

Calendar for May, 1909.

MOON'S PHASES. Full Moon 5d. 8m. 3a. m. Last Quarter 12h. 5a. 46m. p. m. New Moon 19h. 9a. 42m. s. m. First Quarter 26h. 9a. 28m. p. m.

Table with columns: Day of Week, Sun Rises, Sun Sets, Moon Rises, Moon Sets, High Water, Low Water. Rows for days of the month from Sat 1 to Sat 31.

(Continued from first page).

roses blazed back at the crimson sunsets.

But the sound of spades reminded our curiosity in the present, and behold, just as the ingenious Neapolitan avant predicted, his swarthy shovellers struck stone only two feet below the soil of a thousand years' accumulation.

Already wonderful things had been found some years before in those tombs which had been opened to the north of the ancient city. These we remembered to have seen, particularly an early painting in the Naples Museum, of the victorious and fully armed Samnite warriors being welcomed home by their wives.

Subsequent visits were to show us where over four hundred feet of this great central road had been uncovered.

It is some thirty-six feet wide, composed of huge polygonal blocks that have the same return appearance so characteristic of the streets of Pompeii, while its stepping stones are splendidly preserved.

Coin, bronzes, terra-cottas, and architectural fragments are being turned up every day. Among these is a singularly beautiful strip of cornice some ten feet long, bearing five finely modeled lions' heads and floral spirals.

These preserve their original colored surface, red and light brown, perfectly, and there is no doubt but that a frieze of this sort formed part of the cornice that crowned the Temple of Neptune.

Perhaps the greatest finds have been made along the lines of archaic and prehistoric weapons, bronzes, jewelry, gods, inscribed stones and the like, recently unearthed in front of the adjoining misnamed Basilica, which, of course, is no Basilica at all, but a later temple, probably erected for the worship of dual gods.

Hereabouts we lingered long into the afternoon, now and then creeping out of the sun into the shade of these columns that have lent their hospitality for 2,500 years, or strolling over to the majestic Temple della Pace, built by the Romans, tracing on our way the site of their amphitheatre, and afterwards walking along the top of the south side of the ancient town walls of travertine, almost preserved in their entirety.

A remarkable view of the temple is obtained from the terrace of the tower on the southeastern corner, and from the little bridge over the Capo di Fiumi, a brisk little stream just outside the Porta della Giustizia, you look down the rush flanked borders towards the sea, where a castle like villa stands forth to keep the old city away.

One is loath to tear himself away from Pæstum's enchantment, but long before the rumbling train had sped back with its ever-present burden of tourists, Constantino, ever intent on getting home in good season, had packed the luncheon things, and everything for the return was made ready. Sunset found us back in Eboli, whose twelve thousand citizens were awaiting forth for their evening promenade. But it was with them in the flesh it was in spirit that we were still at Pæstum, whose yellow temples blushed with the setting sun and then left nothing but a blue mist to greet the evening. The cool wind of night were mingled with the perfume of the jessamine, but above all sweet odors was the fragrance of the gardens we dreamed of, the gardens of Pæstum, Dead City of Roses.

GARDNER TRAIL.

Voice Strong Objections.

After a strenuous day's discussion, the house got into committee of supply about eleven o'clock Friday night, May 14th, and proceeded to put through estimates. As nearly all the items appertaining to services already criticised progress was rapid. Even the finance minister seemed satisfied with the speed with which the money was voted.

