cording to the reading the new standard should not be enforced."

Province Paid Expenses.

"Who paid your expenses on the trip to New York?"

"The province did except the special train."

"I know. I asked you that to put you on record in fairness to yourself."

The witness further said that the route and profile of the railway line had not yet been adopted by the government so far as he knew.

All he had done in these negotiations he again asserted, was for the best interests of the province and in his actions he used his best judgment.

At the conclusion of his cross examination Mr. Bennett left hurriedly to catch the afternoon train to the south.

Mr. Walsh submitted a number of other letters and telegrams from the files of Mr. Minty which he placed in evidence. They were mostly letters from Minty to Clarke dealing with the organization of the A. & G. W. One of the letters indicated that Clarke was looking for a rake off from the sale of the bonds but Minty replied that such was impossible under the terms.

Another of the letters outlined the policy of organizing a construction company and a supply company subsidiary to the main company. It was 7 foolscap pages of typewritten copy long and ended: "I am afraid in my rush that I have not made myself clear."

This conclusion was received amid general laughter as Mr. Minty's lengthy style and long explanations had become a joke.

J. F. McMILLAN.

J. Franklin McMillan, manager of the Royal Bank was the last witness called. Mr. Walsh said to the court that the witness had afforded, as he had promised when on the witness stand before, the counsel every opportunity in the translation of cypher telegrams in connection with the A. & G. W. railway. He wished him now put on record that all the messages were properly decoded. To this Mr. McMillan testified.

The court then adjourned to meet in Winnipeg on Tuesday morning.

SEN. CLORAN BELLOWS AWAY

Unparliamentary Language Used in Describing a Senator.

Ottawa, April 22.—Hon. Frank Oliver's bill to amend the immigration act was given its third reading in the Senate today as was also Hon. Geo. P. Graham's bill authorizing branch lines to be leased by the I. C. R.

When Senator Belcourt's bill to amend the criminal code was called for second reading, Senator Belcourt stated that this was an important measure on which evidence should be taken and as there was not time to do this this session, he did not propose to press the bill. His object was to have the matter brought before the Trades Unions and the country and considered by them.

He stated that under sections 497 and 498 of the original code it was an offence for British subjects to conspire for restraint of trade. But these sections did not apply to members of Trade Unions. As the law stood Trade unions, foreign and Canadian, were entitled to exemption whether their members were citizens of Canada or not. Under the law Trades Unions, whether composed of British subjects or of foreigners, whoever chartered them, even those governed or controlled, were permitted, what no other two persons being British subjects are permitted to do in Canada.

There might be a Trades Union organized in Canada and controlled wholly by foreigners for the purpose of operating in Canada. There might be a Trades Union chartered in foreign country for the purpose of operating in Canada and the union chartered in a foreign country for the purpose of operating in Canada, and only partly controlled by British subjects, and yet these Trades Unions could claim the exemptions and benefits of sections 477 and 478 of the criminal code.

Senator Belcourt said there was genuine cause for alarm at this state of the law for the possible results which might happen to Canadian trade or industry through the operations of an organization controlled wholly from a foreign country which might seek to injure Canadian industry. Under the present law, an organization might be formed in a foreign country and call itself a Trade Union though it might not be so in fact, for the purpose especially of injuring a Canadian industry.

Senator Balcourt said that it was as much in the interest of the working man in Canada as of any other class of citizen that the law should be corrected, for working men were vitally interested in the promotion of the industries in Canada as were the people who put money into aCnadian industrial enterprises. Senator Power moved that the debate be adjourned.

Senator Cloran said that Senator Belcourt's bill had been on the order paper for weeks against the interests of the country and of the working men of Canada organized legally and lawfully. It stood as a reward to every man in Canada who wielded a pick or a shovel. Senator Power raised a point of order. Senator Cloran said that Senator Power was trying to interfere with his liberty of speech. Senator Power said he was not trying to interfere with anyone's liberty of speech. He was trying to adjourn discussions so that there might be more liberty of speech when the matter came up again and there were more members of the senate present.

Senator Cloran declared that the debate should not be adjourned as the bill stood on the order paper as a blot against the Lberal workmen of Canada.

Senator Power sad that Senator word bellows was unparliamentary and should be withdrawn. His honor, the speaker, agreed that the word was unparliamentary and appealed to the senators to keep within rules. He asked Senator Cloran not to insist on his right to discuss the motion if adjournment suggesting that there could be a little fuller discussion when the bill next came up.

