

CANADA AND THE EMPIRE

LEADERSHIP IN COLONIAL POLICIES SINCE CONFEDERATION—THE CANADIAN OFFICE IN LONDON.

London, July 28. The representation of Canada in the United Kingdom has involved during recent years un- questioned leadership in colonial policies. After confederation in 1867 there were emigration agents in various cities with a chief in London, and there was an agent-general for six years until the office of High Commissioner for Canada was created in 1880. Other self-governing colonies have been represented by agents, but Canada, by virtue of confederation, has enjoyed the distinction of having a High Commissioner, who is the doyen of the Colonial Diplomatic Corps in London. Sir Alexander Gait was the first head of the enlarged Canadian Office, and his successors have been men of emi- nence. Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Donald Smith and Lord Strathcona. An official residence in Cromwell Road was taken for a long term, the offices in Victoria-st. were enlarged, and the relations between Canada and the mother country were conducted with dignity and ef- ficacy worthy of a group of important colonies. Australian confederation will probably open the way for the appointment of another High Commissioner and the consolidation of half a dozen offices; but the leadership and supremacy of Canada in colonial representation is not likely to be menaced. Canada, as the elder brother, will remain the head of the colonial family, and the importance of the High Commissioner for the Dominion will steadily increase as the mother country is brought into relations with one confederation after another.

The Canadian Office in London combines the functions of a colonial embassy, consulate-general, emigration department and bureau of military supplies. It receives instructions from the Dominion Government, conducts relations with the Colonial Office, promotes the commercial and business interests of Canada, exercises supervision over the emigration agencies, negotiates temporary or ordinary loans for the Confederation, acts as trustee of various sinking funds, purchases stores for the militia and mounted police, and transacts a large amount of general business. The High Commissioner is at once the diplomatic representative of Canada at the Court of St. James and the commercial and business agent who discharges the functions of a consul-general. He attends conferences and congresses, conducts commercial negotiations with Paris, Madrid and other capitals, and carries on an extensive correspondence with the Colonial Office, the Ottawa Government and the mercantile community of Canada. The Canadian Office, with its small but exceedingly competent staff, has become a great center of colonial business, and its correspondence increases in volume year by year. The office has had the advantage of a permanent secretary, for Mr. J. G. Colmer has remained in charge of the routine of the business from the appointment of the first High Commissioner, and the staff is admirably organized for systematic work.

The Canadian colony in London is small but influential. The timber trade is the chief business interest of the Dominion which is represented in the United Kingdom, and there are merchants, bankers and retired business men from Toronto, Montreal and Halifax. There has been a Canadian Club in London for over a century, and its dinners are well attended. Dominion Day is celebrated every year with a banquet over which the High Commissioner presides, and there are usually two hundred at table. The Canadian Office is a rendezvous for visitors from the Dominion all the year round, and there is a comfortable library and reading room for their accommodation, with files of the leading Canadian newspapers and magazines. There are as many as thirteen thousand visitors in the course of twelve months, and the ordinary commercial correspondence includes over ten thousand letters on trade subjects requiring inquiry and answer. Canadians in London have all the advantages of an embassy and consulate, and they also have the satisfactory feeling that the Dominion is singled out for special distinction among the estates of the Empire and is represented by the recognized leader of the colonial diplomats.

The colonial agents of the other self-governing colonies include the Hon. Henry Copeland, of New South Wales; Sir A. Clarke, of Victoria; Sir D. Tennant, of Cape Colony; Sir Walter Peace, of Natal; the Hon. W. P. Reeves, of New Zealand; Sir H. Tozer, of Queensland; Dr. J. A. Cockburn, of South Australia; Sir Philip Fish, of Tasmania, and Sir E. H. Wittenoom, of West Australia. Among these experienced colonial representatives Lord Strathcona occupies the first rank, by virtue of the importance of the federated colonies and his own talents and accomplishments. He is a favorite at Court and in society, entertains his friends with a free hand in town and in country, and although he has reached the age of eighty after a busy career, begun in the service of the Hudson Bay Company, he shows few signs of overwork and the burdens of years. He has an unrivaled knowledge of the resources and interests of Canada, is an astute Scotchman, with loyalty of intelligence, and is conspicuous for refinement of taste. His generous and public-spirited correspondence includes over ten thousand letters on trade subjects requiring inquiry and answer. Canadians in London have all the advantages of an embassy and consulate, and they also have the satisfactory feeling that the Dominion is singled out for special distinction among the estates of the Empire and is represented by the recognized leader of the colonial diplomats.

