific have arrived at arrangements whereby the Hill road enters Saskatchewan over the Grand Trunk Pacific line to Regina, which is being constructed this year.

Door Only Partially Open.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The Novo Vremya, discussing the report which China will, in return for the so-called currency loan, give American business firms an opportunity of economically developing, with the help of Chinese troops, certain districts in Manchuria, affirms very categorically that the doors of Manchuria are open only economically, and that politically they are open to no nations but Russia, Japan and China. America's recent policy in China the Novo Vremya characterizes as an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine.

Courtesy business men are forming a Board of Trade.

Two insane men occasioned considerable excitement in Chilliwack this week, Hans Larsen "shooting up the town" with a rifle, and Thomas Evans endeavoring to destroy the flyboats at Vancor Mountain with an axe.

A Nelson petition, containing upwards of four hundred signatures, has been forwarded to Ottawa praying for the pardon of E. H. Taylor, recently sentenced to two years in the penitentiary for attempting to commit suicide. Rollo Donnelly, a man with countless aliases and a record of many convictions, has been deported from Nelson to the United States.



No Goods Charged During Sale

No Goods on Appropriation During Sale.

Enticing Bargains

OUR SALE GOES MERRILY ON, and to keep it interesting we will put before you a few more attractions in our several departments which you will find to your advantage to examine. Please remember we are offering regular stock at very much reduced prices, as the undernoted figures indicate.

In addition we were fortunate to secure at a good discount a line of SAMPLES OF CHILDREN'S DRESSES WHICH WE PLACE FOR SALE ON MONDAY.

Children's Dresses

Children's Dresses, in Gingham, Zephyr, Chambray and Repp for girls, 6 to 8 years—NO TWO ALIKE.

Regular price \$2.50—SALE PRICE.....	\$1.90
Regular price \$3.75—SALE PRICE.....	\$2.90
Regular price \$4.50—SALE PRICE.....	\$3.25

No Goods Charged or Sent on Approval During This Sale

Ladies' Dresses

Fancy Muslin and Lingerie Dresses, in white, pink and sky, high and low necks, three-quarter and kimona sleeves, nicely trimmed with lace.

Regular \$5.00—SALE PRICE.....	\$3.50
Regular \$6.00—SALE PRICE.....	\$4.75
Regular \$7.50—SALE PRICE.....	\$5.50 and upward

Special bargains in warmer dresses for the cooler days, in black, navy and green, panama, serge, materials, nicely made with high or round neck, full length and kimona sleeves, some with tucked lace collar and yoke, in sizes 34, 36, 38 bust only, about eighteen prices up to \$15.00, for, each **\$7.50**.

Parasols

Our full line regular stock Parasols, the very newest in colors and designs at HALF PRICE.



Blouses

Our Blouse department has been very busy, but there is still a choice assortment, which we were able to freshen up this week, at the popular prices for sale of **\$1.25, \$1.00 and 50c**.

Do not neglect to study the bargains displayed in our windows from day to day.

Provision has been made for finding women ready to give the best service and at the same time to secure for them work and congenial surroundings. Miss Davis insists that the women whom the organization she represents purposes bringing out to British Columbia will be of the greatest benefit to the province in every way.

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by hundreds on the pavements. In Cracow, girls do the roughest work in the cement factories. In some of the stone quarries women work, but never at labor requiring skill. In Austria they are employed as section hands on the railway, and in Vienna were even to be seen digging in the ditches side by side with men. In Poland most of the farm work is done by women. This has not the same effect upon them as the heavy monotonous labor spoken of above. "All day long," says Mr. Washington, "one sees these women, with their bright colored costumes, coming and going through the streets. . . .

"I had an opportunity to see a great many types of women in the course of my journey across Europe, but I saw none who looked so handsome, fresh, and vigorous as these Polish peasant women." This is worth thinking about, even in Canada, where girls from the farms crowd into the factories in the cities rather than take any part in agricultural work.

Good Immigrants

A great deal is being said about the decrease of population in many parts of Scotland. This is attributed to emigration, and measures are advocated which will keep the people on the land at home. These may be successful if land, now in the possession of the great landlords of the north of Scotland, is broken up into small holdings. Most men and women who are happy and contented, even if their incomes are not large, hesitate to run the risk of beginning life over again in a new country. Yet this applies only to the older. The young men and women who hear of the opportunities of a new country, will emigrate to Canada, Australia or some other of the thinly populated parts of the empire. This is better for them and for the country than crowding together in manufacturing towns where life is, for those who do not get constant employment, a terrible struggle.

The Colonist.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One Year \$1 00
To the United States 2 00
Payable in advance.
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

VISITING MINING MEN

During the last week in August Mr. G. G. S. Lindsey, of Toronto, formerly President of the Crow's Nest Pass Mining Company, will be on the Coast accompanied by Mr. Louis Meyerbach, Managing Director, and Mr. Hugh F. Marriott, Consulting Engineer, of the Central Mining and Investment Corporation, of London. Mr. Marriott, as some readers will remember, was one of the representatives of the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy on the occasion of the summer excursion of the Canadian Mining Institute in 1905. The above-mentioned corporation has consolidated its interests with those of Messrs. Werner, Belt & Co., and Messrs. Eckstein & Co., the largest operators in Kimberly and the South African Rand. The party will visit the most interesting mining fields of the province, including Portland Canal and the region around Hazelton. The report that they may make upon the opportunities here is very likely to have a potent influence upon the investment of a large amount of capital.

THE KING AND THE CRISIS

The House of Lords, having passed certain amendments to the Parliament Bill, the United Kingdom is one step nearer the crisis, when the King will be called upon to act. Reviewing the situation some months ago, we expressed the opinion that the Lords would not reject the Bill, but would send it back to the Commons with certain amendments, which the latter body would not accept, and that if, after the Commons had rejected the amendments, the Lords persisted in their refusal to pass the government measure as sent up to them, the King would have to act. Lord Haldane, having given the peers to understand that their amendments will not be accepted, we know in advance what the next step will be. It has become, therefore, the duty of the Lords to consider if they will compel the King to take action.

As the situation is unprecedented and may prove exceedingly serious, we may be permitted, even at the risk of repeating what has been already said in these columns, to explain it in some detail. There is no doubt at all as to the position of the King in our constitutional system. He has open to him every source of information available to any one in the realm, by which we mean that he is not bound, as some suppose, to accept the statements of his ministers, if they do not appear in his judgment to be borne out by facts of which he has knowledge. Hence he is something more than an automaton, simply registering the will of his ministry. He must, however, act automatically, as advised by his ministers unless he is satisfied on one of two points. If he believes he can secure a ministry, which will give effect to his personal views and can command a majority of the existing House of Commons, or if he believes he can secure such a ministry which can satisfy him that it can obtain control of the House of Commons at a general election, he may constitutionally reject the advice of an existing ministry. He cannot, however, constitutionally carry on the government of the country except upon the advice of a ministry possessing the confidence of the House of Commons, for the reason that the right to vote supply is vested in the Commons alone. There is no room for any doubt whatever upon this statement of the constitutional position of the King.

No one has yet undertaken to say what are the opinions of the King in respect to the Parliament Bill, but there are some facts showing that whatever his personal views may be, he will find it exceedingly difficult to take any other course than to accept the advice tendered to him by Mr. Asquith. We have no desire to convey the impression that the advice would be repugnant to him for on that point we are wholly uninformed. This, however, is known. The King was very desirous that the Constitutional Conference of last year should be held. He hoped that the leaders of the two parties would be able to find some common ground upon which they could meet. They failed to do so, and thus, when only a few months in the King's office, His Majesty was called upon to face a crisis. Mr. Asquith recommended a dissolution and an appeal to the people. This request the King could not refuse, and his refusal would have been perfectly constitutional. He could have said to Mr. Asquith: You cannot carry on the government of the country as you believe it should be carried on, although you have a majority of the members of the House of

Commons fresh from the people; I must therefore decline to dissolve the House again at your request. If His Majesty had done this, Mr. Balfour would undoubtedly have accepted office, and would have asked for an appeal to the country, which would of necessity have been granted. But the King did not take this course. He accepted Mr. Asquith's advice and granted him a dissolution, knowing full well—for he is well versed in constitutional usage—that his own action would have to be governed by the verdict of the constituencies. If the Lords force the issue to a conclusion His Majesty will therefore have to choose between accepting the advice of his ministers to whom he granted an opportunity of appealing to the people upon the very issue in question and dismissing a ministry that has received a popular endorsement. The latter course would be without constitutional precedent.

We have endeavored to avoid in what has been said above any expression on the merits of the issue between the Lords and the Commons or as to the views which His Majesty may be supposed to hold. Our sole idea is to present in brief form the principal facts of the case and the rules applicable to it for the guidance of readers as they watch the progress of events.

PROPORTIONATE REPRESENTATION

It may be remembered that some time ago we directed attention to proportionate representation in several articles, suggested by some ideas advanced by His Excellency the Governor-General. As has already been mentioned, Sir Richard Cartwright discussed the subject recently in Toronto, and he brought out some of the glaring inequalities of the existing system. Speaking of Ontario Sir Richard pointed out that, whereas in 1882 the Conservatives carried that province by a very large majority so far as the elected members went, they had less than 1 per cent. of a majority of the popular vote. The parties from that province stood 55 Conservatives and 37 Liberals. In 1887 the Conservative majority of members from Ontario was 14, and the popular majority less than 1 per cent. In 1891 the Conservative majority from Ontario was 4; the Liberals had a popular majority of 7,280. But Sir Richard admits that the same state of things exists on the other side. Thus in New Brunswick at the last general elections the Conservatives polled 35,000 votes and elected 2 members and the Liberals 40,000 and elected 11 members. Sir Richard contented himself with these two examples showing how both sides were prejudicially affected by the existing system, and we may safely take his word that further examination would disclose further inequalities. He points out that such results as he mentions may follow from an ingenious arrangement of the boundaries of constituencies, and suggests that as this has occurred in the past there is always a possibility that it may occur in the future.