Senator Cloran said he would agree to this if Senator Power would withdraw the word "bellows." Senator Power said he would cheerfully do so. Senator Power's motion to adjourn the debate was adopted.

WITH THE FARMERS

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Chicago, Ills., April 22.—The wheat market acted in accordance with the "tip" given in this column this morning. Big concerns in the trade absorbed the offerings and the local talent added to their lines. Result advances of ⅞ cents for May today and one cent July and September. Early in the day appearances were against the bulls, in fact it looked as if the session would become an affair of the bears. The Northwest, however, soon started buying on the cold weather up there, in which Charles Leads, Marfield Tearse, and the heavy concern led. The Bartlett-Patten September longs, the local talent and the southwest followed the early buying. The latter section sent many complaints of insects and these advices were accompanied in nearly every instance with buying orders. Many of these complaints came from Kansas. Montreal furnished a piece of news which caused the bears eyes to bulge out with astonishment, but this information was in the hands of only two houses in the trade. Vessel room for an additional million bushels of wheat was chartered there this week by American and Canadian exporters, mking in all engagements for four million bushels for May-June shipments. The taking of these vessel room shows there is an export demand and that considerable wheat is to be sent out this week before another crop is available. There was considerable talk of an improved demand off cash wheat, but this condition was not in evidence at Chicago. Millers were buyers of the cash article in a limited trade, but they wanted only contract or near contract wheat.

Corn—Upturns of ⅞ to ¾ cents were made in corn and the trade was one of strength. Cash sales were larger at 250,000 bushels for the day. An early advance was brought about by the covering by shorts coupled with small offerings. A local elevator concern was also a bidder. The selling was scattered.

Oats—May oats closed unchanged at 42 cents, July a shade higher, just under 40 cents, while September ta its best point showed fair gain at 38¾ to ⅞ cents. Cash oats showed heaviness, while corn was strong. Provisions—Rather a good trade occurred in hog products and the feeling prevailing was quite firm. Offerings moderate and demand quite active. Shorts covered freely at the outset, with scattered buying on stop-loss orders, influence chiefly by the light hog run here and through the west and advance of 10 to 17 cents in price for the same realizing by holders at the improvement in values brought about recessions. But the late trade was firm

Winnipeg, April 22.—Liverpool came lower, but the market was apparently over-sold to some extent. News from the winter wheat country was bullish and the fact that the entire wheat belt of the Canadian West has been subjected during the night to from 12 to 15 degrees of frost, was not without effect. There was a moderate cash demand on the part of the members with eastern milling connections and a good many shorts covered. Export was out of the question, as British buyers backed away badly. The advance of the day was ½ for April, ⅝ for May, to ¾ for July and October unchanged. The American markets were all stronger, with a fair amount of trading. The advance in Chicago was ⅝ to ⅞ for May, 1 to 1⅛ for July and 1 cent for September. In Minneapolis the advance was ⅛ to 1 cent for May, ½ to ⅝ for July and 1 cent for September. In Winnipeg the oat market receded slightly and was very dull.

Winnipeg cash prices—No. 1 Northern, 1.01¼; No. 2 Northern, 99¼; No. 3 Northern, 97¼; No. 4, 93¾; rejected 1-1 Northern, 97; rejected 1-2 Northern, 95½; rejected 2-1 Northern, 95½; rejected 2-2 Northern, 94.

Oats—No. 2 white, 33⅝.

Barley—No. 4, 44

Winnipeg options: Wheat—April 1.01; May 1.00⅝, 1.01¼; July 1.01⅝, 1.02¼; October 94.

Oats—April 33¾, May 34; July 35⅞, 35¾.

American options: Chicago—May 1.08¼, 1.08¾; July 1.01⅞, 1.02½; September 99¾, 1.00¼.

Minneapolis—May 1.07¼, 1.07¾; July 1.08, 1.08⅝; September 99¾, 1.00¾.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 22.—Speculators made a "big noise" on the hog market today. One of them was responsible for a $9.50 top, but that did not indicate the market. The next highest sale was 9.40 and early trade on shipping account was on a $9.30 to 9.35 basis.

A wild market and anywhere from 10 to 25 cents higher. Not enough cattle arrived to make a market and few were wanted. The close was 10 to 35 lower than last week.

Hogs—Receipts 8,000. Choice heavy 9.25 to 9.50; butchers, 9.30 to 9.40 light mixed, 9.20 to 9.25; choice light, 9.10 to 9.20; heavy packing, 9.25 to 9.35; good to choice pigs 8.07 to 9.00.