On motion to go into supply, made early in the afternoon, the International Waterways Treaty was brought under review by Mr. O. A. McGrath of Medicine Hat, who

Pains in the Back

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid or stagnant condition of the kidneys or liver, and are a warning that it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so important is a healthy action of these organs. They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and sometimes by gloomy foreboding and despondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble, and became so weak I could scarcely get around. I took medicine without benefit, and finally decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first bottle I felt so much better that I continued its use, and six bottles made me a new woman. When my little girl was a baby, she could not keep anything on her stomach, but we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas Harris, Waldenburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures kidney and liver troubles, relieves the back, and builds up the whole system.

protested against the arrangement made to refer to the use of the water of the St. Mary and Milk rivers. Mr. Boyce explained the unfairness of the rider attached by the U. S. Senate regarding the waters at the "Soo," and Mr. Lancaster dealt with the appropriation at Niagara. It was a discussion full of interest and instruction, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier was fain to admit that with the spirit which prompted the speech no fault could be found. But the prime minister seemed to put his foot in it when he resented the "interference" of the Ontario government in the matter, as Mr. L. Borden was able to point out that not only was the province directly interested as a separate owner, but the prime minister had at the outset conceded Ontario's inherent interest by instructing the commissioners to confer with the Ontario government during the progress of the negotiations.

WATERWAYS TREATY.

Mr. McGrath (Con., Alberta) upon the motion to go into supply reviewed the history of the International Waterways treaty. He claimed that the United States representatives had dominated the Canadians in the international commission. This was because the United States government had appointed scientific engineers, while the Canadian government had selected lawyers, newspapermen and political hacks. A good appointment was Dr. W. F. King, chief astronomer, who for reasons best known to himself soon retired. He dealt severely with the situation at Niagara Falls; it appeared as though the American section had hypothesized the Canadian section. The doctrine of equal benefits had been ignored. The United States would get 66 per cent of the power generated although that country owned only 20 per cent of the water.

Mr. Boyce (W. Algoma), referring to the situation at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, said that neither in the definitive treaty which followed it, nor in the treaty of Ghent of 1814, was there any line of demarcation drawn in the communicating waterways between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. Not until the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1843 were the boundaries at this point provided for.

Finally the treaty of 1908 empowered the International Waterways commissioners to fix and mark the boundary between its intersection with the St. Lawrence river and the mouth of the Pigeon river. The discussion of the treaty by the United States senate resulted in the addition of a rider declaring that there should be "no interference with existing territorial or riparian rights in the water or in the land covered by water," at the falls of the St. Mary's river. This ambiguous stipulation might be perfectly harmless as it dealt with conditions already existing. But Senator Smith, of Michigan, claimed to have secured large concessions for United States interests now and in the future. He asserted before the senate and its committee on foreign relations that the larger part of Lake Superior lay to the south of the international boundary and that two-thirds of the watershed contribution to Lake Superior came from the United States. Therefore, he said, the water power on the St. Mary's river should be divided by the proportion of two for the United States and one for Canada. As a matter of fact the watershed of the St. Mary's river was about 30,700 square miles in Ontario and 17,820 square miles in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. The International Waterways commission, moreover, had recommended that the two countries should have equal rights in the water for power purposes.

THE SENATE RIDER

Hon. Mr. Haggart—"What is your opinion of the rider?"

"It purports to be for the preservation of public and private riparian rights, but that I believe to be a fiction as the treaty itself is supposed to settle those two questions," said

Mr. Boyce. "How can we accept a rider based on arguments absolutely contrary to the unanimous findings of the commission appointed by the two governments? The object of the treaty will be defeated if this government recommends the acceptance of the rider with this rider attached."

Mr. Boyce explained that the reason which prompted Senator Smith to hold out for the addition of this rider was to protect the interests of the Chandler-Danbar company. This company had, as riparian owners, presented a claim against the United States government for damages sustained through the lease by that government to the Ontario-Michigan power company of more than half the flow of the river. Since then, however, the United States government had extinguished the Chandler-Danbar company's claim by making them an allowance for the damage resulting from the grant to the other company. If this treaty were assented to with this rider in it the treaty would lead to endless confusion. This rider, establishing riparian ownership of water in navigable streams, was opposed to the unanimous finding of the waterways commissioners themselves, as well as opposed to the principle applied to Niagara Falls. Mr. Boyce concluded by reading the telegram sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the premier of Ontario protesting against the ratification of the treaty with the rider attached.

whether or not to recommend His Majesty to ratify it. Several things had to be considered such as the physical conditions affected by the rider, the rights of riparian owners, who the latter are, etc. Besides, the amendment was not as clearly worded as might be wished. He would therefore offer no opinion upon it at present.