It will be remembered that Earl Grey proposed to arrange for proportional representation by giving each voter as many votes as there are candidates, the ballots to be marked First Choice, Second Choice and so on. Sir Richard's plan is more simple, and he thus explains it:

Now, those are the things which I will desire you to consider. The remedy which I propose is the well-known remedy which has been adopted by thinkers in other countries, and I believe actually put in practice in one or two of the minor countries in Europe; that is, the simple remedy of grouping constituencies together. It is not necessary to go into details on that subject. I desire simply to present the principle to your consideration. If they were grouped together by twos or fives—it is a matter of indifference in which particular form the grouping takes place, if it existed it will be obvious to every one of you that a vastly fairer system of representation would prevail than now prevails, and it would of necessity result in a reduction in the turmoil and trouble of election contests, and a very considerable number of seats would be placed at the disposal of the party throughout the Dominion, with, I think, very good results to the standing of the members of parliament and the general administration of this country.

He believes that the plan proposed by him would improve the general standard of parliamentary representation, say: You will pardon me for saying that I speak on this subject with pretty considerable experience and understanding of nearly half a century when I tell you that under such conditions I hold that it is more than very important, that a very considerable proportion of the best of our men should be devoted to political life. I desire to see in our halls of parliament a large proportion of the best men in Canada engaged in the task of governing and forwarding the prosperity of their native country. But I am also obliged to tell you that year by year and day by day—and I think all public men of experience will agree with me—the difficulties of obtaining men of the right sort are continually increasing upon us.

This is pretty plain talk, and he made it plainer when further on he spoke of "the increasing temptation to gentlemen of the wrong sort which goes with the expenditure of one hundred and fifty millions every year." Sir Richard has given us all something to think about, for we are, all alike interested in seeing that the House of Commons reflects as accurately as possible the opinion of the

people, and that the best available men shall be induced to enter public life, instead of, as at present, permitting the choice of candidates to be determined by the ability of some individual to poll a certain vote in his own particular locality.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt took occasion at a recent dinner in London to say that the attitude of the Dominions in regard to the Colonial Office was eminently satisfactory, and that it was a very pleasant change from the time when that department of the Imperial government could do nothing right in the opinion of colonial critics.

The evening paper takes exception to our statement that the United States is at liberty to vary the reciprocity agreement at any time. Our language was not well chosen, but the meaning is obvious from the context. The idea conveyed was that, as the United States is in a transition stage in tariff matters, there is no certainty that the agreement, if adopted, will be permanent. It is quite true that if the United States should amend its tariff in any particular contrary to the agreement that would be an end to it. That is why we ask what good can come from making any agreement at all.

Mr. F. Baker, of 1049 View street, invites the anger of the gods. He says that the charming verse, which appeared in the Colonist yesterday should have read:

Big fleas have little fleas
Upon their backs to bite 'em,
And little fleas have lesser fleas
And so ad infinitum.

By what authority Mr. Baker assumes the right to vary an ancient classic we shall not stop to discuss; but it is evident that he has been misled into supposing that the only place where fleas make their habitat is the back. Moreover all fleas are little, and therefore the third line of the poem is only a repetition of the first. We submit to the judgment of an intelligent public that it is quite immaterial whether a flea does its biting upon the back or some other part of the anatomy with which it is allied, and that the great thought of the poet was not to indicate any particular spot where fleas can be found, but to demonstrate the sublime truth, which the lines as given in the Colonist were intended to convey. The poem as we gave it is a concentration of energy upon a single point. One thought runs through it from end to end. "Big fleas," we are told, "have little fleas and these have less to bite 'em, and these fleas have lesser fleas and so ad infinitum." You see there is no interruption in the idea from first to last. The reader, in search of knowledge does not have his attention distracted by being asked to consider that lousy in quo. We suppose Mr. Baker does not like the use of the word "less"; but less and lesser are interchangeable. And so, while we thank our correspondent for his valuable contribution and congratulate him upon his erudition, we can not accept his amendment. We stand by the more catholic version which refuses to differentiate between fleas which bite on the back and those that bite on some other place.

STILL AT VARIANCE

Mine Operators and Workers in Quebec West Region as Far from Agreement as Ever

BANFF, Alta., July 6.—Chairman Gordon of the conciliation board has about completed his report to the minister of labor and left last evening for Winnipeg. It is almost certain that Mr. McLeod will sign this report along with Chairman Gordon, thus forming a majority report. Mr. Carter's report will differ widely from that of the chairman, provided the latter is along the lines of his proposed agreement which both sides of the controversy turned down so emphatically. The minority report will support the contentions of the mine workers in all the essential points of the controversy and will take the position that the evidence before the board justifies the position maintained by that side of the dispute. The operators committee and a few of the members of that association are still here as are most of the miners. The latter are preparing to go into the camps to explain to the membership the stand taken and the results of the proceedings before the board. Indications are that the miners are preparing to make a stubborn stand for what they are asking. The operators are non-committal as to future action, but the outlook for any advance on either side is decidedly gloomy.

Fight Report Denied.

LISBON, July 6.—The reports of fighting in the streets of Lisbon and elsewhere in Portugal between loyal troops and sympathizers of the monarchists are untrue.

Spokane Wreck Inquiry.

SEATTLE, July 6.—Several officers of the wrecked tourist steamer Spokane testified today before the United States steamboat inspectors that the equipment of the steamship was sound, that every man was at his post when the steamer was beached and that the boats were lowered promptly. The officers testified that they had personally assisted passengers into the lifeboats and that when they reached shore they made all possible provisions for the comfort of the passengers who, they said, made no complaint at that time.

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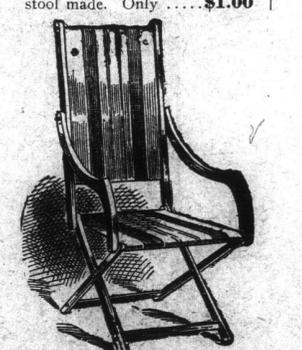
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PATRIOTISM

Nowadays we have little of patriotism, that patriotism is the explanation of which the term has a sense to include a distinct sentiment. I myself, whereas loyal in relation to some is loyal, but until we convey no definite loyalty to his country if we say he is loyal only mean that he is loyal to the country, the respective of the in being happens to a sequence of the personality of the loyalty to the King practical significance may only mean or to something else personal.

Let us try and not because anything that we may contrive of patriotism. In a Roman Catholic good many others to the Queen. The right to the Crown fight to depose her, regarded as the legitimate to be able to when Philip of Spain upon the country nation sprang to a patriotic to the crown the system of government stood. When was removed a nation relapsed into to the Queen. To England who, while ing to be patriotic as represents, are not because they regard Throne. They claim right to set aside the represented by the A story is told of a to a picture gallery was shown a fine Wales, as he was the of the Young Pretrow and said: "We do not call him the sons of that He at any time for the of the Crown.

These illustrations says of himself or it is always in order implied is supposed question is now being Kingdom. It is that parties are paid to advance the well in it as worthy of ready to fight for small minority, that the government in would not do so by their country, but thereby to secure good for the country to the principles of and all but a very ally loyal to the King. He that the King give the royal prerogative, that will be either have to peers in order to Parliament Bill, or advice of a Prime confidence of a large Commons. In either alty of a large number Kingdom will be doubtless all will

The root of the word "lex," which into French as "lo" a more ancient origin. In old Saxon one for law was "lah," mon form was "lag" and in Danish "lo" the word was "lag" as the idea of law was very similar. The fact is one of the origin of the Arya "loi" it was easy to fore the original quality, which four established authority became the foundation transition came to. The term is some legiance, but the same. The old ex one who is bound the word "liege" is overlordship. All voluntary. Allian allegiance. A naturally, but not allegiance to the real meant to be the personal dividual to his status on. Hence all speaks of loyalty, quality, which has

An Hour with the Editor

PATRIOTISM AND LOYALTY

Nowadays we hear much of loyalty and little of patriotism. One might almost say that patriotism is a forgotten sentiment, but the explanation of the measure of disuse into which the term has fallen is probably due to the fact that the vaguer term is assumed in a sense to include it. But patriotism is a distinct sentiment. It means something of itself, whereas loyalty has no meaning except in relation to something else. We say a man is loyal, but until we say to what he is loyal we convey no definite idea. If we say he is loyal to his country, we mean he is patriotic; if we say he is loyal to the Crown, we may only mean that he is devoted to the institutions which the Crown represents, quite irrespective of the individual who for the time being happens to wear the Crown. In consequence of the development of the impersonality of the sovereign the expression of loyalty to the King has not really very much practical significance nowadays. But loyalty may only mean fidelity to a political party, or to something else, that is only sectional or personal.

Let us try and make our meaning clear, not because anything turns upon it but only that we may contribute a revival of the idea of patriotism. In the reign of Elizabeth the Roman Catholic gentry of England and a good many others were far from being loyal to the Queen. They absolutely disputed her right to the Crown and were prepared to fight to depose her, if any one, whom they regarded as the legitimate sovereign, was likely to be able to make good his claim. Yet when Philip of Spain prepared to descend upon the country with the Armada, the whole nation sprang to arms. The people were patriotic to the core; they were also loyal to the system of government for which the Crown stood. When the threatened danger was removed a large element of the population relapsed into its condition of disloyalty to the Queen. Today there are people in England who, while with good reason claiming to be patriotic and loyal to what the Crown represents, are not loyal to King George V., because they regard him as illegally on the Throne. They claim that Parliament had no right to set aside the claims of the Stuarts as represented by the descendants of James II. A story is told of a visit paid by the late King to a picture gallery in a baronial castle, when he was shown a fine portrait. The Prince of Wales, as he was then, said: "A fine portrait of the Young Pretender." The housekeeper bowed and said: "I beg your pardon, sir, but we do not call him that in this house." Yet the sons of that House would be ready to die at any time for their country and in defence of the Crown.

