NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

Young Scotchman, Just Out, Drowned at Vancouver.

Toronto Man Receives a Johns Hopkins Appointment.

Cholera Epidemic in the City of Odessa.

A motion to quash a by-law limiting tavern licenses in Keewatin to two was dismissed.

Durham University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Civil Law on Lord Strathcona.

Richard Coleman, the original of Peck's Bad Boy as known on the stage, died at Boston.

Judson Harmon was renominated for Governor on the Democratic ticket at Dayton, O., by acclamation.

The Montreal firemen who distinguished themselves with bravery at the Herald fire are to receive medals.

British subjects who sailed for Canada in May numbered 18,936. There were 13,427 English and 4,761 Scotch.

The Hamburg-American Steamship Company is planning to ubild a vessel 876 feet long and 85 1-2 feet wide.

The Dominion Government will be asked to vest in the city of Toronto the "made land" at the new western entrance of the harbor.

A Russian workman who was ill at the immigrants' station at Ruelben, Germany, with marked symptoms of cholera, died to-day.

Emperor William arrived at Kiel today from Altona on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern to witness the annual yachting regatta.

Capt. F. S. Cody, the aviator, while making a flight at Aldershot to-day, fell from a height of one hundred feet and was gravely injured.

Dr. J. T. Lewis, of Hillsboro', N.B., who served two terms in Parliament, died at St. John, aged 80 years. He leaves a wife. Dr. Lewis had been in poor health for a long time.

Roumania has sent an ultimatum to Greece demanding satisfaction for damage done a Roumanian mail steamer at the Piraeus, and threatening action if the demand is not met.

At Welland, Police Magistrate Burgar fined Nicholas Sesic, an Austrian, residing on Muir street, $50 and $27.28 costs for having a greater quantity of liquor on hand than allowed by law.

The Imperial Chancery Division has granted the application in connection with the extension of the objects of the British Columbia Electric in the direction of gas works, mining, lumber, etc.

Mr. Robson, K. C., of the firm of Aikens, Robson & Coyne, of Winnipeg, has been appointed to the Manitoba Appeal Court Bench. An additional Judge of the Appeal Court was provided for last spring.

The strike of carpenters of Port Arthur and Fort William is practically over. The men decided to allow these employed with contractors willing to sign the new schedule to go back to work.

Automobile tires will take an upward jump of 20 to 25 per cent. in price after July 1. The increase in the price comes as a direct result of the constant drain upon the small reserve of rubber now held in the European markets.

The International Congress of Chambers of Commerce to-day shelved until the next meeting the resolution recommending the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration as proposed to the powers by Mr. Knox, United States Secretary of State.

The position of the Canada liner Prinz Oskar, which ran ashore on Monday night off Flower Ridge, within the Straits of Belle Isle, is to-day reported to be such that no fears are entertained that she will become a complete wreck, though she is still fast.

In consequence of the action of the Manitoba Government in holding the Provincial elections on July 11, the date fixed for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's meeting in Winnipeg, the Prime Minister has decided to postpone his meeting until the following evening, July 12.

A confederation of South American countries to combat the alleged growing imperialism of the United States by a boycott on American goods was proposed at Valparaiso on Wednesday by the delegates from Venezuela to the Pan-American Conference beginning in Buenos Ayres July 9th.

Hon. A.J. McLean, Provincial Secretary for Alberta, was re-elected by acclamation on Wednesday. Mr. McLean was appointed Minister in the new Alberta Government. In Medicine Hat, Hon. C. R. Mitchell, the new Minister of Education, is opposed by C. R. Hrechvale, Conservative.

At the midsummer assizes, in progress at Winnipeg, the Grand Jury returned no bill in the first three cases submitted to them. The cases were A. Gadd, theft; Bernard Walsh, incest; and Mrs. Makynduk, removing boundary stakes. Mr. Justice Perdue, the presiding judge, expressed surprise.