As for the remarks generally of the opposition speakers, while not agreeing with all that had been said, he quite appreciated the spirit which had inspired them.

Sir Wilfrid then dealt with the protest of the Ontario government against ratification of the treaty. He could understand Sir James Whitney's "interference" in the case of the Michigan Power company's bill as it dealt with provincial property. But he couldn't appreciate the Ontario government's interference with the Canada Life bill, as it was altogether outside its authority. Nor could he do done Premier Whitney's interference in this treaty matter. Mr. Gibbins had been instructed to confer with the government of Ontario during the negotiations leading up to the treaty, so that the province's views might be kept in view. In conclusion, he would say that the matter was being considered. Without the amendment of the United States senate he would have favored the ratification of the treaty; but with it the government must look carefully into the subject before coming to a decision.

MR. BORDEN'S VIEWS.

Mr. Borden submitted that in view of the magnitude of the international and property rights involved the government was doing well to take ample time to make full inquiry as to the probable effect of the treaty as it stood. But he could not agree with Sir Wilfrid's remarks upon what he had termed the "interference" of Ontario. Evidently Sir Wilfrid forgot that the province of Ontario, was one of the riparian owners on the streams affected. Sir James Whitney Mr. Borden declared emphatically would be false to the duty which he owed to the people of the province had he failed to put in a protest while yet a protest might be effective. The premier of Ontario had taken the practical and the fair course. Did Sir Wilfrid think it would have been better for the premier of Ontario to have waited until the treaty had been ratified and then make an attack on the government at Ottawa in the legislature of the province or on the public platform for having sacrificed provincial interests? Besides, when Sir Wilfrid admitted that the commissioners had been instructed to consult with the members of the Ontario government, he cut the ground from under his own feet. Mr. Borden submitted also that Mr. Magrath had submitted the facts fairly and ably in regard to the interests of Alberta.

The opposition leader dealt briefly with the composition of the commission. Sir Wilfrid, he said had skillfully avoided reference to the secretary of that committee, a gentleman who was supposed to have ample time to conduct a Liberal newspaper and at the same time safe guard the interests of Canada. The government of the United States, on the contrary, had appointed as secretary a man admirably adapted by training and experience for those duties. The Canadian appointment was nothing short of a "gross abuse of patronage," to which the appointment of the United States government stood out "in splendid contrast."

Reverting to provincial interests in the treaty, Mr. Borden asked if the treaty itself did not call for legislation by the various provinces affected? And concluding he again emphasized his declaration that he had never implied any censure upon the Imperial authorities in the matter of this treaty. Whatever of merit a critique might attach to it would be attributed by him to the government of Canada. He hoped that in the event of this treaty being rejected and a new one framed the latter would be "subject to ratification by the parliament of Canada."

The house went into committee of supply.

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"Young man," said a rich and pompous old gentleman, "I was not always thus, I did not always ride in a motor-car of my own. When I first started in life I had to walk."

"You were lucky," rejoined the young man. "When I first started I had to crawl. It took me a long time to learn to walk."

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Gentlemen.—In January last, Francis Leclair, one of the men employed by me, working in the lumber woods, had a tree fall on him, crushing him fearfully. He was, when found, placed on a sled and taken home, where grave fears were entertained for his recovery, his limbs being badly bruised and his body turned black from the ribs to his feet. We used MINARD'S LINIMENT on him freely to deaden the pain and with the use of three bottles, he was completely cured and able to return to his work.

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Visitor—"Indeed; and what have you done?"

Mother—"I've had her christened 'Fairy'."

Sprained Arm.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont., writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Haggard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days." Price 25c.

In view of the way England has treated Joe Martin, these columns beg leave to withdraw the motion for the purchase of a Dreadnought.

Minard's Liniment used by Physicians.

The court seems to have decided that the warrant in the Kinrade case is perfectly good but useless.

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