News was received at Mount Kisco yesterday of the death of Miss Ellen M. Wood, daughter of James Wood, president of the Westchester Historical Society, in Copenhagen, Denmark. Miss Wood left this city on July 10 on the steamship Texas for a vacation in Moscow and St. Petersburg. She was accompanied by her father and her sister, Miss Carolina Wood, a student at the Copenhagen on August 1, and Miss Wood was taken immediately ill with typhoid fever. She was taken to a hospital, where she died of an attack of fever which was received with deep regret throughout Westchester County, where the family resided.

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MARY PHIPPS INGOLDSBY. Mary Phipps Ingoldsby, who for almost thirty years was an instructor in English at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, died on Thursday night at the home of her niece, at Warners, near Syracuse, N. Y. Miss Ingoldsby was sixty-nine years of age. She was graduated from the University of Albany in 1867, when she was sixteen years old. She then traveled extensively, and was in the army of the University of Berlin. She left this city last spring, going to Warners for her health. The burial will be at Warners this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HAD A PROJECTILE FOR THE PRESIDENT. AN ITALIAN CAUSES SOME EXCITEMENT AT THE WHITE HOUSE. Washington, Aug. 10.—An Italian, who gave his name as Professor Figliuccia, of Felucca, Italy, caused some excitement at the White House today by exhibiting a brass projectile which he wished to present to the President. He came in the forenoon, accompanied by a negro, who bore a satchel, which he took from the door by the other he presented a slip of paper bearing this inscription: "Professor Figliuccia presents this projectile to the President of the United States." The projectile was a long wire, and explained that pushing the wire through a hole which had been drilled in the wall of the White House would cause a big explosion. The visitor could speak no English, and made no attempt to explain the nature of his device, and it was decided that the man was an inventor seeking official recognition for his device, and he was directed to the Italian Embassy. Later the Secret Service officials were informed.

BODY FOUND IN UNDERTOW. DEATH OF A WOMAN AT LONG BRANCH SUSPICIOUS, AND TWO MEN ARRESTED. Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 10 (Special).—The body of a woman servant employed in the Chelsea Avenue Boarding House, of this city, was found in the undertow a short distance north of Chelsea-ave. early this morning by Ernest Kupfer. It had been in the water only a short time when discovered. The body was identified by Goodman & Guttman, managers of the boarding house. They secured her services on July 29 through an employment agency in New York. She was about thirty years old. No one here knows her real name. At the boarding house she was living at 1 o'clock this morning. Her delicate condition, and the circumstances surrounding her death look suspicious.

LONG PERIOD OF GREAT HEAT IN CLEVELAND. Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 10 (Special).—To-day is the hottest day of the hottest week of the summer. The mercury has not gone below 74 degrees since Monday. The nights have been especially oppressive. One death directly due and three indirectly due to the heat have occurred, in each

commission of inquiry into the possibilities of increased trade within the empire, and there was also an almost undivided vote in favor of the deliverance of the British West Indies from the crushing effects of sugar bounties. These were signs of the approach of a transition period of commercial and fiscal policy when an Imperial Zollverein will be discussed as an indispensable condition of Imperial federation, and Canada will naturally have a great part to play in that movement.