W. Sherwood Fox, M. A., Professor in Brandon College, Brandon, Man., son of the Rev. E. T. Fox, Toronto, has been appointed by Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, U. S., to a fellowship in classical archaeology for the ensuing year. Mr. Fox is agraduate of McMaster University (1900)

By the will of Mrs. J. Dewolf Spurr, who died recently at St. John, N.B., at an advanced age, Hon. H. R. Emmerson receives $1,000 and his commission as trustee. Each of his five children get $500 and a share in the final distribution. The estate is valued at about $80,000.

The London Standard says: "We in this country can feel nothing but admiration for the zeal and promptitude with which Canada has entered upon the great enterprise of establishing a navy." The Standard adds that it is glad to see that some of the vessels are to be laid down in Canadian yards.

Albert Paterson, who recently arrived at Vancouver from Aberdeen, Scotland, was drowned in Burrard Inlet on Wednesday afternoon. His father saw him drown. The members of a boating party went to tow in another party. The engines of the rescued party's boat started unexpectedly, and Paterson, struck by the tow rope, was thrown into the water.

While fishing in Cobalt Lake on Wednesday, John Solomon, a seven-year-old Finlander, lost his footing on a slippery ledge and was drowned in 35 feet of water before the eyes of his 11-year-old brother and a unmber of others, with whom he was fishing.

The trapper whose body was found by two prospectors in a lonely shack near Ocushkong Lake was a restaurant-keeper from Gowganda, by the name of J. Filion, who left his business in April to go trapping in the woods. The jury decided that the man had died from heart disease.

FISH AND GAME

A. Kelly Evans Recommends Appointment of a Commission.

Would Take Control of Fish and Game Department Out of Politics.

Toronto despatch: The interim report of Mr. A. Kelly Evans, who was appointed a commissioner to report upon all matters appertaining to the game fish, the fisheries, and the game of the Province of Ontario, has just been issued. The commissioner recommends the appointment of a non-political commission of small numbers to control the Department of Game and Fisheries. He makes other suggestions and recommendations which would mean a great expenditure on behalf of this department, but in this connection he says: "Your commissioner would not recommend these expenditures or improvements unless his recommendation of placing the Department of Game and Fisheries under a commission is acted upon by your Government, for the reason that the present system has not produced the most efficient subordinate officers, nor is it calculated to do so in the future, and failing a supply of thoroughly efficient subordinate officers being assured, he considers the moneys involved in the proposed recommendations would be, in all probability, vain."

The organization of the department's outside service, Mr. Evans says, is "the child of circumstance, nurtured by the partisan spirit of political patronage, and handed down fro mone Administration to another."

"Your commissioner," he proceeds, "is of the opinion that most of the harm done to the fish, game, and fur-bearing animals of the Province is the work of a comparatively small number of utterly unscrupulous and lawless individuals, for the most part well known in the districts in which they operate, and especially so in the more sparsely settled regions. These persons often terrorize the community to such an extent that information as to their depredations is difficult to obtain; and to expect officers, paid the paltry sums at present given as wages to a large number of the officials of the outside service, to run the risk of bodily injury at the hands of these persons is ridiculous."

The commissioner recommends a thorough reorganization of the service, and the employment of men who should be paid salaries large enough to allow of their giving their entire time to the outside service. He would cancel the commissions of all outside men receiving less than $500 a year for temporary work, and urges that all officers engaged in the future should furnish satisfactory proof of their knowledge and experience.

He recommends that power be taken to expropriate gradually the holdings of settlers whose land is unsuited to agriculture, and also that the boundaries of Algonquin National Park be extended by the addition of Livingstone, Laurence and Nightingale townships to the south, and by White River, east half of Clancy, Guthrie, Barron, and Edgar to the east.

VICTORY FOR TAFT

Senate Has Yielded on Postal Savings Bank Bill.

Washington, June 27.—After voting down several amendments, the United States Senate to-day decided, 44 to 25, to concur in the House amendments to the Postal Savings Bank bill, and thus took the last legislative step necessary to establish a Postal Savings Bank system in the United States. The measure was included in the Administration schedule, and its passage marks another triumph for President Taft.