These illustrations show that when one says of himself or of another that he is loyal, it is always in order to ask to whom the loyalty implied is supposed to be due. A serious question is now before the people of the United Kingdom. It is to be assumed that all political parties are patriotic; that is, they desire to advance the welfare of the country, believe in it as worthy of their best energies, and are ready to fight for it if need be. Even the small minority, that might be ready to hamper the government in the event of a foreign war, would not do so because they were hostile to their country, but only because they hoped thereby to secure something they regard as good for the country. All parties are loyal to the principles for which the Crown stands, and all but a very small minority are personally loyal to the King. It seems very probable that the King will be called upon to exercise the royal prerogative in a way, and to a degree, that will be unprecedented; that is, he will either have to appoint a large number of peers in order to secure the passage of the Parliament Bill, or he will have to refuse the advice of a Prime Minister who has the confidence of a large majority of the House of Commons. In either event the personal loyalty of a large number of people of the United Kingdom will be put to a severe test; yet doubtless all will remain thoroughly patriotic.

The root of the word "loyalty" is the Latin word "lex," which means law, which passed into French as "loi"; but the word itself has a more ancient origin than the days of Rome. In old Saxon one of the forms of the word for law was "lah," although the most common form was "laga." In Swedish it is "lah," and in Danish "lov." In the ancient Gothic the word was "lagan." Thus it seems as if, as the idea of law was general, the name for it was very similar in many languages, which fact is one of the arguments for the unity of origin of the Aryan peoples, so-called. From "loi" it was easy to form "loyal," and therefore the original meaning of loyalty was the quality which found expression in fidelity to established authority. Hence when the king became the fountain of law, loyalty by easy transition came to mean fidelity to the king. The term is sometimes confounded with allegiance, but the two words do not mean the same. The old expression "liege-man" means one who is bound to another, and sometimes the word "liege" is used to express the idea of over-lordship. Allegiance is a duty; loyalty is voluntary. Alliance is different again from allegiance. A nation may owe loyalty to its ally, but not allegiance. And so we come back to the real meaning of loyalty, and find it to be the personal and voluntary act of an individual to his state, his king, his family, and so on. Hence also we see that when one speaks of loyalty, he is talking of an abstract quality, which has no meaning unless it is used

in relation to something. Patriotism, on the other hand, has a distinct and specific meaning. It can only apply to one thing, namely, to our own country. An Englishman cannot be patriotic towards Mexico, for example, unless he becomes identified with Mexico, and makes that country his home. Originally patriotism meant fidelity to one's native country, but in modern times, when the migration of people has become general, we give the word a wider significance. Thus an immigrant into Canada from a foreign land may become a patriotic Canadian.

When we come to speak of such a complex entity as the British Empire, we must concede difficulty in applying the words loyalty and patriotism, and the reason is that the sentiment of British peoples is in a formative process. As yet one would hardly expect to find a native of Australia entertaining those feelings towards Canada which would be described by the word patriotism, and to what degree there has been developed between the people of the two Dominions a sentiment that can be correctly described as loyalty is uncertain. Both the Australian and the Canadian citizen of British origin may feel towards the United Kingdom a sentiment that may properly be described as patriotism; but we would not expect such a feeling to be found among the French-Canadians, or the Boers of South Africa. We can hardly say that the Boers are loyal to the people of British Columbia, or vice versa. We can, however, say that both Boers and British Columbians are loyal to the Empire and to the King as representative of the Empire.

Thus we find that an analysis of the meanings of two words in common use leads to the recognition of an important principle, demonstrating that the Crown is the common bond of the Empire, and that loyalty, whether it is spoken of in regard to the people of India, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom, or elsewhere under the British flag, means fidelity to the Crown and that for which it stands, and to the King so long as he discharges his powers in the public interest.

THE ROMAN EMPERORS

VI.

Trajan was succeeded by Hadrian, his ward, who was a Roman by birth. He served with much distinction under his guardian and was in command of the forces in Sicily, when the death of the Emperor occurred. On the news reaching Sicily the army at once declared him Emperor, a choice which was ratified by the forces elsewhere. At this time the Empire was in a serious condition, for while Trajan had been successful abroad and a good administrator at home, discontent had arisen in many of the provinces. Rebellion broke out in the Asiatic dominions of the Empire, and the Parthians threatened the boundaries. Egypt was in a state of revolt and Mauretania was in arms. Hadrian, believing that the territories of the Empire were already large enough, agreed with the Parthians to abandon to them all the country east of the Euphrates, and having visited Britain decided that it was useless to attempt to overcome the Picts, and so he constructed the famous wall from the Solway to the Tyne. He visited Germany, Spain, Mauretania, Egypt and Asia Minor, traveling much of the time on foot and everywhere inquiring personally into the needs of the people. His character was a strange compound of gentleness and ferocity. To his open enemies he was relentless, but to all who showed a disposition to conform to what he deemed to be in the best interests of the state, he was kind and conciliatory. He avoided war when he could, but if forced to take up arms carried on operations with vigor and thoroughness and at times with cruelty. As an administrator no Roman emperor ever excelled him and so great was his efficiency in this respect that his reign of 21 years completely reconciled the Roman people to the idea of a monarchy. He inaugurated and carried out many important public works, founding several cities, one of them being Adrianople. He patronized the arts, encouraged literature, and contributed much towards the establishment of a settled system of jurisprudence in Rome, so that men in their personal affairs could count with some certainty upon their rights. He was initiated into the Eleusinian mysteries. His death occurred in the sixty-third year of his age, leaving the throne to his adopted son, Titus Aurelius.

Titus Aurelius on ascending the throne took the name of Antoninus, and subsequently the Senate, in recognition of his defence of the memory of Hadrian, who was accused of a base crime, gave him the appellation Pius. He has gone down in history as Antoninus Pius, although sometimes spoken of as the Elder Antonine to distinguish him from his greater successor. He was a native of Gaul, but presumably of Roman family. He reigned 23 years. No period of Roman history is more barren of striking incidents than this reign. Hadrian had set a splendid example of government and had strengthened the imperial office, and Antonine was content to follow in his footsteps, and his success was greater than that of his predecessor for he was a man of greater natural kindness of heart. He was averse to wars of conquest, and in consequence the borders of the Empire were at peace almost continually while he occupied the throne. The chief exception was in Britain where the Picts were

very active, but the Roman forces were able to drive them back, and by Antonine's direction a wall was built from the Forth to the Clyde to mark the limit of Roman power. He gave great encouragement to literature, promoted public works, extended commerce and acted often as an arbitrator between rulers beyond the Roman frontiers. His constant labor was to promote peace, contentment and prosperity, and he died universally respected.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus succeeded him. This Emperor is better known by his first two names, and more celebrated as a philosopher than as a sovereign, although his career on the throne was worthy of great honor. He was born in Rome in A. D. 121. His father having died when Marcus was very young, the boy was adopted by his grandfather and highly educated. As a child he attracted the attention of the Emperor Hadrian, who conferred high honors upon him. This imperial favor was continued by the Elder Antonine, who formally adopted him and by whom he was made consul. At the death of Pius, Marcus was named as his successor, and he offered to share his authority with Commodus, another adopted son of Pius. War broke out in the East and Commodus was sent there at the head of an army, the operations of which were successful, although Commodus had little to do with them, he having given himself to gross licentiousness. Returning to Rome he was accorded a triumph, and shortly afterwards set out to Germany with Marcus in command of an army. At this time Rome was in a frightful condition. A succession of earthquakes and floods did incalculable damage, and a pestilence broke out, said to have been brought from the East by the troops of Commodus. The people died by thousands, not only of disease but of hunger, for the floods had carried away the storehouses of grain. The expedition was successful and peace was concluded with the Germans, shortly after which Commodus died. War again broke out and Marcus resolved to overthrow his restless neighbors once and for all. He raised a large force, which he was obliged to recruit from among slaves and gladiators, pestilence having carried away so many of his soldiers, and he gained two conspicuous victories. Of these the most extraordinary was one against a tribe known as the Quadi, in 174. The summer was very hot and the Roman soldiers were perishing from thirst, when on a singularly bright day the sky became instantly overcast. The parched soldiers hastened to partake of the grateful water, and thereupon the Quadi fell upon them. An overwhelming defeat seemed inevitable, but what is described as a storm of hail and fire fell upon Quadi, and so completely wrecked their ranks that the Romans were able to win a conspicuous victory. The Romans attributed this event to their prayers to the gods, and the incident, about the historical accuracy of which there is no question, was subsequently a great source of controversy between Christians and Pagans. The German tribes were prompt to make peace with Marcus, and he returned to Rome hoping to be able to devote himself to the well-being of his people, only to find himself called away to subdue a rebellion on the East, which his wife had fomented; and at the head of which was Avidius Cassius. This he accomplished without difficulty, Cassius having been assassinated by some of those surrounding him, which caused Marcus great grief, for he said it deprived him of the opportunity of pardoning his rebellious subject. The wife of Marcus also died during these operations in the East, and though she had been both rebellious and unfaithful, Marcus showed her high honors. He then visited Egypt and Greece, founding schools in the latter country, returning to Rome in 176. He was forced to head another expedition against the Germans, and died while on the frontier on March 17, 180, after a reign of 20 years. The character of Marcus Aurelius will form the subject of another article.