There is another Imperial question which, unless all signs fall, will have precedence over all matters of commercial policy. This is the issue of Imperial defence which has been raised in South Africa. When the campaign opened a year ago colonial offers of military assistance were received by the Home Government with courtesy as pleasant exhibitions of loyalty, but there was no disposition to profit by them. If the official mind could have been interpreted in a single sentence, it would have been in one like this: "This is not work for colonial volunteers, but for trained British soldiers seasoned in the battles of a worldwide empire." It was not long, however, before this intolerant spirit of Braddockism was suppressed and the Imperial Government was accepting gratefully every offer of help from Canada, Australia, New-Zealand and the loyalists in South Africa, and colonial volunteers have taken a most gallant part in the work of an exasperating and arduous campaign. In the scheme of military reorganization, which will be one of the earliest sequels to the war, neither the authorities nor the reformers are likely to lose sight of the colonial contingents. Permanent use will be made of them in every plan of Imperial defence, and pains will be taken to develop a military resource of the highest practical value. Canada, with its three contingents of well drilled volunteers, whose gallantry has been proved in many a battle and skirmish, will lead the way for the colonies in this as in every other Imperial policy. I. N. F.

OBITUARY.

JOHN H. BENNETT. Auburn, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Alderman John H. Bennett, of the Fourth Ward of this city, died yesterday in a Boston sanatorium. Mr. Bennett was stricken with acute dementia about two weeks ago, and death resulted from meningitis. He was a commercial traveller for a Syracuse grocery house, and was well known throughout Central New-York.

DJEVAD PACHA. Constantinople, Aug. 10.—Djevad Pacha, the former Grand Vizier, is dead.

Djevad Pacha was promoted in 1891 from the Governorship of Crete to the place of Grand Vizier, or Chief Adviser of the Sultan. He was succeeded in 1896 by Kiamli Pacha, who in turn succeeded the same year by Khaili Rifaat Pacha, the present Grand Vizier. Djevad was a graduate of the Prussian Military School, and first distinguished himself as adjutant to Osman Pacha in the war between Russia and Turkey, after which he served on the Balkan States and Railways Commission, and was Diplomatic Agent at Belgrade and Montenegro. His next promotion was to the Governorship of Bosnia. He was the author of a "Military History of the Ottoman Empire."

DR. ELIAS B. HARRIS. San Francisco, Aug. 10 (Special).—Dr. Elias B. Harris, a pioneer physician and surgeon, was buried in the cemetery of the city of San Francisco yesterday. He was an extensive practitioner during the flush times of the mining excitement and was the family physician of Flood, O'Brien, Fair and Mackay, the bonanza kings of the Sierras. He was married to Julia Stevens, of the celebrated New York family of that name. He was a native of Richmond, Virginia, and was over fifty years old. He left a wife and three daughters.

HARRIETT W. BRAND. The funeral of Harriett W. Brand was held at her home, No. 122A Jefferson-ave., Brooklyn, last night. Her body will be shipped to Copenhagen, Denmark, where she was born. Harriett was the daughter of her father, the Rev. Dr. Horace Holley, was one of the founders and the first president of Transylvania University. Lately she has lived in Brooklyn, Mrs. Brand was ninety years old. She was the mother of six children, two of whom were officers in the Confederate army during the Civil War. She had fifty grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her husband died in 1884.

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THE YELLOW PERIL'S PERIL. He's stirred up a hornet's nest.

HOT WAVE'S END NOT YET. TWO MORE DAYS OF WARM WEATHER AT ANY RATE, AND NO CHANGE IN SIGHT—DEATHS FROM HEAT.

The hot wave seems to lose no power as the days it makes broiling hot go by. Yesterday there were 94 degrees of heat at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The official thermometer during the summer has had to record only one degree more, and there is but one other August 10 in the history of the local weather bureau that equals yesterday, and that day came in 1891, when the maximum temperature was also 94 degrees.

This spell of rainless, drying up days is reaching the extreme of seriousness for the farmers. Reports from central and western New-York say that a third of the apples are now on the ground. They are not large enough for use in any form, and the farmers feel sure that if rain does not fall in a few days their loss in apples will be nearly complete, and the injury to their vegetables almost equally disastrous. The Weather Bureau officials cannot find the least sign of a coming shower, nor do they see any immediate end to the hot wave. All the forecasts say that there will be at least two more days of heat. In the mean time it is anything but cool.