Most of the insurgent Republicans voted for the measure, but Senators Bristow, Cummins and La Follett refused to yield, and cast their ballots in the negative with the Democrats. Senator Chamberlain cast the only Democratic vote for the bill.

The bill as it goes to the President provides for the designation of post-offices as savings depositories.

In these depositories any person over ten years of age may deposit one dollar, or multiples of that amount. Pass books will be issued and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. No person may deposit more than $100 in any month, nor have exceeding $500 to his credit at any time.

C.P.R. TRAINMEN REJECT AWARD

Notified Mackenzie King and the Company of Their Resolution.

Were to Wait Answer of Company Before Taking Action.

Want Standard Rates as Paid on U. S. Roads, East of Chicago.

Montreal despatch: The General Committee representing the men employed in the train and yard service on the Canadian Pacific Railway today wired the Department of Labor at Ottawa, refusing to accept the decision of the dispute between the railway and its employees, which had been given by the Board of Arbitration.

No definite action has yet been taken concerning the award of the board in the matter between the Grand Trunk Railway and its employees in similar branches of the service, whom the General Committee also represents, but as the demands of the men are similar in both cases and the decision of the board varies only in a few details, members of the Executive stated to-night that the latter award would, doubtless, also be rejected.

The dispute directly affects some five or six thousand employees of the C. P. R., engaged as brakemen, conductors, and in other branches of the train and yard service, the territory throughout which the men want their wages and conditions of service altered being the district east of Chicago, throughout which they claim other railways, including all the American roads, have adopted a standard far more advantageous to the employees than those in force on the C. P. R. and G. T. R. lines.

At the same time that the telegram was sent to the Department of Labor a message was despatched to the officials of the C. P. R. containing the text of the telegram, and stating that it would be useless to hold further meetings between the representatives of the road and the committee representing the men to consider the questions at issue unless the company were disposed, without reservation, to concede the standard wages, rates and general conditions established on twenty-eight roads operating in the territory under discussion.

The message further stated that unless the committee heard from the company, as outlined in the foregoing part of the message, before 10 a. m. to-morrow they would decide that the company was unwilling to adopt the standards contended for by the men, which they claim are generally recognized throughout the territory, and would proceed to act on the assumption that the C. P. R. had taken the position of refusing the men the concessions demanded.

The chief objections of the committee to the award of the Board of Arbitration are set forth in the telegram to the Department of Labor, the text of which is as follows:

"Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor:

"The general committee representing the men employed in the train and yard service on the C. P. R. unanimously request us to advise you that they have received and thoroughly considered the award handed out by the Board of Arbitration in the recent investigation. While thanking the board for its earnest efforts, honest consideration and intent in preparing the award referred to, the committee is compelled to advise you that it is unsatisfactory, being impracticable of adoption, and that it cannot be accepted. For reasons best known to the gentlemen composing the board, standards and comparative differentials existing in the territory and on the C. P. R. have been entirely ignored, or worse still, reversed, thereby making the award, as handed down, impossible of acceptance. We are this date writing Mr. McNicoll, quoting this telegram, and asking if his company are still indisposed to recognise past and recently-revised standards in the territory. (Signed).

"James Murdock, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

"S. N. Berry, Vice-President of the Order of Railway Conductors."

THE STANDARDS DEMANDED.

The standards referred to are those put into force on April 1 last by the great majority of railways operating in the same territory as the C. P. R., the employees of which are demanding their adoption. Previous to April 1 the wages and conditions of the C. P. R. in the territory were more favorable to the men than those in force on the American lines, but with the revision, which was not adopted by the C. P. R. or the G. T. R., the employees of the American lines obtained more favorable conditions than those under which the men whose representatives have just refused the award of the arbitration board worked.

The committee expects some communication from the C. P. R. this morning in answer to their decision forwarded to the officials of the company, that they still demand the recognition by the railway of the standards which, they claim, are already well established in the territory in question.