Cattle—Receipts 1,500. Choice prime steers, 8.25 to 8.60; good to choice beef cows, 5.75 to 7.25; good to choice heifers, 6.65 to 7.75; good to choice calves, 7.75 to 8.40; selected feeders, 6.75 to 7.00.

Sheep—Receipts 4,000. Good to choice clipped lambs, 9.15 to 9.60; good to choice wethers, 7.75 to 8.51; good to choice yearlings, 7.90 to 8.35; good to choice ewes, 7.54 to 7.75; good to choice lambs, 9.65 to 9.90.

Moonument to Tecumseh.

Toronto, April 20—That a public subscription list should be inaugurated for the erection of a monument to the Indian chief, Tecumseh, the same to be unveiled in 1912, the centenary of the war in which he played such a great part, is the suggestion of F. O. Loft, a prominent representative of the Six Nation Indians.

PRINCE RUPERT NOW TAKING ON SOME AIRS

Will Have a Mayor and Aldermen in May—Very Rapid Progress—A Great Mineral Region in the North

Prince Rupert, April 20.—This remarkable little town is preparing for a great event in May. The site three years ago was the wildest kind of a forest, inhabited by howling wolves, black bears and Indians who had never seen a white man, except an occasional mild-eyed missionary. In a month Prince Rupert is about to bud forth into a real, live city. Four years ago a forest primeval by the waters of the northern aPcific and separated from Alaska by a canal; one year ago in a sufficiently primitive state to permit of a full-sized deer bounding carelessly along the main street of the town. Today a city of five thousand inhabitants. Settlement has gone ahead at such a remarkable stride that we wonder curiously what will happen when we awaken in a morning in May to find ourselves an incorporated city with a regulation Mayor and Alderman. The western spirit of progression, and an unshaken faith in its future, are making Prince Rupert what it is, and what we intend it to be—the greatest city on the Pacific coast.

Fruits and Cereals.

What the officials and engineers of the G.T.P. were considering the projected route of the new Transcontinental there was much speculation as to the fertility of the land beyond the Yellowhead Pass, and the innumerable valleys oetween the Pass and Kanien Island. That has now been practically demonstrated by the few early settlers who had the courage and forsight, under tremendous difficulties, to go into different sections along the line of the projected railway and take up land. There labors have already been rewarded, for last year settlers carried samples into Prince Rupert of most remarkable-looking fruit grown to a state of perfection i nlhe valleys. They brought in also products of mixed farming oats and barley that would easily rival the products of any other part of the Canadian west.

The Bulkley Valley.

Last summer I took a trip up the Skeena River, and on into the magnificent Bulkley Valley. During the preceding month, and under the most extraordinary difficulties, no less than forty agricultural machines had been taken into the interior. In these valleys are hundreds of thousands of acres of rich farming lands. The climate is much like that of Ontario, except that, on account of its proximity to the Pole, the summer days are extremely long, beginning at 2 a. m., and the daylight lasting until 10 and 11 o'clock at night.

After leaving the coast range of mountains, and less than a hundred miles from Prince Rupert, the chain of valleys commences. One can go up the Skeena River as far as Hazleton on most comfortable river boats. From Hazleton the present mode of travelling into the interior is on horseback, and most interesting travelling it is.

Redmen Are Not Friendly.

The first valley approached is the Lekelse, then the Copper, and then he now famous Kispiox Valley, which lies at the head of the Skeena River, and which is a veritable garden of beauty. Further in is the ass Valley, still in the hands of the redmen, who, so far, have shown anything but a friendly spirit. They, naturally, resent the persistent invasion of the white man. They still, apparently, remember the fact that several tribes of their blood were forced off Kanien Island to permit of the great railway finding a terminal and making a white man's town, and they seem determined to try to hold what they have in the Nass Valley. Some people predict trouble in the future, but the wiser and older inhabitants aver that the redman of the northern forests is as the redman of the days of Columbus. He can be won over by a string of beads and a few gaudy rags. From information gained from several venturesome explorers of thorough reliability, this last valley, the Nass, will prove to be the greatest garden of them all.

Great Coal Deposits.

The railway will open up the Telkwa and Bulkley, passing east from the Skeena River. In this section are quantities of open grazing land and vast deposits of coal. The last great valley which the Transcontinental will open up is the celebrated Nechaco, close to which is located the new town of Fort George. Fort George is at present reached by stage, and is situated about half way between Prince Rupert and Edmonton. As the railway is already completed a hundred miles west of Edmonton and a hundred miles east of Rupert, it is surmised that Fort George will be the connecting link of the mountain section of the G. T. P. After the experience of the few pioneer farmers who have spent a couple of years in the valleys, one can easily picture how great the influx will be when the railway is completed.