THE ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES

It is said of Emperor Hadrian, elsewhere referred to on this page, that he was initiated into the Eleusinian Mysteries. In the assumed attitude of superiority towards all other peoples than themselves so characteristic of Occidentals in the Twentieth Century, we are apt to find ourselves misjudging the character and intelligence of the men who lived ten or more centuries ago. We have coined the word "myth," which is very convenient to apply to things we do not understand, and we dispose of ancient beliefs and cults by calling them myths, forgetful of the fact that the opponents of Christianity dispose of it in the same way. When we read of the Eleusinian Mysteries the first thought that is apt to suggest itself is that they were some form of hocus-pocus that could deceive people a thousand or more years ago, but could not impose upon us for a single moment. Yet a man like Hadrian, who could successfully lead great armies and administer one of the greatest empires the world has ever known, whose word was law over more than a million square miles of territory and was accepted as such by millions of people, was of no ordinary type, and was probably quite as well fitted to discover deception as any of us today. It is, therefore, of interest to inquire what were these mysteries into which this great emperor was initiated.

Eleusis was a city of Greece, not very far from Athens, at which there was in the earliest historic times a temple, then ancient, and here was the centre of the Eleusinian mysteries. Just what these were it is not very easy at this late date to determine. They included certain subjects which initiates were permitted to see, handle and kiss, certain articles, certain rituals which were performed with great splendor and solemnity, and certain thoughts which the ceremonials and teachings of the elders were alleged to inculcate. Plato said that the mysteries exercised "a saving power connected with the future life," and that "he who has been initiated has learned what will secure his happiness hereafter." He distinguishes between them and the Orphic mysteries, condemning the latter because they made salvation the result of mere ritualistic acts without moral regeneration. Sopater said that initiation established a kinship of the soul with the divine nature, and Theon Smyrnaeus says the final stage of initiation was the state of bliss and divine favor. There does not appear to have been any dogmatic instruction in connection with the mysteries. An initiate was not required to give his assent to any form of belief. He simply subjected himself to the necessary preparatory exercises, went through the elaborate routine of initiation, and gave himself up to contemplation. He was at liberty to go about his ordinary affairs after initiation and apparently it was a matter for himself alone to decide whether or not the beneficial effect of the initiation should be permanent. Prior to initiation a candidate was required to fast rigidly for nine consecutive days. He wandered at night with a torch in his hand around Eleusis, seeking for Cora, the goddess of spring; he saw strange and impressive ceremonials, all conducing to an ecstatic frame of mind. Then he was admitted to the sacred building, where he witnessed ceremonials, the strangeness of which has never been fully described. They were not orgies in any sense of the word; there was nothing to shock the senses or influence the passions, but everything was stately and exalted in its tendency. Then the sacred objects were handed to him and after he had kissed them and put them away, he was permitted to pronounce the sacred formula. In the Homeric Hymn to Demeter, which relates to the mysteries, references is made to Iacchus, a holy child, who died and rose again, but it is not quite certain what part he played in the mysteries.

The origin of the Eleusinian mysteries is unknown, and apparently must remain so. Various explanations have been offered, but they can be little else than guesses. In some way they were identified with agriculture, but they seem to have had a far deeper significance than that. Attempts have been made to explain them on the ground that the ceremonials were merely allegorical representations of the processes of nature, but this method of accounting for them only leaves us in a maze from which we cannot extricate ourselves. Perhaps if we say that they represent the oldest of the world's religions, the first attempt of mankind to get in touch with the laws of existence and the divine source of the universe, and to discover how human life could be brought into harmony with the divine, we shall not be very far astray.

Stories of the Classics

THE NIBELUNGENLIED

For a time after the marriage of the two queens, Kriemhild and Brunhild, happiness reigned supreme in Burgundy. In all the world two lovelier brides than these could not be found, each one furnishing a delightful contrast to the other. Brunhild, that dauntless queen of the north, was all fire and eagerness swift to hate, and swift to love. Hers was a proud beauty, in figure she was taller than most men, and she held her noble form so proudly erect that she seemed a very goddess of style and loveliness. Her blue eyes flashed with anger one moment and softened with love the next. She was scornful, wilful and yet kindly and steadfast. Kriemhild was cast in a softer mould. Her charms were the sweeter, perhaps, because she appealed when Brunhild commanded. Her smile was as radiant as the sunshine, and her figure was all slenderness and grace. And the two queens seemed to love one another dearly. They always walked abroad together or rode side by side, and because they were so happy themselves they diffused joy all about them, and never was there a city so gay as that which saw their marriage, and the first few weeks that followed. Then came the beginning of the tragedy.

It was one day just after the hour of vespers, and the knights were sitting in the castle court. The two queens sat side by side watching the two they loved, Gunther and Siegfried, and Kriemhild musing aloud and enwrapped in her pride of her gallant husband, said:

"Siegfried is of such might, That surely o'er these kingdoms he ought to rule by right."

Then answered Lady Brunhild, "Nay, how can that be shown?"

Were there none other living but thou and he alone, There might no doubt the kingdoms be ruled by him and thee, But long as Gunther's living that sure can never be.

Thereto rejoined fair Kriemhild, "See'st thou how proud he stands— How proud he stalks—conspicuous among those warrior bands. As doth the moon far beaming the glimmering stars outshine, Sure have I cause to pride me when such a knight is mine."

Thereto replied Queen Brunhild: "How brave so e'er he be, How stout so e'er and stately, one greater is than he; Gunther, thy noble brother, a higher place may claim, Of knights and kings the foremost in merit and in fame."

So the two queens argued until they fell to quarrelling, and when Kriemhild resented Brunhild naming her husband as Gunther's vassal and claiming precedence before her, Brunhild declared that the public should pronounce which of the two queens commanded most respect when she and Kriemhild attended the services in the cathedral that night. When the hour for worship drew near Brunhild was the first to arrive at the gates, and with her gorgeous robes about her rich apparel enhancing her beauty, she stood with haughty disdain her eyes upon the castle gates, waiting for Kriemhild. And when Kriemhild did appear her counting was like the rising of the sun.

"With three and forty maidens whom she to Rhine had brought, Bright stuffs were their apparel in far Arabia wrought— All that the noblest maiden had ever donned before Was as wind to the splendor her dazzling ladies wore. So rich her own apparel in gold and precious things, She alone might out-glitter the wives of forty kings."

Brunhild was amazed and indignant. All eyes were turned from her in a moment, and the people everyone, thinking that Kriemhild had planned this brilliant array for their own pleasure, cheered their princess lustily, and loudly acclaimed her beauty. So when she would have swept past the northern queen and entered the cathedral first Brunhild stepped before her, and towering above her exclaimed fiercely:

"No vassaless precedent the lady of the land. This was a very dreadful affront to Kriemhild, and in a moment of swift anger she spoke rashly.

"Could'st thou still be silent, 'twere better far for thee, Thou'st made thy beauteous body a dishonored thing. How can a vassal's leman be consort of a king?"

"Whom have call'st thou leman?" said the queen again, "So call I thee," said Kriemhild, "thy maidenly disdain. Yielded first to Siegfried, my husband, Siegfried's son; Ah! 'twas not my brother that first thy favors won."

And then she told how Siegfried had gone to Brunhild wooing her for Gunther, and how under cover of his cloud-mantle he had wrested from her the symbolic ring and the girdle, and when Brunhild almost fainting with anger and humiliation, demanded proof of this dreadful tale, Kriemhild showed her the ring which Siegfried had taken from Brunhild and given to her, and the girdle token of Brunhild's submission which he had bestowed upon her also.

"'Twas of silk of Nineveh, the girdle that she brought; With precious stones well-garnished, a better ne'er was wrought."

Mifkins—Would it hurt your feelings if I should call you a liar? Bifkins—Oh, no, but it might hurt my knuckles.

"See here, young man," said the stern parent, "why is it that you are always behind in your studies?" "Because," explained the youngster, "if I wasn't behind I could not pursue them."

"I don't see any sense in referring to the wisdom of Solomon," said the man smartly. "He had a thousand wives." "Yes," answered the woman tartly, "he learned his wisdom from them."

Philosopher—To my mind there are just two problems that confront the world. Student—And they are? Philosopher—How to make money, and how to get along without money.

MAKES CHARGES OF CONSPIRACY

Detective Agency Asks for Investigation of Actions of Post Office Inspectors and W. G. Burns

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Charges of conspiracy exist, between United States postoffice inspectors and W. G. Burns detective agency, the conspiracy being aimed at the destruction of their business, was made today in a petition filed by the Perkins detective agency, of Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Indianapolis, with the select committee appointed by the senate to investigate the "third degree" methods of the police.

Charles A. O'Brien, city solicitor of Pittsburg, tomorrow will ask that the committee undertake an investigation of circumstances surrounding the raising of the Perkins agency, in the three cities and the seizure of its papers by postoffice inspectors and operators from the Burns agency.

G. B. Perkins, Walter W. Perkins and A. Thomas, were accused recently of having written to G. Strong, of Erie, Pa., that unless \$50,000 was forthcoming, the Strong house and mausoleum would be blown up. The letters were alleged to have been anonymous and forwarded to Mr. Strong with the idea in view, it was contended, that the Perkins agency would gain employment in ferreting out the authors and preventing the carrying out of the threat.

The petition sets forth that "raids" were made on the Perkins agency in all three cities by postoffice inspectors and Burns detectives, and that the former, acting under federal law, seized valuable papers and personal records. In addition the officers and employees of the Perkins agency, the petition further charges, were subjected to "third degree" methods to extort evidence or confessions.

In asking for an investigation, the petition says that it is not an isolated one, but that they are prepared to prove that like conduct on the part of postoffice inspectors is not an infrequent occurrence in other parts of the country.

Counsel's Statement
PITTSBURG, July 7.—City Solicitor Charles A. O'Brien appears in the Perkins case as personal counsel for the Perkins detective agency, and tonight said he knew of no hearing in Washington tomorrow.

"The entire matter was laid before the Washington authorities some time ago," he said, "and it was then understood that no hearing would be held until after the trial for conspiracy of G. B. Perkins, Walter Perkins and Miss July 17, at a term of the court held at Erie. I have received no notice of any hearing tomorrow, and, of course, do not expect to be in Washington."

