

KING OF ENGLAND

FINING BRITISH SOVEREIGNS MAY AND MAY NOT DO.

It has been a matter of law—rules and regulations Constituting Divinity. The "Hedges" a Rule—Result of Historical Incident or Mere Custom.

There are many curious matters of law, of rule and regulation, and of etiquette, which constitute the divinity which "doth hedge a king." For some there are historical reasons in their origin, for others such reasons still exist, others of rule and regulation, and of etiquette, others simply the crystallization of long custom and observance.

In some matters the king is governed by statute, in others he and his prerogative are supreme, but even in the latter category there are matters in which that prerogative must be exercised in writing.

The limits of the power of the sovereign was perhaps best illustrated by the old operations of the law of attainder, though that law has long since become obsolete in practice and is now abolished by statute (1870). A person accused of treason is tried by a court of law—the court of the lord high steward, in which the peers advise and jury if the accused be peer or peeress—the ordinary law courts if not be the case. Following upon the verdict and before or after execution of the judgment the man was attainted by the passing of an act of attainder.

Assuming that acts to have been passed, the king could, if he chose, pardon the convicted person a full and complete pardon. That relieved him from execution of the judgment, but nothing more, the king could restore him to all his forfeited property, but he could not replace the man in his former position, for he remained unable to inherit.

He could restore forfeited peerages and titles of honor, but, unless another act of parliament reversed the act of attainder the action of the sovereign did not more than create peerages. The king could grant a writ of precedence, but that would have no effect in the houses of lords, where precedence is governed by statute.

The constitutional position of the sovereign accounts for one—and to any of us grossing under the budget most important—difference. The sovereign pays no rates or taxes. The reason for this is that theoretically all taxes are levied in the king's name for the purpose of carrying on the government, and that, as in fact it would be before the days of the civil war, the income of the king for a purpose of defraying the king's expenditure was simply taking money from his pockets to put it into other.

No stringently is this theory adhered to that the exemption from taxation extends no further than the person of the sovereign, and all other members of the royal family are subject to the same taxation as the rest of the nation. The matter was settled by the Prince Consort in connection with farming experiments at Windsor. It is all a part of the same theory that the use of the royal arms by royal warrant holders is exempt from the operation of the act which enforces the taxation of arms and bearings, and this exemption of royal arms allows the family of the king's Broome to escape taxation because by royal gift they are upon their own arms a canton the arms of England to commemorate the saving of King Charles II at the battle of Worcester by Mistress de Lane.

But the king does not evade the payment of his just debts, and, contrary to what is often supposed and quaintly stated, the king pays from his privy purse both for his special and theatre tickets. If the king goes to visit a theatre notice is given beforehand, and the royal box, in the theatre which possesses one, is subject to the condition that it be given up if intimation is received that its use is required for his Majesty.

It is the accepted etiquette that the king never writes a letter. It must be supposed he never sets a pen to paper to his relatives on personal matters, and Queen Victoria was a unanimous correspondent with her officials, but outside such cases only exception one can call to mind in recent years was the letter which King George Herring in connection with the letter's munificent assistance to the hospital Saturday day. The accepted story is that King George wrote a kind and friendly letter and that the letter was written in consequence, but the story is not true.

Those who need to correspond with Majesty, who are aware of the right procedure, usually write to the king's secretary or a member of the household, asking that the matter in question should be placed before the king, but petitions for the exercise of prerogative in any form on matters of state are required to be submitted through the home office.

A LAND OF PROMISE

TOURIST AND CAPITAL FLOCK TO MANCHURIA.

Many Millions in Beans—Dairen an Object Lesson to Civic Improvement Clubs—Pougeer for Flying Machines.

Tourists are overrunning Manchuria and Korea. The grand tour of the world now is from Japan across the narrow straits to Pusan in Korea; thence by train to Seoul and from Seoul to the Yalu river and on to Muddien, precisely following in Kurak's footsteps.

There is an American standard gauge railway, with American cars, locomotives and rails across all of Korea, and one travels in comfort to the Yalu banks. Those historic banks are lined with the rafts of timber floated down from the headwaters of the Yalu and are about to be linked with a great railway bridge.