Already land speculators have been at work and thousands of acres have been bought from the British Columbia Government. These speculators have only to wait a year or two in order to make a good fortune. A bona fide settler going in to pre-empt a section will, of course, experience some difficulties, and will have to do a certain amount of pioneer work, such as clearing his land, if it be timbered, and raising the necessities of life. When, however, the railway opens up a market for his products, he will have his land cleared and find himself in a position to sell to a waiting market.

Where None Goes Hungry.

It is a familiar saying in this northern country that it is a land in which no one can starve—unless from choice. The streams and lakes are almost overflowing with the most delicious fish. In the Skeena, in the salmon season, one has but to stoop from the shore, and, with a handkerchief cowering the hand to prevent it from being slippery, one can at any time grasp as large a salmon as one can hold. Game is most plentiful in the woods. These, with clear water and a fertile soil, would surely gratify the heart's desire. There are already a few towns and a number of Hudson's Bay Company posts through the interior, the latter having for years been the headquarters of prospectors and trappers.

A Great Mining Region.

The mineral wealth has been scarcely understood by eastern Canadians. The Americans of the western States have had faith in the country from the first, and are at present on the road to make huge fortunes out of Canadian possessions. Several of the Portland Canal copper mines are listed stocks on the exchanges of the big western cities. At the head of Portland Canal, close to the Alaskan boundary, and within only a hundred miles of Rupert, mines have been opened up that will, in the estimation of the west, surpass Cobalt by far. In the course of the coming season, Mackenzie and Mann will commence operations on their new line, which will run into that bright new mining town, Stewart. Already Seattle and San Francisco firms have formed mining syndicates. That vast country lying to the north of the line of railway is believed to contain untold wealth. Rich strikes have this spring been made near Hazelton which have changed the views of the most pessimistic.

Much has been said and written about the climate of this new town. Without doubt, the whole Pacific coast is subject to rainy seasons, but that has not prevented the growth and success of Vancouver, so why should it retard Prince Rupert, which has additional advantages over the southern city? The weather that has prevailed here during the past four months would satisfy the most persistent weather kicker. During December, January and February few Prince Rupertites took the trouble to burden themselves with an overcoat.

WILL ATTACH TWO SCIENTISTS.

Attorneys for Dr. Hyde, Accused of Murder, Make Discoveries.

Kansas City, Mo., April 20.—Detectives working for the defence of Dr. B. C. Hyde, charged with the murder of Colonel Thomas H. Swope, the Kansas City millionaire philanthropist, declare today that they have made two important discoveries that will have a bearing on the case.

One is, they declare, that Col. Swope was a habitual user of strychnine, unlimited by medical advice. The other is that Prof. Haines and Prof. Hektoen, the Chicago scientists who are relied on by the prosecution to prove that Swope met his death through poison, have been almost constantly in the employ of the state of Illinois as witnesses in murder cases for years past.

When the case started, the attorneys for Hyde attacked Haines and Hektoen as professional witnesses. They are willing to admit today that their attack is based on the discoveries of their detectives that Haines and Hektoen have been acting as professional witnesses in murder cases. As such they will contend, it has been the business of the two scientists to discover traces of poison and to endeavor to show that men have been murdered. Such men, the defence will contend, are not impartial witnesses, such as scientists making the analysis of the organs of a man suspected of having met his death through poison should be.

The fact that Swope used strychnine, the defence will endeavor to establish through Pear Keller, a nurse employed by the Swopes. It has been declared that Swope took a tonic which contained a small amount of strychnine. The defence claims to have discovered, and will endeavor to prove that the quantity of strychnine in this tonic was greater than the chemists have declared it contained. Through the nurse they will endeavor to show that Col. Swope took unusually large quantities of this "tonic."

Since the evidence of Dr. Hyde is all of a circumstantial variety, the defence declares that circumstantial evidence tending in any way to undermine the evidence of the state will have more importance than in many cases in which a man is on trial for his life.

Dr. Hyde continues to appear undisturbed by the proceedings against him, and is not disquieted by the efforts to connect him with the death of Colonel Swope.

NAVAL BILL ADVANCED.

Passes Through Committee Stage With Minor Amendments.