INDUSTRIAL COLONIES OF BRITISH WOMEN
Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor Now Visiting—Victoria Seeks Provincial Aid to Further Proposed Scheme

The Orangetown premier of British Columbia, Hon. Dr. Young, was yesterday visited upon by two especially active and well informed members of the new and growing company of English gentwomen in business, these being Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor and Miss Dorothy Davis, both of London, who are visiting Canada for the purpose of studying conditions with a view to the establishment of industrial colonies of women. Those at the head of the movement are in a position to furnish sufficient funds for the purchase of necessary lands, and it is hoped to place upon these latter little communities of English women with small capital who will develop the holdings to the greatest possible extent, preferably upon co-operative principles.

Hon. Mrs. Grosvenor and Miss Davis are now fully acquainting themselves with the conditions of English industrial colonies and their visit to the acting premier was principally for the purpose of ascertaining whether provincial aid might not be secured for the furtherance of their undertaking.

Although such direct assistance was held to be impossible, Hon. Dr. Young pointed out to his visitors the provision contained in one chapter of the agricultural associations' act of this year, whereby it is made possible for co-operative associations of women more engaged in dairying and kindred industries to obtain assistance by way of loans being secured as a first charge upon the properties and bearing interest at five per cent.

The English visitors are leaving today for Duncan, where they will pursue their investigation of conditions under the cleonance of Mr. J. H. Mattland, Douglas, the resident government agent.

CAN TRY COMMISSIONS

Cities of Washington State at Liberty to Make Changes—Law Held Constitutional by Court

OLYMPIA, Wash., July 7.—The state supreme court today upheld the law passed by the last legislature authorizing cities with over 2,500 to 20,000 inhabitants to adopt the commission form of government.

The court says that the law does not change the functions of the municipality but merely changes the instrumentality of handling the functions; that it is not class legislation, but merely a new classification of cities and towns. Furthermore, the court holds that every law passed by the legislature is constitutional unless it clearly violates some provision of the constitution.

The case came up from Walla Walla, where the mayor refused to issue a call for a special election so that the voters might pass upon the question of its adoption.

Jewelry Smuggling
NEW YORK, July 7.—Mrs. Helen D. Jenkins, who says she was given gems valued at \$350,000 by a western millionaire, told the federal grand jury today what she knows of alleged smuggling of jewelry. The body is investigating reports that precious stones worth millions have poured through New York without payment of duty, and Mrs. Jenkins is the central figure in the inquiry. Mrs. Jenkins' appearance furnished the first indication that the jewel cases were under investigation.

MAY MOVE TOWNSITE

Historic Barkerville Asks Government to Shift Its Location

Representations are being made to the government by the people and interests of Barkerville with a view to securing the removal of that historic townsite to some adjacent district in which it will be less liable to overflow by flood. This action is in consequence of the reputed, failure of the bulkhead which has been under construction and repair during five years past, to retain the turbid waters of Williams Creek when, as at this season of the year, they are swollen by the contributions of the melting snows on the mountains. A fortnight ago Barkerville was thoroughly washed out by such a flood, several children narrowly escaping being carried away and very considerable inconvenience together with much excitement being caused. At the present time Mr. Napier of the engineering staff of the public works department, is on the scene, making thorough investigations with a view to reporting as to the necessities of the situation. Barkerville, which is the oldest and possibly most historic town in British Columbia, is of course a registered townsite. The government also has a reserve about a mile below the town, and it is to this which it is proposed the town should be removed.

POULTRY MATTERS
B. C. Association Executive Asks That Mr. Morley A. Jull's Resignation Be Reconsidered

At a recent meeting of the British Columbia Poultry association executive, a communication was received from Mr. Morley A. Jull in which he stated that owing to the severance of his connection with the provincial department of agriculture he was reluctantly compelled to resign the office of secretary and treasurer of the association. After considerable discussion—during which various speakers eulogized the valuable services rendered by Mr. Jull during his tenure of the secretary-treasuryship—a resolution was adopted on the motion of Messrs. Edward and Stonehouse, that his resignation be referred back to Mr. Jull, and the association draft a letter to the minister of Agriculture asking that every endeavor be put forth to induce Mr. Jull to reconsider his resignation in order that his services may be retained to British Columbia in the department over which Hon. Mr. Ellison presides.

Reports were presented to the executive that prize cups had been donated by the associations of Victoria, Vancouver, Nanaimo, Grand Forks, Revel-

stoke and Northern Okanagan. With regard to the Northern Okanagan donation the secretary was instructed to write the local association stating that the executive felt it inadvisable to accept any cup which is not open for free competition. The secretary was also requested to reply to a communication from Grand Forks, pointing out to the society there that if their recommendations were carried out with regard to the placing of the cup it would hamper the special prize list committee in their efforts to distribute the prizes fairly and without any suggestion of favoritism. The secretary was also instructed to write to the members of the provincial legislature suggesting that they offer prizes for competition at the annual shows.

The name of Mr. R. D. Stewart, secretary of the provincial show, was added to the prize list committee. Messrs. M. A. Jull, F. Edwards and J. R. Terry were asked to act in conjunction with Messrs. H. S. Rolston and W. Stonehouse upon the committee having charge of the egg-laying competition.

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INDUSTRIAL COLONIES OF BRITISH WOMEN

ORANGEMEN TO CELEBRATE HERE
A Representative Northwest Gathering Promised for Observation of Anniversary of Battle of the Boyne

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INSANE STATISTICS

Males Predominate Over Females in New Westminster Asylum

The report of Dr. Doherty, resident superintendent of the medical hospital for the insane, during the month of June shows that at the beginning of the month there were 622 inmates of that institution, 432 being males and 180 being females. Twenty-nine patients were admitted during the month, all but two of these being males. Two patients who escaped returned, and two female patients were discharged without probation. Eight patients were discharged on probation, the sexes equally divided. One male patient was discharged at the expiration of his probation. Eight patients died during the month, six being males and two females. Four patients, all males, escaped. At the close of the month, there were 628 patients in the hospital, 452

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PRISONERS' PLEA IS NOT ALLOWED

Judge Bordwell at Los Angeles Rules that Court has Jurisdiction in Case of Brothers McNamara

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In handing down his ruling Judge Bordwell said that the Los Angeles courts have jurisdiction over the pending trial of McNamara on nineteen charges of murder. The judge declared that the contention of the defence—that when a man was extradited upon one charge—that of dynamiting in this case—he could not be tried upon another, had no application so far as extradition from one state to another was concerned. As to the allegation that extradition had been accomplished by irregularities, or what the defence termed "fraud," Judge Bordwell said the court was not to decide anything because of sentiment or emotion, but upon questions of law, and that it was not his province to enter into the question of how a prisoner was brought into the jurisdiction of his court, but to try him after he had arrived there. The alleged fraud, the court stated, had no effect upon the principle involved.

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Judge Bordwell at Los Angeles Rules that Court has Jurisdiction in Case of Brothers McNamara

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A General Miscellany of News From Abroad

THE MARYS' GIFT TO THE QUEEN

The Queen received at Buckingham Palace a deputation from the executive committee which has organized the Marys' Coronation gift to Her Majesty. The members of the deputation, which was presented by Lady Mary Trefusis, president of the fund and lady-in-waiting to the Queen, were Miss Mary Grimes, Miss Mary Codrington, hon. secretary for England, Miss Mary Gilmour, hon. secretary for Scotland, Lady Mary Dawson, hon. secretary for Ireland, the hon. Mary Trefusis, Mrs. Arthur Burton, and Miss Hancock. In deference to the express desire of the Queen, the deputation, in addition to presenting a cheque for £12,500, submitted part of a diamond set of the insignia of the Garter. The personal gift will also include two pictures of the King and the Prince of Wales.

The address of the deputation was as follows:—
 May it please your Majesty, on behalf of many thousands of contributors all over the world, we have the honor to ask your Majesty's gracious acceptance of this gift of £12,500 from Marys of the Empire in commemoration of your Majesty's Coronation. It has been a great privilege and honor to your Majesty's namesakes to be allowed to join in this tribute of loyalty and respectful devotion to your Majesty's person, and it is their fervent prayer that your Majesty may have a long and happy reign.

The Queen's Reply

The Queen's reply, which is to be subsequently published, in the form of a Coronation letter, was as follows:—

I thank most warmly all the Marys of the Empire who have so generously contributed to the gift which has been presented to me.

The thought of the affectionate impulse which prompted it has, I can assure you, deeply touched me. The beautiful insignia of the Garter and the pictures of the King and my son, which will form the personal part of the gift, will be treasured by me throughout my life, and will be handed down, as precious heirlooms, to those who come after.

I look forward with special satisfaction to devoting the remainder of this noble gift to a charitable object in which I am greatly interested.

Her Majesty had intended to devote the whole amount to some charity or charities, but the subscribers were keenly desirous that her Majesty should accept some personal gift which might be preserved as a souvenir of her Majesty's Coronation. The Queen consented to meet the wishes of the subscribers, while deciding at the same time that the greater part of the sum contributed should be applied to philanthropic purposes. The charitable object referred to in the Queen's reply has not yet been disclosed. Since the cheque was drawn, further subscriptions from distant parts have come in, bringing the total to about £13,700, including £700 telegraphed by Lady Grey from Canada. In due course portfolios containing the subscribers' names will be offered for the Queen's acceptance, but in no case will the amounts of the subscriptions be disclosed.

EMPIRE DAY IN HYDE PARK

The spectacle in Hyde Park was one to kindle the duller imagination and stir the most sluggish heart. From all parts of London procession after procession had marched to the Park, with bands playing and banners flying to salute the Union Jack, till nearly 10,000 boys and girls were concentrated in a great quadrangular space just inside Grosvenor gate, taking up the positions marked out for them in columns each about 1,000 strong.