Those people who make it their chief business to be comfortable say that they cannot remember a time before this when so much thought and ingenuity were used in diminishing the discomforts of the heat. They favor the shirt waist, but they say that it is not reform enough. They believe more sensible dress would be a flannel or duck coat, cut close to the neck in military style, a garment much worn in the East, with a soldier's collar, and the shirt at least not in sight.

Nothing but the water seems to give any comfort. The free baths on the Battery have long lines of urinals before them. But for many of the most impatient boys waiting one's turn is too long and formal. They get up little swimming clubs of their own and jump in from the basin near the police pier. Their fear that the patrolmen will take their clothes is not so great as their desire to get into the water. Almost everywhere a waiting line of boys is to be seen. The parks are crowded all day long, and the parks are crowded all day long, and the parks are crowded all day long.

PIERCE HEAT AT ALBANY. CROPS BURNING UP AND WELLS AND STREAMS RUNNING DRY. Albany, Aug. 10 (Special).—There is no letup to the spell in sight. This is all the comfort that sweeter humanity can get from the weather observer here.

For forty-eight hours the weather conditions here have virtually been at a standstill. The slight breeze from the south has been heavily freighted with dust, and has done little to relieve the heat. The temperature did not go below 70 degrees, and most of the time was in the eighties. The humidity was oppressive, and the humidity was oppressive, and the humidity was oppressive.

FRUIT SUFFERING SEVERELY. HEAVY LOSS ON THE APPLE CROP IN WESTERN NEW-YORK. Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 10.—A well known local business firm, an extensive handler of fruit products, is authority for the statement that heavy damage is being done to the apple crop in Western New-York by reason of the extreme hot weather now prevailing. The ground is covered with apples which have fallen from the trees, and it is too early to use for either canning or evaporating purposes, so that the fruit will prove a total loss.

ACCUSED OF VAGRANCY, HAS GOODLY SUM. Augustina Levin, thirty-two years old, who says she has no home, was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Court charged with vagrancy. The Magistrate sentenced the woman to three months on Blackwell's Island, but saw that she was suffering much from the heat, and sent her to Bellevue Hospital to recover. When the woman was searched at the hospital the attendants found \$40 in bills and \$20 in nickels and pennies in her possession. She refused to say anything concerning herself. Her condition is not serious.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY. For New-England, local rains and thunderstorms to-day, probably showers Sunday; light to fresh westerly winds. For Eastern New-York, local rains and thunderstorms in northern part, in southern portion to-day; Sunday fair; light to fresh westerly winds.

TRIBUTE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. Bar inch. 30.5. 90. 80. 70. 60. 50. 40. 30. 20. 10. 0. 10. 20. 30. 40. 50. 60. 70. 80. 90. 100.

ANOTHER DEFEAT IN FAIR ESTATE FIGHT. San Francisco, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Nettie R. Craven has again suffered defeat in her battle for the millions of the late Senator James G. Fair. A decision rendered by Judge Trout holds that she is not the widow of Fair, and is not entitled to any allowance from his estate. Judge Trout declared the pencil deeds and the alleged will, conveying to Mrs. Craven much of the late Senator's estate, were forgeries.

THE PASSING THROUG.

"It is all well enough for anti-expanalists to talk," said Mr. H. Whittier, of Chicago, at the Wall-st. Conservative Club, last evening, "and for the STUFF the conservative element—or as OF WHICH they were dubbed in a former generation—AMERICANS eration, the Peace-at-Any-Price party—to cry out against giving battle. The American people, and their ancestors before them, have always been ready for a righteous war, I fear, with the prospect of a great victory. But they have not been as keen as they might have been to inquire into the rights and justice of it, provided they were sure the fight was for a just cause. The American people, and their ancestors before them, have always been ready for a righteous war, I fear, with the prospect of a great victory. But they have not been as keen as they might have been to inquire into the rights and justice of it, provided they were sure the fight was for a just cause. 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