Ottawa, April 19—After one day's recurrence of the long drawn out naval debate of some weeks ago, the government's naval bill was put through committee stage today and stands for its third reading tomorrow.

The debate today which occurred in committee of the whole when a member can speak as often as he chooses, was confined largely to clauses 4 and 18.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier accepted an amendment to the former, suggested by Mr. Borden, which made the clause more to the liking of the Conservative members of the House.

The fight on clause 18 resolved itself for a time into a duel between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden. To Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden. Towards the end, Mr. Fielding took a hand. Mr. Borden showed no disposition to recede from the opinion that in time of war the Canadian navy should pass automatically to the British admiralty, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues maintained with equal vigor that Canadian control was essential. No amendment was offered to this clause which was finally allowed to pass.

Headway was then made with the remaining clauses of the bill and after it was reported the House went into supply on the estimates of the public works department.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bradbury, the minister said that work would be commenced without delay on the new pier at Winnipeg beach.

Prairie Fires Near Regina.

Regina, Sask., April 19—Large prairie fires have been burning south of the city for the past two days. Today, however, with the help of the Mounted police, the fires were got under control. Beyond the damage to hay, no very serious damage has so far been reported.

Charter for Mono Railway.

Quebec, April 19.—The Quebec and Island of Orleans Railway is applying to the legislature for a charter for a mono railway across the river into the city.

LANDSLIDE DISASTER MUCH EXAGGERATED

Only Three Men Were Killed and Ten Injured in Accident on National Transcontinental in Quebec—Workmen on Construction Ballast Train Precipitated into Lake by Sink Hole.

Montreal, Que., April 19.—Private details received today by officials of the McDonald and O'Brien contracting firm show that the recent disaster at Coocoo Cache was not nearly so serious as earlier despatches made it appear. According to official report there were three men killed and ten injured in the accident. The dead men have not as yet been identified but it is known that there were two Poles and an Italian working on the construction gang.

Eleven others were seriously injured, two having their legs broken, while others had lesser injuries. They were all taken to the company's hospital north of La Tuque, and looked after. It is not thought that any of them will die.

According to a report received by H. Downey, superintendent for Messrs. McDonld and O'Brien here, the accident occurred early on Monday morning at an unnamed lake near Coocoo Cache. A construction ballast train was going out to work with a gang of about eighty men on board. The end of the lake is crossed by a viaduct of broken stones and sand, over the shallow water at the end the viaduct running about twelve feet above the water.

As the train was running over it a "sink-hole" suddenly developed and dropped about 150 feet off the embankment into the lake precipitating six cars of the train into the lake.

About fifty men were thrown into the water and tangled up with the wreckage. But as the water was not very deep most of them got out without injury. The two Poles and the Italian were crushed to death under one of the cars, while the others who were injured were caught in the tangled mass, none of them being drowned.

NEST OF MOURNING DOVE.

Confused With That of Passenger Pigeon.

Boston, Mass., April 20.—Dr. Clifton F. Hodge of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., who is at the head of the movement to preserve the American wild pigeon or passenger pigeon from extinction, received today from Middlemiss, Ont., a nest supposed to be that of one of the rare birds.

The nest, however, proved to be that of a mourning dove and the claimant for the $1,000 reward offered for the discovery of the first nest loses. The sender of the nest would have lost the reward any way, even if his find had been a passenger pigeon's nest, because it is expressly stated as a stipulation that the nest must be undisturbed until Dr. Hodge sees it. The fact that the nest was that of a mourning dove leads Dr. Hodge to believe that the first nest reported from Ontario is also the nest of a mourning dove, because the second nest came from the same section of the country, which indicates that mourning doves and not passenger pigeons are nesting there.

The mourning dove usually lays two eggs in a nest less than ten feet from the ground, while the passenger pigeon ordinarily lays one in a nest much higher up in the tree.

BIG HATS IN THEATRES

Ladies Must Remove Them, Magistrate Decides.

London, April 20.—Henry Curtis Bennett, a Bow street Magistrate, today ruled that the proprietor and management of a theatre has the right to eject women patrons who refuse to remove their large hats.

The action had been instituted by Mrs. Blanche Eardley, the authoress, who charged Frank Curzon, manager of the Prince of Wales Theatre, with a technical assault. Mrs. Eardley attended a matinee wearing an enormous hat. A man seated just behind her insisted upon the removal of the hat. She was irritated by the man's manner and refused to take off her hat. Curzon was appealed to and Mrs. Eardley was called into the corridor and when she remained firm in her refusal to remove the hat he would not permit her to return to her seat. In dismissing the case the Magistrate declared that Curzon had acted admirably and in the interest of theatre-goers.