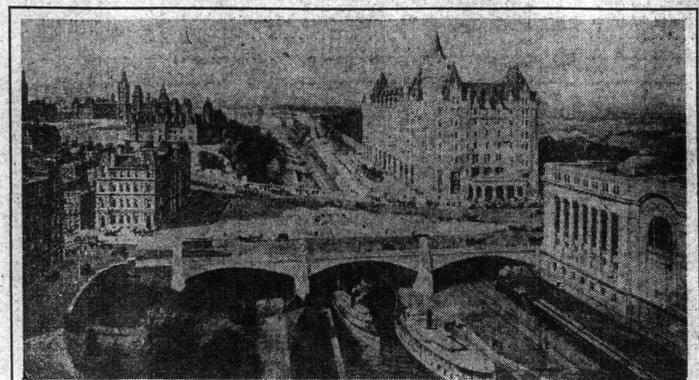
The parade ground, which was kept by a large force of police and lined by a vast crowd of sightseers, numbering probably 200,000, measured 500 by 150 yards. Stretching down the centre, almost from end to end, were ranged the 65 standard-bearers of Empire, a picked body of Scouts under Scoutmaster King, who were to play the most significant part in the day's events. They had marched from the League's office in Westminster, escorted by the band of the Queen's Westminster Rifles, with a guard of honor provided by the Duke of Grafton's Own Scouts from Northampton. Together with the big Union Jack floated the flags of England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; of Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and all the Provinces and States federated in those Dominions; of New Zealand and Newfoundland; of India; and a score and a half of Crown Colonies, not even omitting little St. Helena and the Falkland Islands.

Behind a flagstaff on the east side of the parade ground sat hundreds of invited guests; in the centre the Princess Royal, dressed in grey, with the Duke of Fife, and the Princesses Mary and Alexandra of Fife in light grey-blue; Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, with Lady Aileen Roberts; the Lord Mayor, in his robes of State, who had driven on to the ground with the Lady Mayoress in his State carriage; the Mayors of half the London boroughs, also in their robes; the Chairman of the London County Council and its Education Committee; the Prime Minister of New Zealand, with Lady and Miss Ward, and the High Commissioner; Mrs. Fisher, wife of the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth; Senator Pearce, the Australian Minister of Defence; the Premier

of Tasmania and Lady Lewis, and Sir John and Lady Forrest; the Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for British Columbia, and other Canadians; Sir Frederick Pollock, President of the League of the Empire, with Lord Meath, Sir Charles Lyall, and Sir Hay Drummond Hay, Vice-Presidents, and Sir Philip Hutchins, Chairman of Council; Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain-General of the Forces; Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle; General Baden-Powell and Miss Baden-Powell; and Colonel Driscoll, with other members of the Legion of Frontiersmen who had volunteered for duty.

At half-past 4 the Union Jack was "broken" at the masthead by the Princess Alexandra, and was saluted by all the flags of the Empire, while the massed bands of the 13th London Regiment and the Queen's Westminsters played the National Anthem and the assembled army cheered and cheered again, the Scouts hoisting their hats on their staves and the girls waving white handkerchiefs. To the strains of "Rule Britannia" the 65 standard-

suggested by Mr. Waldie, of Liverpool, but had been at first rejected as too heavy. On the night of November 4, 1847, Dr. Simpson and his two assistants, Dr. George Keith and Dr. Matthews Duncan, sat at a table, each of them provided with a tumbler into which a portion of the perchloride had been poured, and from which they inhaled as they conversed. They were all agreeably surprised by the pleasurable sensations arising from the new agent; and their next consciousness was that of finding themselves on the floor, more or less under the table at which they had been sitting, but in other respects uninjured. The inhalation was repeated many times that night, and the new drug was administered to Simpson's niece, Miss Alice Petrie, under the supervision of the three doctors who had themselves been the first subjects. The chemical name was soon abandoned for the simpler "chloroform," under which the preparation became universally known and used;



IS OTTAWA OUR MOST BEAUTIFUL CITY?

Great Improvements are being made in the appearance of the Capital of the Dominion. This painting shows the Postoffice and Parliament Buildings on the left of the Canal, the new Plaza and twin bridges, the Chateau Laurier in Major's Hill Park, and the recently completed Union Station.

bearers closed in at the double and formed a hollow square, with the Union Jack raised in the centre and the 64 representatives of the Empire facing outwards, their flags half raised like so many spears or bayonets surrounding and protecting the emblem of their world-wide union. The bands played "Land of Hope and Glory," "Auld Lang Syne," and "The Red, White, and Blue"; the square melted away, and the flags returned to their stations.

This central and symbolical act was followed by a march past, which occupied over half an hour and excited the liveliest interest. First came the Boys' Naval Brigade and National Naval Cadets, with field guns, these being followed by a company of girls in blue with drawn cutlasses, the Lads in Blue Brigade, the Cadet Battalion of the Essex Regiment, and the Newport Market Military School. Then came the Boy's Brigade, the Church Lads' Brigade, the Church Scouts Brigade, the London Diocesan Church Lads' Brigade, the Boy Scouts, Baden-Powell's, 500 of the London Diocesan Boy Scout Corps and 500 of the Boys' Life Brigade, Lord Roberts' Boys, Lord Meath's Girl Guides from Chertsey, the District Messenger Corps, the Oratory Boys' Brigade, Dr. Barnardo's Home Brigade, Little Highlanders, the Imperial Service Rifles, the Boys' Brigade, and the Foundling Hospital Brigade, and finally came 14 companies or battalions representing the schools of various London boroughs.

All this time Lord Roberts, accompanied by Vice-Admiral Johnstone, stood under the flag receiving and returning the salute of each column and company as it passed. There were no speeches, but before the guests dispersed the Duke of Fife expressed to the authorities of the League of the Empire the great satisfaction and pleasure felt by the Princess Royal and himself at the remarkable demonstration they had witnessed and the harmonious co-operation of diverse organizations which had made it possible.

THE DISCOVERY OF CHLOROFORM

Sir James Young Simpson, the discoverer of the anaesthetic properties of chloroform, was born on June 7, 1811, at Bathgate, in Linlithgowshire, the youngest of the seven sons of the village baker. Sulphuric ether had been first used as an anaesthetic in surgery in 1846, and Dr. Simpson determined, as soon as a suitable case occurred to test its efficacy in subduing the pains of childbirth. He first used it for this purpose on January 10, 1847; and although it more than answered his expectations, he thought that some still better agent for the suppression of sensation might possibly be found, and determined to experiment upon himself with a variety of volatile liquids supplied to him by chemists. After many disappointments, a trial was made of the perchloride of formyle, which had been

and one of the greatest discoveries of modern times was practically complete. Of the suffering which chloroform has prevented, of the operations which it has rendered possible, and of the lives which it has saved it would now be superfluous to speak; but many stories are told of the opposition which its employment in childbirth at first excited, and which was supposed, by many of those who took part in it, to be of a "religious" character. It was not until Queen Victoria had consulted Simpson on the subject, and had herself taken chloroform during a confinement, that the clamor of a section of the clergy began to give way before the teachings of experience. Simpson's combative spirit plunged him into the thickest of the fray, and his varied knowledge rendered him as much at home with its theological as with its physiological aspects.

So long as anaesthesia is the handmaid of surgery, Simpson's fame cannot die; but his experiments with anaesthetics formed only a small part of his manifold professional and other activities. He was essentially a man of genius in the true sense of the word; a man whose mind threw out brilliant flashes of side light upon many subjects, and whose intuitions in many cases only just missed being great discoveries. As a physician he was of the highest type, giving himself without stint to the arduous work of his calling and on his death, in 1870, leaving behind him a deservedly beloved and honored name.

THE RACE TO THE SOUTH POLE

It will be remembered that when Capt. Scott, R.N., arrived at the Great Ice Barrier, he found Capt. Amundsen in winter quarters there in the Fram, and learned for the first time that he was to have a competitor on his long march to the South Pole. The following is a part of Capt. Amundsen's report of his journey on the first stage of his long journey from the Canaries to the Far South: Framheim (Long. 164 deg. W., lat. 78 deg. 40 min. S.)

A joyful "Yes!" was my comrades' answer to my question whether they would go south with me, even if it were to the Pole. It was on a dark hot evening in Funchal Roadstead that I laid before them my plan for extending the programme of our expedition. I had never for an instant doubted that they would want to go with me; nevertheless the unanimous "Yes!" made me happy.

The goal of our voyage was the bay that indents the great Antarctic ice-barrier in longitude 164 deg. W. and latitude 78 deg. 30 min. S. It was a long voyage that we had before us—15,000 nautical miles from home—and it was decided to make no stop on the way, for the time was short and it was necessary to make the most of it. We should have to reach the Barrier by the middle of January if we were to get our work done. With the Fram as a

steam vessel this voyage would hardly have been capable of accomplishment, even if we had a fairly large deck cargo of coal; but now, with our economical motor, capable engineers, and abundance of petroleum, it might under favorable circumstances be done. A question that seemed more difficult to solve was that of the supply of fresh water. Besides 19 men, there were 100 Eskimo dogs on board, and they would probably require a considerable quantity of water through the tropics. With our tanks full and the long-boat half full of water we set out, hoping to be able to refill in the region of calms, which is renowned for its frequent deluges of rain. We saw nothing of the deluge of rain, but we did succeed further southwards in catching a few drops from time to time by careful management in other ways. We at last surmounted this serious obstacle, and both men and dogs passed through the tropics without the slightest ailment.

I must say, however, that a great deal was done for our dogs, and the best proof of the attention they received is that we took 115 well-conditioned dogs ashore at the Barrier. An awning was stretched over the entire vessel, and boards were nailed together and laid all over the deck so that the dogs were out of the way of any water that might be lying upon it. I have seen men set a part of their dinner rations aside for their dogs. As puppies made their appearance more care was required; and I have seen my comrades sit in wind and cold, snow and sleet, feeding little orphan puppies—not once only, but for days and weeks on our southward voyage. If an animal showed the slightest sign of illness it was immediately placed under treatment, and a certificated veterinary surgeon could not have done better than our men did.