ONLY A DOG

But He Fought a Bear to Save Children From Death.

Mountain Children's Pet Torn to Ribbons While Little Ones Flee.

Altoona, Pa., June 27.—Three little children of S. B. Waite, who lives on the mountain near Tyrone, the eldest of whom is but nine years old, were saved from an infuriated female bear yesterday by a faithful pet dog, which was torn to ribbons in their defence.

The children, accompanied by their canine pet and playmate, were strolling through the woods, intending to visit an aunt, who lives a short distance from the Waite home. Passing a piece of dense brush, the oldest child, a girl, saw three young bear cubs at play. The children stopped, and she ventured into the brush and picked up a cub not larger than a kitten and began to stroke it.

While the younger children watched, half afraid to approach the other two cubs, who began to whine, the mother bear came crashing through the brush and charged. The little dog, not one-tenth the size of the bear, leaped to the rescue, tackling the animal and distracting her attention while the three children dropped the cub and fled back over the trail to their home.

Arriving there they told their father of the occurrence. Mr. Waite promptly summoned neighbors and, armed, went to the spot, hoping perhaps to find the brave little dog alive. But the faithful little pet had fought the bear and given the children time to escape safely, and died in the task.

The body of the dog was carried home and to-day it was buried, the parents of the children and their playmates acting as chief mourners. Over the grave a marker was placed with the inscription, "He was only a dog, but he died for his little friends."

WIDE CLAIM OF U. S.

Right to Fish on British-American Coasts Without Limitation.

Hague, June 27.—Senator Turner, resuming his speech on behalf of the United States, in referring to the treaty of 1818, claimed for the States that it conferred an unlimited right to take fish upon all the coasts, bays and harbors of the British dominions in North America, and to take them without limitation of any kind, character or description whatever.

THE NEW RATE AND THE OLD.

The following table gives in concrete form the finding of the Conciliation Board. With the exception of the yard service the rates are on a hundred-mile basis. The rate asked by the C. P. R. men, the existing rate, and the one recommended by the Board are given. The difference in rates east and west of Cartier is replaced by a flat rate, a change that was among those asked by the trainmen. The present G. T. R. rates are for specified runs, the men being paid so much a month for specified service without regard to mileage. In this respect the Grand Trunk Railway is peculiar among the roads of this continent. Only in the matter of through freight rates have the Grand Trunk men been working upon a mileage basis. The present through freight rate is $2.90 per hundred miles for conductors and $1.90 for brakemen. The new rate recommended increases these figures to $3.35 for conductors and $2.20 for brakemen:

Passenger service:	Men asked rate per 100 miles.	Old C.P.R. rate per 100 miles.	New C.P.R. rate per 100 miles.	New G.T.R. rate per 100 miles.
Conductor	$2.68	$2.44	$2.60	$2.45
Baggageman	1.55	1.41½	1.50	1.40
Brakeman	1.50	1.29 1-3	1.45	1.36
Through Freight—				
Conductor	3.63	*3.10	3.55	3.35
Brakeman	2.42	*2.07	2.37	2.22
		x3.25		
		x2.17		
Local Freight Service—				
Conductor	3.97½	3.50	3.90	3.68
Brakesmen	2.70	2.45	2.65	2.48
Yard Service—	Men asked rate per hr.	Old C.P.R. rate per hr.	New C.P.R. rate per hr.	New G.T.R. rate per hr.
Conductors	.37	.30	.35	.34
Brakemen	.34	26	.31	.32
Second class—				
Conductors	.36	...	.33	.32
Brakemen	.33	...	.29	.28
All others—				
Conductors	.35	...	.31	.32
Brakemen	.32	...	.27	.28

Nights, 2 cents higher than day rates.

*East of Cartier. xWest of Cartier.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS

Plea For Mercy for the Fallen by Rev. Dr. Cooley, of Cleveland.

President Downey Talks on Tuberculosis and Immigration.

