

THE WORLD'S MOST RIGID CONSTITUTION

(Continued from Page 4.) For its adoption. The representation of a state cannot be diminished without the consent of a majority of the electors voting in that state. On the last day of May six important amendments, rejected two years ago, all succeeded in passing.

The Historical Record. In 1907 the parliament of the United Kingdom passed an amendment to the British North America act, altering the subsidies granted the provinces. The amendment embodied the substance of an address which had been passed unanimously by both houses of parliament, and had been agreed upon by representatives of all the provinces, except British Columbia, in a conference at Ottawa the year before.

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Richelieu & Ontario Lines. "TORONTO" and "KINGSTON" STEAMERS. For Montreal, Quebec, Saguenay, and 1000 Island points daily at 6 a.m. For Toronto and Charlottetown, N.Y., daily at 8 a.m.

veyed to London to appeal against this settlement, particularly if made a "final and inalterable" one. The reply from Downing street is notable: Lord Elgin fully appreciates the force of the opinion expressed that the British North America act was the result of terms of most agreed upon by the contracting provinces, and that its terms cannot be altered merely at the wish of the dominion government.

Writing in 1912 Mr. Keith, of the colonial office, summarizes the official attitude as follows: The act is a formal instrument of constitution which can be amended by the imperial parliament, and will be so amended, but only in accordance with the wishes of the people of the dominion as a whole, not at either federal or provincial bidding.

Will the empire stand the strain of any attempt of the colonial office to decide between opposing and nearly balanced parties? Is there any reason why the men who work the constitution of Canada, the sons of the men who framed that constitution, should not be empowered to amend it? Is there any reason why the Canadian should not enjoy the same liberty enjoyed by the Australian and the Afriander? The only reason is the historical one that our constitution was drawn up by a generation of more before the commonwealth and the union were formed, in the days before the conception of the empire as a partnership between nations "equal in status if not in stature."

Why Not Face the Facts? Why not go on as we have been? It is not the way of our race, it may be said, to tackle academic questions; let us wait till a concrete difficulty arises. But the question has ceased to be academic. The whole question of the composition and powers of the senate will have to be decided in a few years. The unsatisfactory business as to the respective powers of the dominion and the provinces in many spheres, notably as to the incorporation of companies, may require new delimitations. To be summoned in this summer has on its agenda a dozen questions, any one of which may give rise to a demand for revision of the constitution.

Opinion would differ widely as to the method of amendment to be adopted. Should a two-thirds majority in the dominion parliament be required, or a simple majority? Should the provinces meet in conference, or vote separately? Would five out of nine provinces be considered sufficient, or would two-thirds be essential? Or would a popular referendum on the Australian model better fit our needs? And how is the amendment providing for how future amendments are to be made to come about? If there is division on this point, must the colonial office use its discretion once for all, in order that it may not hereafter have to face the same difficulty or more partisan questions? These are all matters for discussion, but the first need is to recognize a present dangerous uncertainty.

This summer, it is announced, the governments of the provinces are to meet in order to confer upon the many important questions at issue between the federal and provincial authorities, and upon other matters where joint action is desired. Might we hope that the leaders of the conference will find opportunity to consider this question as well?

All Is Clear Now. The old farmer was making his usual weekly call on Mrs. Wiggins. "Watters is good this morning," he said, casting an admiring look at the basketful he had brought. "Oh, is they?" retorted Mrs. Wiggins. "That reminds me, I want to have a word with you about them you sold me last week. How is it that some of them are so much smaller than them at the top?" "Come about like this," replied old John, a knowing look on his face. "Watters is 'growing' that fast now, that by the time I get a basketful of the last ones is about twice the size of the first!" Sale of Panamas at Bibby's.

HAS A NEW SCHEDULE

HAS BEEN NECESSITATED BY INTERNATIONAL LAWS. Affects the S.S. Rochester—Will Not Stop At Canadian Ports Between Toronto and Ogdensburg.

In compliance with an order received from the Canadian authorities, the steamer Rochester of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co.'s lines, will not stop at the Canadian points between Ogdensburg and Toronto. The order is in accordance with the law against an American registered steamer engaging in Canadian coastwise trade.