The Ice at Last

On the first day of January the first ice was sighted. That fitted well. Next day a few detached ice-floes began to appear. In the evening of the 2nd we crossed the Antarctic Circle, and at 10 p.m. there lay the Antarctic drift ice before us! It did not look particularly imposing—a few strips of spring-frozen, newly-broken ice. Nothing of that kind could hinder us, and we stood straight in, in longitude 176 deg. W. (about) and latitude 66 deg. 30 min. S. It took us four days and nights to get through the belt of pack-ice, and on the evening of the 6th we emerged into open sea—Ross sea—in latitude 70 deg. S. and longitude 180 deg. W. It was more like the North sea on a fine summer day than anything else. With the exception of two small bergs, we did not see a sign of ice from the time we entered it until we sighted the Barrier in about 78 deg. S. latitude.

The Great Barrier

We sighted the mighty Barrier at 2:30 p.m. on January 11. One would be less than human if one could behold such a sight unmoved. As far as the eye can see, from western to eastern horizon, this wall of ice rises perpendicularly to a height of 100 feet. And yet it is only a very small part of it that one sees. What must the man have thought who first came upon this wall, and for whom all further advance seemed an impossibility? It was one of the world's boldest and cleverest sailors (not to say the cleverest of them all), James Clark Ross, who, after making his way through the ice-pack with his two sailing vessels, the Erebus and the Terror, came, in February, 1842, upon this remarkable ice-wall. Even at that time he observed the great bay, but, of course, did not venture into it with sailing vessels. For years after the Barrier was regarded as a bar to all further advance southwards. It fell to the lot of a Norwegian, Carsten Borchgrevink, in the Southern Cross in 1900, to prove that this was not the case; he succeeded in entering a small bay (which has since disappeared and been merged with the adjoining "great bay"), and thence getting on to the Barrier. Here he made a short expedition, and found that the Barrier extended southwards in the form of a wide, level plain, reaching as far as the eye could see. This demolished the theory of its unassailable character, and opened the way towards the south. Subsequently an Englishman, Captain Scott, succeeded in landing in MacMurdo Strait, and thence made an expedition southwards. Sir Ernest Shackleton's brilliant expedition in 1908, in which he reached a latitude of 88 deg. 23 min., will be known to everybody.

The great bay running southwest into the Barrier, which I have chosen as the base of an expedition towards the South Pole, has been observed not only by Ross and Borchgrevink, but also by Scott and Shackleton, and the day after we sighted the Barrier we reached this bay, still in the same situation—about longitude 164 deg. W. It was so full, however, of recently broken up bay ice that there was no question of getting in. We therefore took a little run eastwards along the edge of the Barrier to await events. The next morning (January 13) we returned, and then found that so much of the ice had floated out that there was an opportunity for us to get in. My belief as to the origin of the bay was strengthened as we got further south; the formations stood out more clearly and sharply and at the southern end we could distinctly make out hills and valleys. It was certain that underlying land or shoals here arrested the course of the mighty glacier, and forced it out to either side. There would be no

perilous wintering on a floating barrier. The ground was safe enough. On the following day (January 14) we found a landing place well suited for our enterprise. The long 16,000 miles' voyage was safely accomplished and were only one day out in our calculation. We had arrived a day too early.

The Building of "Framheim"

After having safely moored the vessel to the ice, we set out to find a suitable place for wintering. This we did not take long. About 2½ kilometres from the ship, at the foot of a ridge, well protected from the southeast winds we found an ideal place; and on Monday (January 16) we began to unload our cargo. Two men at once set about the erection of the house, while the rest of the land party continued to bring up the building materials and provisions. With our 115 dogs we had draught power enough, but it was often slow getting the heavily-laden sledges up to the site, which lies at a height of 150 feet. But our dogs know how to draw. It is a pleasure to work with them. They are all picked animals from Greenland.

It is three weeks since we began the building of our station, and now everything is ready. The desolate, icy landscape has undergone a great change. The silence is broken. Where formerly only a solitary penguin or the track of a seal crossed the height there now lies a whole little village. Our solidly-built little house stands safe and secure, sunk 4 ft. down in snow as hard as rock, and supported by backstays on all sides. We have given it the name of Framheim. Its longitude is about 16 deg. W., its latitude 78 deg. 40 min. S., so that it is probably the most southerly human habitation. Round it are set up 15 tents large enough to accommodate 16 men each, for the use of the dogs and as store-houses for our provisions, coal, wood, clothing, etc. The principal food depot is about a kilometre from the station, and contains provisions sufficient for two years. Since we came here we have lived almost entirely on seal meat, and would not exchange steak for any dish in the world. There are great numbers of seals here, and we shall soon have preserved enough both for ourselves and all our dogs for the winter.

In a few days the Fram will be ready to leave us. She goes north with greetings and messages, and we shall begin our journey towards the south. It is my intention to lay down a main depot in 80 deg. lat., and a smaller one as far south as possible; and I hope that, with the excellent means at our disposal, we shall get to 83 deg. with the smaller depot as early as the autumn, before the dark season sets in.

SOME NEW BIOGRAPHIES

"Mr. Thomas Secombe is editing for Messrs. Constable a new series of 'Biographies Ancient and Modern.' Lives planned, that is to say, to indicate salient episodes and living movements in the course mainly of the last hundred years, but not to exclude lives far more ancient, if these are still potent in some way or other. Mohammed and Charlemagne, for instance, will be included. The literary squadron will come first, it appears, with Sainte-Beuve, Sheridan, Lafcadio Hearn, Samuel Butler, The Two Dumas, Tolstoy, and Morris. Among statesmen and savants the names of Bismarck, Lincoln, Ito, Parnell, Garibaldi, Pasteur, Mendel, and Galton are to be among the early volumes," says the Nation.

While no one can doubt the excellence of the intentions of the distinguished people who recently signed a manifesto deploring the sale of a certain class of fiction for fear of its falling into the hands of the youth of this country, it may very well be doubted whether their proposal for a stricter censorship would not defeat its own object. This seems to be the view of Mr. A. C. Benson, whose long experience as a master at Eton entitles his views to respect. Is it not possible that the state of mind which has suggested the remedy is in some measure the cause of the disease? Is there not a dishonest reticence? What did Puritanism effect in the way of purifying literature? "The great English middle class," writes Matthew Arnold, "whose intelligent sympathy had upheld a Shakespeare, entered the prison of Puritanism." And when the prisoners were liberated, they wrote Restoration comedy!

ALMOST TOO LATE

As usual, the road was "up" and so was part of the street, for that matter. But it takes more than this to keep Mrs. Bargainhunter at home. Her two children comfortably ensconced in the perambulator, she sailed down the yawning street.

"Oh, what a darling of a duck of a sweet hat!" she murmured. And, leaving the perambulator, she walked to the shop window for a closer look. Absorbed in that darling of a hat, she gazed at it all unconscious of the fact that the perambulator had rolled away into a trench, until at last she was awakened from her blissful dream by the gruff voice of a workman. "Say, missus," he said, "d'yer want these kiddies any more?" "Cas we're just going to fill the hole up!"

JULY SALE--SECOND WEEK

Imported Models of Evening and Reception Dresses

Sold regularly up to \$90.00. Priced for Monday, \$37.50 and **\$25.00**

Silk Dresses

Regular \$25.00. Monday **\$13.75**

16 Only, Net Dresses

Regular \$35.00. Monday **\$18.75**

Veiling

Colored and Black values, 65c to 95c—Monday. **.35c**

Whitewear

A quantity of slightly soiled, consisting of Night Gowns, Drawers and Underskirts, made of the finest nainsook, elaborately trimmed with lace, embroidery, insertions and ribbons. Regular values up to \$7.50. Monday **\$3.90**

A Shipment of Scotch Fingering Wool

4-ply Scotch Fingering Wool, in black, white, and all heather mixtures. Per lb. **\$1.50**
5-ply, as above. Per lb. **\$1.50**
Double Knitting Wool. Per lb. **\$1.00**
Soft Merino Wool, special make for infant wear. Admirably suited for knitting undervests, skirts, jackets, and shawls. Per lb 90c, or two skeins for **15c**
Another Lot of Marquiesette Waists Has Just Arrived

44 Inch All Over Net

In red, pink, mauve, pale blue and other colors. Values to \$1.00 yard. Monday **15c**

Every Description of Towels at July Sale Prices

HUCKABACK TOWELS
500 Dozen Heavy Huckaback Towels, Extra good, strong quality, large size, hemmed ends. Regular value \$2.00. Price per dozen **\$1.40**
Regular value \$2.50. July Sale Price **\$2.00**
Regular value \$3.00. July Sale Price **\$2.40**
Regular value \$4.00. July Sale Price **\$3.00**
Regular value \$4.50. July Sale Price **\$3.50**
Regular value \$5.50. July Sale Price **\$4.00**
Regular value \$7.50. July Sale Price **\$6.00**
\$3.00 DOZEN TURKISH TOWELS, \$2.40
25 dozen, fringed ends, in white or colored. Good strong wearing quality, British manufacture. Size 21 x 46. July Sale, **\$2.40**
\$4.00 DOZEN TURKISH TOWELS, \$3.00
50 dozen extra heavy qualities, fringed ends, white only. Size 22 x 43. July Sale Price **\$3.00**
\$6.50 DOZEN WHITE TURKISH BATH TOWELS, \$4.50
40 dozen, extra heavy quality, with fringed ends. English make. Size 26 x 50. July Sale Price **\$4.50**
\$9.00 DOZEN WHITE TURKISH TOWELS, \$6.50
25 dozen, extra heavy fringed ends, very thick, strong qualities. Size 27 x 50. July Sale Price **\$6.50**
HUCKABACK LINEN
1000 Yards Huckaback Linen, made for hand towels. Close, heavy quality, 25in. wide—
Regular price 30c yard. July Sale Price **21c**
Regular price 40c yard. July Sale Price **27½c**
COLORED TURKISH TOWELING
1000 yards colored Turkish toweling, close, heavy quality, for roller towels. Special July sale prices, per yard, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c and **25c**
CHECKED GLASS TOWELING
1200 yards checked Glass Toweling, loose, even weave, red or blue checks, British made. 22-in. wide, regular 12½c yard. July sale price **9c**
26-in. wide, regular 20c yard, July sale price **13½c**

For the second week we have arranged for selling the higher grades of wearing apparel for which we are noted, including high-grade dresses, all of our better wraps, exclusive waists and high-grade whitewear and men's clothing. We have chosen the second week for the selling of these garments owing to the great rush during the first week.