Guelph, Ont., despatch: The 11th conference of Charities and Corrections of Canada opened this afternoon at Carnegie Hall, when addresses of welcome were given by local citizens interested in this work, and papers were contributed by Mr. Herbert Bowman, of Berlin, on "Commitments to a House of Refuge," by Miss Brooking, superintendent of "The Haven" Toronto, and Mrs. O'Sullivan, superintendent of the Mercer Reformatory, Toronto, on "The Importance of Protecting Friendless Women and Girls," and by Mr. A. Chamberlain, president of the British Welcome League, Toronto, on "The Immigrant as a Future Citizen."

President Joseph Downey, M.P.P., presided throughout the session. The delegates, coming from all parts of the Dominion. There are between 100 and 150 of them in the city already and more are expected.

The opening session of the conference in Carnegie Hall this afternoon was a memorable one. The address of welcome to the delegates was made by his Worship Mayor Hastings.

President J. P. Downey, M.P.P., in his address, referred to the work of the organization, to the deaths from tuberculosis, and in referring casually to the immigration question, Mr. Downey declared that if we would but give as cheerfully and work as earnestly for the preservation and protection of those we have as we do now to bring to our shores people we know not of, we would go a long way towards solving one of the greatest problems that confronts this province at the present time. We were too much disposed to conclude that the infant sacrificed through want of proper nourishment, and the young man or woman who fell below the slow-moving sickle of tuberculosis, were victims of an inexorable law.

Dr. Chateris, of Chatham, extended a very hearty invitation for the conference to hold its next session in Chatham.

Hamilton, through Mayor McLaren, extended a hearty invitation for the conference to meet in that city next year.

The principal speaker at this evening's session was the Rev. Dr. Cooley, originator of the Cleveland Farm Colony, who made a passionate appeal for the better treatment at the hands of society of the man who had once fallen. The principle of branding convicts as jail birds was entirely the wrong idea, he declared, and was responsible more than anything else for the present condition of affairs in the United States, where the amount spent in detection and punishment of criminals exceeded the combined amounts spent in charity and education by $500,000,000. It was only just beginning to be realized that the gospel of the lowly Nazarene, when he said, "If thine enemy hunger and thirst give him bread that he may eat and water that he may drink," was the really true fundamental principle of society and not to be confined merely to the religious life of the church.

The Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, in introducing Dr. Cooley stated that he and Mr. Leonard, of Mansfield, Ohio, had been the main inspirers of the Ontario Government in their work towards prison reform. The results at the new reformatory here had been successful so far, he said.

Warden Gilmour, who was to have led a discussion on Dr. Cooley's address, remarked that it would be nothing short of sacrilege to try to add to or talk upon such an eloquent and impressive address and that the effect might not be spoiled the meeting adjourned after a hearty vote of thanks moved by Rev. Mr. Strachan, of Toronto, and seconded by Mr. Allan Studholme, M.P.P.

PLEA FOR WOMEN.

Alarming statistics as to the immigrants arriving in Canada from the old world were presented by Miss Brooking, superintendent of the "Haven," Toronto. Miss Brooking spoke on the care of friendless and feeble-minded women and children, and, declaring that she was prepared to prove her statements, said that of the 302 maternity cases taken care of in the "Haven" during the past three years, 165 were recent arrivals from the old world, and of these one-half came from Great Britain. Her observations had to do with immigration, as well as social conditions.

Of the 302 cases, 200 were illegitimate births, and 90 of the children were defective or diseased, and 35 had died. The mothers were in half these cases feeble-minded, and the other half were mostly absolutely homeless and friendless girls. While she gave only the statistics of the "Haven," Miss Brooking stated that all other similar institutions in the country could quote similar figures and tell about the same stories.

Mrs. O'Sullivan, superintendent of the Mercer reformatory for girls, pointed out the fact that the dangerous time in a girl's life was at the age of 15 to 16 years, and that the hardship was not in having women and girls confined in reformatories, but in allowing them to grow up unprotected to such a state of maturity as to necessitate their being placed there. She protested strongly against the short sentences at the Mercer meted out by Magistrates to women who were frequent offenders.