OPPOSITION TO FRANCHISE

Fight on in Regina Over Granting Street Railway Franchise.

Regina, Sask., April 20.—With the Lord's Day Alliance and the Trades and Labor council definitely lined up in opposition to the granting of a street railway franchise to J. W. Deacon O'Grady and other Winnipeg financiers, there appears to be a very likelihood to be a strong fight for or the passing of the street railway by law, which is to be voted on May 6. Public opinion in Regina has been strongly in favor of public ownership of utilities and with an estimated profit of over $50,000 on the city's water works and lighting department, for the present year, there is a growing feeling against the granting of the proposed franchise. The advocates of public ownership have formed a strong committee to conduct a strong fight against the by-law.

BEAVER COLONY ON FARM.

In Saskatchewan, Industrious Animal is Becoming Nuisance.

Regina, Sask., April 20.—Complaints are being received by the provincial agricultural department of injury done in many districts owing to the industry of the beaver colonies, which are stringently protected by the legislature. Farmers in the Oxbow district have approached the government to take steps to deal with the matter. The Souris river at that point being much infested by these animals, where hundreds of which have formed a colony on the farm of W. E. Christmas. The matter is now receiving the attention of the department.

See the Massey-Harris Mower before buying elsewhere.

SHACKLETON IN OTTAWA

The Antarctic Explorer is Much Pleased With Canada.

Ottawa, April 17.—Sir Ernest Shackleton, the man who went furthest south, has only been in Canada three days, but he has already inbibed the Canada microbe, and he may next time he breaks from the beaten paths, go west instead of south.

The British explorer was the recipient of an address from the St. George's society of Ottawa. A meeting was held in the city hall on Saturday and in the course of his reply, which was characteristically humorous, he said that the Canadian microbe had got into his blood, and that he might go west instead of south. In private conversation, he added that a two years crop of western wheat field might do him more good in liquidation of his debts than in any number of lecture tours.

Col. White of the North West Mounted Police wanted to engage Sir Ernest as a member of that force, but that suggestion had to be left over for the present at least. The man who got farthest south admitted that nothing would please him beter than to aid in the development of the farthest north, so far as Canada is concerned.

MR. ASQUITH MUST ASK KING TO CREATE PEERS

Augustine Birrell Sees No Other Alternative—Liquor Interests Raising Great Outcry Over New License Duties, Which Will Now Be Collected.

London, April 21.—Mr. Augustine Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, addressing a meeting in London last night, virtually revealed Mr. Asquith's intention to ask the King to create new peers to override the House of Lords if that chamber rejected the veto resoution, by declaring that he knew of no other plan whereby the desired end could be attained. The government may now proceed to collect the long overdue arrears of the income tax, the House of Commons having by majorities averaging 85 sanctioned the vexatious budget resolutions and passed the first reading of the financial bill which will carry the budget resolutions into effect.

There is now no further prospect of the budget being defeated. The liquor interests are raising a great outcry against the greatly increased burdens placed upon the licensed houses. Many big breweries, owning numerous public houses will be seriously affected by the increased license duties as to be faced with the possible inability to pay interest upon their ordinary shares. Formerly $300 was the maximum duty of a licensed house, but under Mr. Lloyd-George's bill they will be increased in many cases to $5,000.

An additional difficulty is presented through those securing licenses having to pay twice within a few months, both for the last end for the current year.

Sued in Place of Brother.

Port Arthur, April 19—The assize court was occupied all day with W. Armson vs. Redden, in which the plaintiff sought $10,000 for the alienation of his wife's affectins. The jury found for the defendant. The evidence indicated that Joseph Redden, a well-to-do and respectable citizen was being sued for damages in place of his brother, A. M. Redden, who is a human wreck. Joe Campon, charged with perjury for having sworn when on trial before Magistrate O'Brien at Fort William, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, that he was married to Mary Sweet. Campon pleaded guilty and received a five year sentence, Justice Latchford commenting severely on crime of perjury as undermining foundations of justice.

New Car Lines for Toronto.

Toronto, April 20—City Engineer Rust, announced that the city's share of the cost of the new railway lines which Rust recommends the city apply to the Ontario railway board to compel the street railway to build, will be $1,170,000. The city must pay for the substructure and necessary street widenings. The company's share would be only $500,000. If the city accepted the railway's offer of new lines the cost to the city would be only half a million.

Woman Jumps From Cliff.