White Dress Shirts, Business Shirts and Pure Linen Collars

White Dress and Business Shirts, with short laundered fronts, short or full cuffs and open back **\$1.25**
White Dress Shirts, with laundered fronts and short or long cuffs. Superior quality. Each **\$1.50**
Full Dress Shirts, in best Irish linen, with laundered fronts and cuffs. Each, \$2.00 and **\$1.75**
500 Dozen Imported Linen Collars, in all the latest shapes. Sizes 14 to 17½. Special, 2 for **25c**
Soft Outing Collars, in plain white or fancy stripe duck. All sizes. Each **25c**
Dent's Gloves, a special line of best English-made tan kid gloves. All sizes. Per pair **\$1.50**
Chamois Leather Gloves, best English make, in natural shades. Special, per pair **\$1.00**
Chambray Pajamas, in light, fancy stripe, and made in three sizes, Regular \$2.50. July Sale Price **\$1.90**

Coats in Pongee Silk, Satins and other Silk Materials

Regular \$27.50 to \$75.00. Monday **\$17.50**

Exclusive Waists

In various materials. Regular \$6.50 to \$18.50. Monday **\$4.75**

Afternoon Wraps

Various kinds. Regular \$25.00 to \$35.00. Monday's Price **\$13.75**

Hosiery

Colored Hose, value 50 per pair—Monday **25c**

Thousands of Yards of Dress Goods and Silks

Greatly Reduced

FOULARDS, MESSALINES, ETC., 49c

1000 Yards Foulards, Messalines, Paisleys, etc., in all the dainty summer colorings. They run in width 20 to 34in. Most of them are in dress patterns only. So if you want a choice you will have to be here early. July Sale Price, per yard **49c**

EVENING DRESS GOODS, 75c

This group comprises about 1500 yards of all the latest weaves in Evening Dress Goods—Voiles, Eoleans, Stripe Voiles, Marquiesettes, Crepe de Chines, etc. The shades are pink, sky, maize, apricot, old rose, Copenhagen, Alice and cream. 44 and 46in. wide. July Sale Price, **75c**

NAVY COATING SERGE, 45c

20 Pieces All-Wool Coating Serge, in navy only, an everyday need for children's wear, bathing suits, etc. You can't beat it, as it is guaranteed to hold its color even with the severe test of salt water, and you can't buy this cloth anywhere in the trade at less than 75c. Spencer's price for July Sale only, per yard **45c**

BONNET'S BLACK MESSALINES, 65c

A silk too well known for us to take up space in a lengthy description. It is up to this maker's high standard. Comes in black only, 21in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **65c**

BONNET'S BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, 75c

This silk is made by the famous French manufacturer, and is guaranteed to wear, and if you are looking for a nice black silk waist or dress, you couldn't beat this in a hundred years. 21in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **75c**

New Muslins

2000 Yards of New Muslins, in assorted patterns and colors, 40in. wide, with wide borders. These are the newest from New York, but owing to the late delivery and the unseasonable weather, we will sell this shipment at just half the original price. See Broad Street window. On sale Monday, per yard **25c**

65c TO 75c FANCY DRESS GOODS, 39c

2000 Yards Plain and Fancy Dress Goods—Poplins, Diagonals, Bengalines, Lustres, etc. Color: Navy, Copenhagen, saxe, tan, tobacco, taupe, slate, reseda, myrtle, moss, cardinal and black. 40 to 44in. wide. July Sale Price, yard **39c**

\$1.00 to \$1.25 DRESS GOODS, 75c

This line comprises about 1000 yards of the most dependable goods in our large stock. They come in such well known weaves as Whipcords, Biarritz, Satin Cloths, Poplins, Bengalines, Serges, etc., and all the most desirable shades used this season. If you are looking forward to future needs it will pay you to see this line. They run 44 to 46in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **75c**

PEAU DE SOIE, 69c

This silk is fully worth \$1.00 a yard. It's wearing qualities are guaranteed. Comes in the following fine range of shades: Tuscan, moss, nut brown, tobacco, myrtle, sky, navy, Copenhagen, Alice, turquoise, lavender, cardinal rose, coral, navy, pearl, Marine, white and cream, 22in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **69c**

\$1.35 TO \$2.00 DRESS GOODS, 95c

This group includes Dress Goods of the highest character—Alexandra Cloths, Broadcloths, Biarritz, Poplins, Voiles, Suitings, etc. The colors are: Fawn, castor brown, tan, mustard, pearl, taupe, reseda, myrtle, Copenhagen, saxe, light navy, dark navy, king's blue, etc. All in high-class tailoring cloths, in serviceable colorings. 46 to 54in. wide. July Sale Price, per yard **95c**

Women's Wash Skirts

A new shipment of Wash Skirts has just arrived and will go on sale Monday. They are in good print. Colors blue and white, green and white, pink and white, grey and white, also royal blue and white stripe effects, with ring pattern. Has 12in flounce and drawstrings at waist. Monday **65c**

Women's Underwear

Balbriggan Vests, with fancy fronts and short sleeves. Two garments for **75c**
Vests, with high necks, long sleeves, cotton and wool mixtures. Very comfortable garments. Each **65c**
Women's Cotton Combinations, with fancy fronts, no sleeves or short sleeves. Per garment, 80c and **65c**
Combinations, in lisle thread, with fancy fronts, no sleeves. Per garment, \$1.75 down to **\$1.25**

Little Darling Hose

A large shipment in pink, pale blue, white, tan and black. All sizes. Monday, per pair **25c**

Men's Suits, values to \$32.50 for \$19.50, Monday

Men's Suits, in fine finished Worsteds and Tweeds, in all the very latest shades and patterns. Well tailored and trimmed. In this assortment there is a large number of blue and black serges, worsteds, Venetians and chevions. Regular values ranging from \$25.00 to \$32.50. Sale price **\$19.50**
Men's Suits, in Scotch and English Tweeds, fancy worsteds and serges. In choice lines of all the latest patterns, made up in the very latest styles. Regular \$18.00 to \$22.50. July sale price **\$14.75**

Wide Embroideries

In six widths, values to \$1.25 yard—Monday **25c**

Embroidery

In various widths, values up to 65c yard—Monday **15c**

Silks

Value \$2.00 in checks, paisleys and a variety of small patterns. Monday, per yard **\$1.00**

Sunshades

In many handsome designs, frilled covers, etc. Values to \$4.75. Monday. **\$1.50**

Silk Dress Patterns

Only one of a kind on sale Monday at HALF PRICE.

Exclusive Dress Patterns

Only one of a kind, Monday, \$6.00, \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and **\$17.50**

Ribbons, 6 inches wide

Black Taffeta, Striped Satin and Shot. Values to 65c, Monday **25c**

Motor Scarves

In many dainty shades. Values to \$2.75, Monday **\$1.50**

In Blankets and Bed Linen the Bargains

Are Pronounced

This is a good opportunity to obtain a supply or replenish your stocks of bedding. Only twice a year are such opportunities afforded. And the reductions offered during this sale are even more radical than usual. Few can afford to let them slip by without profiting.

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS
200 pair Extra Fine White Blankets, all pure wool, soft, fleecy finish, pink or blue borders,
72x82—Regular value \$7.00. July sale **\$5.45**
80x86—Regular value \$8.00. July sale **\$6.25**

READY-TO-USE PILLOW CASES
300 dozen ready-to-use Pillow Cases, sizes 40, 42, made of extra heavy full bleached cotton, per pair, 20c, 30c **40c**

SUITING LINEN
500 yards Full Grass Bleached Irish made Pure Linen, close, even weave. 36 in. wide, regular 60c yard. July sale price **40c**
45 in. wide, regular 85c yard. July sale price **60c**

GREY WOOL BLANKETS
1000 pair medium grey wool blankets, free from odor, good, strong, serviceable quality, special purchase for this sale, selling for about one-third off regular prices,
5-lb. size—July sale price **\$2.50**
7-lb. size—July sale price **\$2.75**
7-lb. size—July sale price **\$3.25**
6-lb. size—July sale price **\$4.00**
7-lb. size—July sale price **\$4.50**
8-lb. size—July sale price **\$5.25**
8-lb. size—July sale price **\$3.75**

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS
2000 pair extra fine white Wool Blankets, beautiful soft, fleecy finish, pink or blue borders.
64x84—Regular value \$4.75. July sale **\$3.50**
64x84—Regular value \$5.50. July sale **\$4.25**
72x84—Regular value \$6.00. July sale **\$4.50**

WHITE BED QUILTS
500 White Bed Quilts, in good range of Marcella patterns, free from starch, suitable for hotels or rooming houses—large double bed size. July sale price, \$1.25, \$1.35 **\$1.50**

David Spencer, Limited

VOL. L. 475

CHOLERA SCARF IN NE

Day Watchman at H
land Quarantine
Contracts Diseases
in Hospital

SEVERAL CASES
ON BOARD

Medical Officer Sa
No Cause for Ala
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NEW YORK, July 1
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WINNIPEG'S PO
WINNIPEG, July 15
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