The order necessitates some changes in the schedule of the steamers operating between Toronto and Ogdensburg. The steamer Rochester will resume their regular service westbound to Toronto. The Rochester will run direct from Clayton to Toronto, leaving Alexandria Bay at 2.10 in the afternoon, the same time as the steamer Kingston and Toronto, but will not make Kingston.

It is contrary to the laws of both the United States and Canada, for a foreign boat to carry passengers from one domestic port to another. The Rochester, then, being registered under the American flag cannot carry passengers from Brockville or Kingston to Toronto. The steamer Kingston and Toronto, being registered under the Canadian flag may carry passengers from one Canadian port to another, but not carry passengers from one American port to another. Any vessel however, may carry passengers from a domestic port to a foreign or from a foreign to a domestic port.

Passengers for Kingston or Brockville will leave Toronto at 6 p.m. Passengers leaving Toronto at 2.30 on the steamer Rochester, will have to transfer at Ogdensburg.

The Rochester runs on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, touching at American points only before reaching Toronto.

6,449 JUNE WEDDINGS. "Bolly," Says Mr. Gaynor, On Learning of Big Increase.

New York, July 5.—City Clerk Seville, who has charge of the Marriage License Bureau, reports to the mayor that 6,449 marriage licenses had been issued in June this year, as compared with 5,753 in June last year. The mayor was impressed with the figures and remarked: "So you see, there were 696 more marriages in this city in June this year than in June last year. That is jolly. The more the better. Philosophers say that marriage should be made easy. This law requiring a license to be obtained is to some extent a hindrance. But on the whole, the number of marriages in this city is good. Buckle says in his 'History of Civilization' that the number of marriages and births depends on the rise and fall of the price of wheat, or on the cost of living, as we might more comprehensively say. As the price of wheat goes up, the number of marriages and births goes down, and as the price of wheat goes down, the number of marriages and births goes up. What do you think of that? Every one says that the cost of living is high, but if the prices of all things bear the same relation to one another and to the price of labor, times are good whether prices be high or low. Whether the price of wheat or of anything else be high or low is a relative matter. But I must not give you a lecture on the subject as it might tempt you to ask me questions or interview me, the same as they interview the governor at Albany."

Why Married Men Live Long. Cincinnati Enquirer. The reason a married man lives longer than a single man is because the single man leads a selfish existence. A married man can do his pleasures. Any time he has a desire of good luck it tickles him all over, but it makes him feel twice as good when he tells his wife about it. And she is so pleased and proud that he feels like a two-year-old. There isn't a chance in the world of a man's arteries hardening or his heart weakening when he can get a million dollars' worth of pleasure out of making his wife happy.

Carnegie Gives \$20,000 In Paris. Paris, July 5.—It is announced that Andrew Carnegie has promised Louis Lard, rector of the university of Paris, to give \$20,000 towards the installation of the Institute of chemistry now in process of building in Paris.

Gossip is a cartridge fired from the gun of idle curiosity.

To Help Nature Shed a Bad Complexion. (From the Family Physician.) Beauty devotes are enthusiastic over the beautifying qualities of mercolized wax. Perhaps nothing does so much so quickly, without harm, without detaining one indoors, and at such small expense. The principal reason for its wonderful merit is that it works in harmony with physiological laws. Instead of hiding, or "curing" complexion defects, it removes them. The wax actually takes off the aged, faded, sallow, freckled or blotchy surface, gently, gradually, causing no inconvenience. It is Nature's way of renewing complexions. When the natural process is retarded because of deficient circulation or nerve tonic, mercolized wax comes to the rescue and hastens the skin shedding. The new complexion which appears is a natural one, youthful, healthy, exquisitely beautiful. If you've never tried mercolized wax, get an ounce of it at the drug store, use at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning with a knowing look on his face. Another natural beautifying treatment—for wrinkled skin—is to bathe the face in a lotion made by dissolving an ounce of salicylic acid in a half pint of rose water. This is remarkably and instantaneously effective.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

Discussion As To Whether Sound Goes With Them. Christiania, Norway, July 6.—An interesting discussion has been going on recently in the Norwegian papers regarding the aurora borealis.