Dairen, "far away," has been renamed Dairen, and according to the National Geographic Magazine, is a wonderful place. De Witte's city has felt the touch of Japanese progress and sanitary science while the good roads movement and the village beautification societies may find object lessons there.

Dairen has changed its face as well as its name and is a city redeemed, where the steam roller has rolled continuously for three years, fast transforming Kwang-tung mud sinks and clay bogs into smooth park roadways. A film of green on the hillside shows where afforestation's miracle has begun its work.

The Japanese left their drookies, the Japanese brought their jirikishas, and have since provided electric cars. The Japanese are not pulling the jirikishas, driving the vehicles or doing any such manual labor in Manchuria. They are the employer of labor, and labor in unlimited supply comes over from Chefoo.

Fifty thousand busy Shantung coolies cross over this land of silver and opportunity and return after the harvest is gathered and outdoor work is suspended for the winter.

Dairen is a city of experts—of high priced experts and specialists in all technical lines. Brick works, cement works, mills and factories fringe the town, and a bank gives all the marble and mosaic black iron and plate glass a depositor is supposed to want.

A Japanese laboratory at Dairen is always discovering something for the benefit of Manchuria. The inimitable young scientists and technologists assure one that after beans wild silk or pongee is the future great crop of Manchuria.

The silk worms, fed on the leaves of oak trees instead of mulberry, produce the thread for pongee or tussore silk. Besides the steadily increasing demand for pongee as clothing in China, Europe and America pongee is the best material for the wings of flying machines and the bodies of dirigibles.

THE GREATNESS OF ALL FLEETS

MONTEAL STAR.

When the great naval manoeuvres begin next Monday, Sir William May will have under his command a fleet comprising three hundred and seven warships, with a total displacement of a million and a quarter tons and which cost approximately half a billion dollars.

Of her three hundred warships, the ten Dreadnoughts, the Dreadnought cruisers, and the submarines alone represent the last word in naval construction. By setting a new standard, Great Britain has condemned to the ranks of the inefficient all her great squadrons of older battleships and cruisers. True, they need not be dropped at once from the first fighting line because the naval construction of her rivals, even Germany, is not competent to turn out new model fighting machines at more than a very moderate speed, but the day of their degradation is, nevertheless, close at hand.

The fight for supremacy between again the day the first Dreadnought proved herself and it will not be decided until either Great Britain or a combination of her probable enemies attains pre-eminence in the new fighting machines. It is costly but the interests at stake are too heavy to allow of any playing with economy at the expense of naval efficiency.

A Disappointing Discovery. Youth's Companion. Anyone who imagines that life is lacking in amenities among the new boys in the big cities should listen, occasionally, to their talk. When these boys—each with his package of new toys under his arm—met, one appeared somewhat glum and disgruntled; whereupon the other benevolently essayed to cheer him up.

"Say, Bill, you 'member dat dime I bought I lost yesterday—de one I was goin' to treat youse wid?"

"Sure," assented Bill, sullenly; then with growing reproachfulness of tone, "I treated youse twict already, Jim!"

"Well," went on Jim, animatedly, "wot d'youse t'ink I found jus' now? I wuz feelin' round in dis pocket, an' I found, right here in dis pocket, an'—"

"A dramatically timed pause.

"Youse found de dime!" exclaimed Bill, brightening up.

"Say, Bill, youse always in a hurry. I wuz tryin' to tell youse dat I found de hole date dime got t'rough."

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stand how anyone could know, not seeing where the battle was going on or what the combatants were doing, a battlefield of all outdoors with no strategic point greater than a gully.

The new tenants, or rather the old tenants on their return cleaned and tidied Bert Arthur, paved the streets and made the place a model of sanitation and order. Every wreck has been raised and sold, every bit of scrap iron dragged up from the harbor, every fragment of the dead interred with honor.