St. John, April 19.—A woman, aged sixty-five, leaped from the cliff into the St. John river above the Reversable falls. The body was recovered. It is unidentified.

Drowned on Truro Dam.

Truro, N.S., April 20.—Alfred McLeod, aged 27, was drowned in the Union Dam. A punt in which he had a lumber camp outfit capsized.

Mark Twain Dying.

Redding, Conn., April 20—Mark Twain failed rapidly this morning. It was stated he might not live out the day.

FORTY MINERS KILLED IN EXPOSION IN MINE.

Birmingham, Ala., April 20—An explosion took place in the mine at Mulga, belonging to the Birmingham Coal and Iron company, and between 25 and 40 men at work at the time are beieved to have been killed. Rescuing parties are now working in the hope of reaching some of the men, who may not have been killed. Great excitement prevails in the mining camp at Mulga, many women and children being around the mine mouth.

Massey-Harris Binder, the world's favorite, has a frame built like a bridge.

FOSTER'S WEATHER FORECAST.

Cold Dip and Short Hot Spell During Last of Month.

Washington, D.C. Apr. 23—Last bulletin gave forecasts of a disturbance to cross the continent 12 to 16—warm wave 11 to 15, and cool wave 14 to 18. This disturbance was expected to develop greatest intensity on western parts of the continent and to lose force as it progresses eastward. Unusually cool weather was expected to follow the storm centre, reaching meridian 90 about 16 and eastern sections a day or two later.

Next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about 17, across Pacific slope about 18, great central valleys 19 to 21, eastern sections 22. In connection with this disturbance a warm wave will cross the Pacific slope about 17, great central valleys 19, eastern sections 21, and a cool wave will cross Pacific slope about 20, great central valleys 22, eastern sections 24. This disturbance will be preceded by unusually cool weather with frosts as far south as sometimes occurs at this season. The five days' temperature centering on the warm wave of the disturbance will average below normal but temperatures will not remain down long after the storm passes. The forces of this disturbance will increase as it approaches eastern section, and the eastern provinces and eastern states will get the most intense part of it. Not much rain during the four or five days this storm centre will be crosing the continent.

Another disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 21, across Pacific slope by close of 22, great central valleys 23 to 25, eastern sections 26. In connection with this disturbance a warm wave will cross Pacific slope about 21, great central valleys 23, eastern sections 25 and a cool wave will cross Pacific slope about 24, great central valleys 26, eastern section 28. Temperatures of this disturbance will average above normal and rainfall below. The storms will not be great but will develop more than average intensity. The warm wave will cause very high temperatures one or two days and the great central valleys in the states will be calling for more rain.

Last half of April will bring, most of the time, crop weather favorable to corn planting in middle latitudes and the sowing of oats farther north. While floods may be expected in a few small sections an excess of rainfall will not be the rule in the states, and corn should be planted with the expectation that rainfall of the crop season will be less than usual. In the states the potatoes will lprobably be a short crop and they should be planted only on low or bottom land. Canadian weather will not be similar to that of the States and in Canada planting and sowing should be for an average season of crop-weather.

Those who can rise an hour before the sun early may have a good view of the comet which will seem to back away fro mthe sun. Don't get excited about this unusual visitor. Remember that the human race has inherited a fear of comets probably because in remote ages some comet, perhaps our moon, came unconfortably close to our earth. Halley-over a rough, table on the 1 P. clock while the twilight was ing in, and said: "You give me a write pencil. He show you heap coal lie—away by shore Wolf bay." He then drew a intricate diagram of the unknown country, taking the curious crowd around him through valley after until he landed them at the spot. Nine out of ten of his hearers were sceptical. This spring a firm have cinched the exact spot. A syndicate has been formed capitalized at three million dollars already coal is lying on the waiting to be shipped to the

A Unique City.

Prince Rupert still stands out as the most unique city of the North American continent. Even yet, at certain times the whales flounder about the harbor the G.T.P. When the new arrivals off the steamship at the Prince Rupert dock he is usually informed within first five minutes that the town has several excellent grills. If he is interested he is further informed that last year the town was dry. The wide open. As he wanders up Main aimlessly he is usually taken in hand by an old resident—of a couple of years growth—and led to a high point of the townsite where the following invariably takes place. "See that mountain peak across the ocean—it's Asia, but it's really only Portland Canal, the white clouds settling around the mountain? That's one of the Islands of Alaska. We're living in a city within beckoning distance of Alaska. We have a sun shining in winter, close on midnight in June. The shortest known route to the Orient. We're going to be the biggest city on the Pacific coast." Such is the optimism of the young city's early settlers.