Those living in the northern part of Norway, has always maintained that they often hear sounds accompanying the northern lights. These sounds are described by most people as similar to the crackling of flames. While the Laplanders say it resembles the sound made by a reindeer running. Several men of science have studied this matter, and one of them, Olav Aabakken, has spent a long time at the Halde observatory in Finnmarken. Mr. Aabakken thinks that it is very unlikely that any sound is to be heard from the northern lights. He maintains that the human senses are not to be relied on, especially regarding the phenomena of sight.

He considers that the idea of sound connected with the northern lights may result from the fact that these lights, in their most beautiful form, look like flames, and as people are accustomed to associate the crackling of flames, the rather uncritical observer is inclined to believe that the aurora borealis is apt to think that he really hears the sound of those flames. Mr. Aabakken says that he has himself observed the most splendid aurora during his stay at the Halde observatory in the autumn and winter of 1912, but that he never claims to have heard any sound accompanying them. Professor Birkeland, however, considers it possible that the aurora borealis may extend to so near the earth's surface, that sounds might perhaps be heard, caused either directly or indirectly by electric currents resulting from this attraction.

AFTER TWENTY YEARS. Ontario Medicos Will Accept Any Qualified Practitioner.

Toronto, July 5.—After twenty years' hesitation the Ontario Medical Council, in annual meeting in Toronto, decided by unanimous vote that they would accept any qualified practitioner holding a dominion license, to register without examination and pursue his profession in the province. For nearly a quarter of a century the different provinces of Canada have required that a physician or surgeon wishing to move in from another province must pass a rigid examination before being granted a license. The resolution was moved by Dr. William Spaakke, of Kingston and seconded by Dr. R. J. Gibson, of St. Catharines. The motion was carried by a vote of 12 to 1. The resolution did not pass without some fifty minutes' heated discussion.

MET BY A HEARSE. Mistake in Telegram Made Ohio Woman's Mother Act.

Bellefontaine, Ohio, July 5.—When Mrs. George W. Kerr, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, was told that her son, West Liberty, was surprised to see her hearse, an accident had occurred, one being occupied by her mother and a clergyman, awaiting her coming. She found she was supposed to have died and that the hearse was to take her body to West Liberty cemetery. A mistake in a telegram was the cause. Mrs. Kerr's mother, Miss Elizabeth Shuman, received a telegram saying Mrs. Kerr had died and that the body would arrive at West Liberty.

UNTIMELY ACT OF HEN. Railroader Charged With Stealing—Mates All Quit.

London, July 5.—The untimely and inconsiderable action of a hen in laying an egg in a crate in which several other hens were travelling, caused a strike of the north-eastern men at Leeds. A railroad man abstracted the egg and put it aside, as he says, "to be sure it would not be broken." A railroad detective saw his act and arrested him. Thereupon his colleagues went on strike. The superintendent of the road ordered the prisoner released and the men resumed work. The fat of the egg is still under consideration.

Sharbot Lake News. Sharbot Lake, July 3.—The rain today will do a lot of good. Quite a number of pupils attended the entrance examinations here. Quite a number of teachers are here to attend the summer school. Mrs. J. Thompson, who was on the sick list, is improving nicely. Mr. Shibley and family, of New York, have arrived at their cottage here, also Mrs. Campbell and family and Mr. Davis and family, of Toronto. Mr. Goldie and his bride are here at their cottage. Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Connell have moved to their cottage on the island, to leave the parsonage vacant for the new Methodist preacher, who has arrived. A beautiful cottage is in course of erection here on one of the islands, that will cost \$10,000. Miss Pearl Pappa has gone to the Hotel Ibis to undergo an operation for appendicitis. The Porters marched to the Anglican church on Sunday. Martin Floyd Allen and Eugene Smith have arrived home from Sydneyham high school, where they were writing on their examinations.