Port Arthur affords a day or two of the most tragic sightseeing one can endure. A good carriage, road connects all the dismantled fort and other leads to the Two Hundred and Three Meter Hill. A great mortuary temple has been built to the spirits of the dead on the high hill facing the harbor entrance and also a great column to their memory built with the granite blocks taken from the blockading ships which Hirose and his fellows sank at the harbor entrance. They had ballasted their ships with their own tombstones.

The South Manchurian railway was only a track without bridges or rolling stock when the Japanese acquired it as almost the only prize of the war. They floated a loan of \$100,000,000 at five per cent, and double-tracked the road with steel rails from Pittsburgh, equipped it with locomotives from Philadelphia, Pullman cars from Chicago and spent many more millions in the purchase of railway materials in America, as they are again about to do for the Antung-Manchurian railway.

Besides paying five per cent interest on this loan and six per cent on the stock, the South Manchurian railway reports a surplus each year. Receipts are increasing by leaps and bounds, partly owing to the wonderful bean trade and to the opening and working of more and more coal mines, coal that is said to be second only to Cardiff in quality.

MISLEADING NAMES.

There are a Great Many of Them in Use.

Los Angeles Herald.

A vast number of incorrect notions are acquired by reason of misleading names, but after all it is of only particular importance to know as we get to know some other woman.

what we are after? For instance, we go into a store and ask for a Dutch clock. We get a clock, the kind we were after, so it does not really matter that it is not a Dutch clock at all, but a German manufacture. Practically all the wooden clocks called Dutch are made at the village of Freyburg in the Black Forest. It is all due to mispronunciation; "Deutsch" in German means "German."

Nothing is more natural than to assume that India ink comes from India, but it does not, and never did, any more than did india rubber. The first originated in and comes from China, and should be called Chinese ink, as it is in France, and the latter comes from Central and South America.

"Let's have an old-style country dance!" someone exclaims, and immediately there jump into the mind visions of red-checked lasses and staid lads dancing gaily in the barn. The term, however, is simply a corruption of "contra dances," from the Latin contra, or opposite, and means a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines, and has nothing to do with the country.

Camel's hair brushes, are not made from the hair of camels, but from hairs from the tails of Russian and Siberian squirrels. The hair of camels is, however, used for making fine fabrics, such as shawls, rugs and underclothing, and is sometimes mixed with silk.

Genuine French briar root pipes are not made from the roots of briar, but from the root of a white heath which reaches a considerable size and is cultivated in the south of France for pipe-making purposes. The name is derived from the French briar, the dialect form of which is briar, meaning heath.

We have a firmly fixed notion that a centipede has 100 feet, and naturally, but we are misled by the name. Count 'em. There are about thirty feet on the largest size.

We remark that such a one "speaks through his nose," when as a matter of fact the queer, disagreeable tone is produced when the nasal passage is closed. Hold the nostrils and prove it.

A great many women believe everything a man says and suspect everything he does.

The way not to interest a woman is to praise some other woman.

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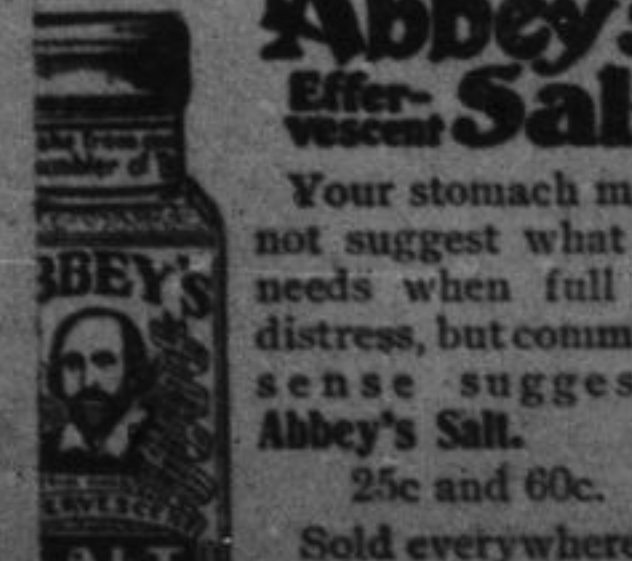
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