Daylight at 11 p.m.

The exceptional long days of summer change the whole mode of living here, as viewed by an Easterner. The and clear daylight has arrived at 3 and one walks along the street in daylight at eleven o'clock at night. As a consequence is that in the summer the Prince Ruperite sleeps but once, eats five meals a day. The grills are really very good ones with French or foreign chefs—are doing a rushing business at one a.m. People are having their last supper. The grill owners are making money, naturally, by working two days' meals into one. Furthermore they have the asset of a bracing system acquainted with germs or other Killers of older cities.

There is a peculiar and strong balance here between the Japanese, Northern British Columbia Indian and settler, who is usually the Scotch. I will tell you that they are friends and the same race.

In the canneries scattered along the coast to Alaska, Indians, Japs, Chinese work from daylight to dark. A peculiar feature of the canneries is that each nationality has a particular work and never by any chance engages in any other.

Money in Sweepings.

Until this spring, Prince Rupert was a dry town, the only public house being to the north and in the placer section. Up here a few publicans and hotel keepers have retired rich. The

PRINCE RUPERT I GROWING VERY

It Has Now 5,000 People, N Double Number in Sep City of Daylight—In Su Rises at 2 a.m. and 11 p.m.

Prince Rupert, April 18—T new city high up on the coa ish Columbia is this spring ing the Dawson City rush of ago. The people pouring in are of a more permanent than the goldseekers. Here is tied up in substantial tow agricultural lands, in the Buckley valley, and in the monds of the Queen Char lands. In September last th tion of Prince Rupert was t and. In April this year thousand.

People of the Western S awakening to the fact that are awaiting claimants in t opened country of Norther Columbia. Residents of Sea land, and San Francisco a land in all directions. There Canadians here, and we ea each crowded steamship for rivals, for natually we want things cinched by Canadi Metlakla Indians, who, in of last year, swarmed the are now being forced back forests of their ancestors. of civilization has become for the redman. And, by the Indians of this northern are, on the whole, a fine lo They are reliable, sympath wonderfully intelligent.

Coal on the Islands

Last spring, when the f came to Prince Rupert of t tic coal deposits on the Qu lotte islands, scepticism was on many sides. At that people had ventured to cross and always treacherous Paci into the real possibilities o lands. There were no stea sing, and if you cared to life in a sailboat of even l you found you were far less in a frail canoe, which m chances crossing Lake Onta cember. One morning earl spring of last year, old Big Indian from the Queen Ch lands, arrived in Prince Rup ing made the perilous trip a Indian could.

Now, Big Sail had mad friends in Prince Rupert. He paid good money for his ot and he had spent many ne forgotten evenings listening heard-of ecstasy to the musi cheap and half worn-out ph Gratitude was always Big S suit, and he had taken the trip across the sea in orde some of his good friends w the coal deposits in the inte certain island. He told the some wonderful machinery w been quietly smuggled in th of the islands by some "big man." And then the big In ed over a rough, table on the P. clock while the twilight w ing in, and said: "You give a write pencil. He show y heap coal lie—away by shore Wolf bay." He then drew a tricate diagram of the unkno try, taking the curious crowd around him through valley af until he landed them at the spot. Nine out of ten of his were sceptical. This spring firm have cinched the exact A syndicate has been form italized at three million dol already coal is lying on t waiting to be shipped to the

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KIND OF SETTLERS WEST IS ATTRACTING.

Ottawa, April 21—Hon. F. Oliver has received a telegram from W. J. White, inspector of agencies for the immigration department, stating that in the past two days 150 passengers have ticketed at St. Paul, Minn., for Canada, where they intend to settle. These people have no less than $200,000 divided between them.

Here is the text of a telegram which is dated from St. Paul, April 20: "There passed this office today and ticketed here from one locality in Missouri, twenty families comprising sixty people, for Ochre River, Manitoba. They were a splendid lot, taking with them ten car loads of effects valued at $18,000. They had also $70,000 in cash. Some have purchased land and others intend to homestead on the representation of some leaders who selected the location.

"Over two hundred registered at this office today seeking information about Central Canada. In addition to the Missouri party, 60 others were ticketed to different points in Central Canada, taking with them $65,000, one man having $25,000. In the past two days 150 have been ticketed from here with a total value of nearly $200,000 This kind of movement has been going on all spring, most of the trains for Canada go out in two or three sections, and special trains are going every day."