"Do you think that in six months I can reform a woman grown old in drink and sin?" she asked. "I can't work miracles; it is utterly impossible. It does the girls who come to us no harm to be in the reformatory generally. The only pity is that they are not sent to us sooner than they are."

A discussion, in which Father Minahan, of Toronto; Dr. Charters, of Chatham, and other delegates, took part, followed these two papers, and Father Minahan, growing indignant over the existing conditions, stated that the trouble could often be traced back to the homes of the unfortunates, and he moved a resolution to the effect that the Government be petitioned to make the marriage requirements more stringent, that not so many physically and mentally and morally unfit persons could undertake the sacred obligations of parenthood.

Speaking of the wickedness of fathers who encouraged their daughters in lives of shame, the reverend father declared with some heat: "Surely hemp is not so dear that such men should escape the punishment they deserve."

LEFT TO CORNELL

Goldwin Smith Gives to the College Residue of His Estate.

Gives the Reasons Why He Leaves His Wealth to College.

Ithaca, N. Y., June 27.—Goldwin Smith, who died recently in Toronto, left practically all of his estate to Cornell University. This was the news given out by President Schurman at the annual meeting of the Alumni Association this afternoon.

President Schurman said he was unable to say how much this would be, but that it would be large, probably exceeding $1,000,000. The executors of the estate will not make their report to the Probate Court in Toronto until next week at the earliest.

Goldwin Smith was professor of history at Cornell University in its early days, coming to Ithaca when the University was still very young, at the request of Dr. Andrew D. White, and serving without remuneration for several years. The beautiful new Hall of Humanities at the university, dedicated a few years ago, is named in his honor. President Schurman read the following extract from the will of Goldwin Smith:

"All the rest and residue of my estate I give, devise and bequeath to Cornell University, in the State of New York, United States of America, absolutely to be used by the Board of Trustees for the promotion especially of liberal studies, languages, ancient and modern, literature, philosophy, history and political science, for which I had the honor of taking part, to pay my respect to the memory of Ezra Cornell, and to show my attachment as an Englishman to the union of the two branches of our race on this continent with each other and with their common mother."

BUILT IN CANADA

Conditions of Tendering on New Canadian Naval Vessels.

Vickers' Sons & Maxim Making Active Preparations to Build.

Ottawa, June 27.—In the conditions of the tender for the construction of the ships of Canada's new navy it has been definitely decided that one of the requirements shall be that the ships must be built in Canada. The Navy Department will be in a position within about a month to supply all the necessary information on which to base the tenders, and any Canadian or British firm of established standing will be given ample opportunity to submit figures.

The firm of Vickers' Sons & Maxim is now actively preparing to have its Canadian branch at Montreal in readiness to undertake the work of construction next year if its tender is accepted by the Government. Mr. Albert Vickers is now in Ottawa submitting to the Government plans for the firm's dry-dock and shipyards at Montreal. The company's projects contemplate a most extensive iron and steel industry at Montreal. In addition to shipbuilding the company will probably branch out into other lines of iron and steel construction, including, it is said, a plant for manufacturing car wheels, for which the market in Canada now offers a large field.

ARE GRATEFUL.

King George Sends Message to People of New York.

New York, June 27.—C. W. Bennett, the British Consul-General, sent a letter to the newspapers last night, saying: "I am instructed by Sir Edward Grey to express, by command of his Majesty King George V., his Majesty's deep appreciation of the many tokens of sympathy and sorrow which were displayed in New York in connection with the melancholy occasion of the death of his late Majesty King Edward VII.

"The tokens of regard and respect entertained in the United States for the late Monarch have deeply touched both his present Majesty and the Queen-Mother, and have been received with grateful sentiments by those who live under the British flag everywhere in the Empire, as well as in the British Isles."

"How is Aunt Emmeline?" "She complains of a stitch in her side." "Then I suppose she is only sewing." —Baltimore American.