From Busy Pleyna. Pleyna, July 3.—The city weather is causing much damage to crops. Hay in this vicinity is very light. Some farmers have started cutting hay. The boys are taking advantage of the water these warm days. The swimming place is occupied every evening. The school has closed for the holidays. The teacher, Miss B. Curtis, is spending her holidays with her parents at Seeley's Bay. Mrs. J. F. Card and granddaughter, Frances Elkington, left Friday, to visit friends in Kingston and Rome, N.Y. Mrs. C. Huyck, of Constable, N.Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shultz, Mr. and Mrs. J. Young, of Marlbank, are guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tait. Mrs. Hall is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Barr, at Mountain Grove. Mrs. E. Albert and children spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shills, Parham. A new girl has come to stay at S. Vane's.

GREECE WAS FORCED TO GUARD ITS RIGHTS, SAYS KING CONSTANTINE.

Bulgaria Grossly Violated Solemn Pact—Barbarities Alleged—Greeks Subjected to Daily Attacks Cannot Endure Situation Longer.

London, July 4.—King Constantine of Greece, in a statement to the British public, says: "On May 20 Bulgarian troops, concentrated in large numbers, delivered a sharp attack upon a Greek regiment at Aghissima. After a sanguinary fight lasting 15 hours the Bulgarians seized several villages in the neighborhood of Panghaion, which were occupied by the Greek army. "To put an end at all costs to this state of affairs, and to prevent fresh incidents of the same kind, a convention was signed on June 2nd, at Salonika between the chief of staff of the Greek army and the commander-in-chief of the Bulgarian troops in the region of Serres. This convention established a neutral zone which was to remain neutral, and in which neither party was to penetrate. "In spite of this agreement the Bulgarian general staff neglected to evacuate most of the points which it had promised to abandon. Besides this, Bulgarian troops on June 22nd, attacked the Serres, and on the 29th, attacked the Serians at Guevkhia, which they occupied on the morning of June 30. In addition to all this, the Bulgarians attacked a second time the Greek troops at Panghaion, and also those at Nigrita on June 29th. Finally, on June 29th, General Hessaupchieff, in command of the troops at Salonika, no longer concealed his intention of leaving the town. This fact left no possible doubt as to the hostile intentions of the Bulgarian general staff, which had designed to keep inactive in Salonika for as long as possible an entire division of the Greek army.

"This attitude of the Bulgarian troops rendered it necessary for the Greek army to take measures to assure its own security. It was for this reason that, on June 30, the general commanding the district of Salonika called upon the Bulgarian troops at Panghaion to evacuate the place within a stated interval. This time limit was actually exceeded, but the Bulgarians refused to go. Our troops, after a short resistance, captured the Bulgarian detachment remaining in the town. "On the other hand, our troops which had been attacked since June 30th by the Bulgarians at the bridge of Gumenise, at Nigrita, and at Panghaion, received today an order to advance.

"But apart from these military considerations, the great question of humanity arises. Ever since the occupation of territories in Thrace and Macedonia, where Greeks are in the majority, by the Bulgarian army, the population has suffered the harshest of all hardships, and the lives of the Greek population. "By the capture of the Bulgarian troops in Salonika and the order given to-day to the army to advance and make its position safe, the Greek army, in the face of daily attacks, deposed in flagrant violation of its sworn compact, seeing under its very eyes atrocities committed on a population of the same race, has done no more than take the necessary measures of defence to insure its own security and to safeguard the higher interests of the nation and of humanity."

Cy Warman's Wit. The C. P. R. and the Grand Trunk Railway have the distinction of employing each a humorist in its publicity department. One is general George Ham, whose humorousness have been part of C. P. R. life and literature for many years. The other is Cy Warman, known as a humorist writer before he went into railroading. Once in a while these entertaining gentlemen cross each other's paths in their various journeys over respective systems. During the recent trip of the Canadian Women's Press Association westward to the convention at Edmonton, George Ham, wired Cy Warman—"Would you be good enough to accompany members of the party over the C. P. R. wire. Cy Warman—"Would you be good enough to Jasper Park?"

When Cy got this serious telegram he thought a moment for the most suitable reply. He might have said a number of complimentary things about the ladies; but instead he paid his compliments to George Ham. The reply was laconically brief. "Well—they've stood for you."

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