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Sinclair's Strategy

By HENRY HAVEN.

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"Our dance, I believe, Miss Trent."

Dick Underby whisked Myra away, and to Fred Sinclair, with a declaration of love trembling upon his tongue. It seemed that Myra went with ill-omened eagerness. Underby hurried Myra off to the dancing floor, but Sinclair remained in the conservatory and made rude remarks to the tiny fountain playing in the fern-lined basin.

All the season it had been a race between himself and Underby for Myra's favor, and now the season was closing with the Legman dance, yet neither of the two men had been skillful enough to evade Myra's innocent stratagems and make his avowal of love.

Both had come to the dance determined to put his fate to the test, for on the morrow Myra was to leave town for a long visit to distant relatives. Perhaps, had there been but one suitor, his persistence might have been rewarded by opportunity, but Underby and Sinclair unconsciously aided Myra in her evasions by interrupting the other at crucial moments. When the last dance had been played and the guests were departing Sinclair realized, with sinking heart, that his opportunity was lost.

Underby, too, was heart heavy with disappointment, and chagrin still showed in his face when he came to the station the following afternoon to see Myra Trent off. Sinclair was there, but Myra's face was a smile of such satisfaction as made Underby realize that perhaps Sinclair had found his opportunity after all.

There was a stir as the train pulled in, and under cover of the confusion Sinclair handed a package to Miss Trent.

"It's the newest detective story," he explained. "I know that you like all sorts of mystery stories. I have taken the liberty of adding a home-made puzzle, in case you find the book too short."

Myra smiled appreciatively. She preferred cryptograms to chocolates, rides to roses. She had won many magazine contests of this sort in her youth. She found Sinclair's present more acceptable than Underby's violets, and as soon as she had settled herself in her pullman section, she unwrapped the book.

As she ran over the pages an envelope dropped out. It contained a single sheet of notepaper, and in Sinclair's cursive handwriting was this note:

"Kara Myra—Dile, ech kun helpo de ti-chi sheselo, vi trovas ion de mal-facileco komprezi la sencan de ti-chi sentitajo, sed mi scias ke vi shatas labori je enigmoj, kaj pro tio mi sendas al vi tiun-chi lertecan. Ghi scigos al vi tion kion vi ne permesas ke mi scigu al vi persone. Mi vin amas, karulo, kaj vi igos min la plej felicha viro en la mondo per la unu vorto 'jes'."

Myra smiled as she studied the odd jumble of words. Many of them looked familiar. There was no mistaking "enigmoj." Mondo was clearly the "word" and "labori" was "labor." Other words were of familiar aspect and then there were some that were totally strange.

It might be a combination of the "hog Latin" of childhood days and the real Latin of the college course, but an hour's study showed many words not to be accounted for on any such hypothesis. The more she studied, the more firmly convinced was Myra that this was some new form of cryptogram.

OBSTRUCTION MUST STOP OR PEOPLE WILL DECIDE

Deadlock at Ottawa Remains Unbroken—Dissolution Probable.

But Government Won't Be Stamped—It Stands Firm For Fair Play Proposal Which Conservatives First Suggested, Then Welcomed and Now Reject.

OTTAWA, May 14.—"Right or wrong no surrender" was the decision of the Conservatives in caucus this morning. This afternoon the government gave them an opportunity to reflect on what they are doing by dropping the debate on the elections bill for a day and presenting some calm non-contentious measures. Tomorrow the Liberals will have a caucus to talk over the situation, and in the afternoon the Conservatives will be given another opportunity to be reasonable or to show themselves determined to block the business of the country, to tie up the postal machinery and to embarrass the collection of customs, the lighthouse service, the harbor and river service, by continuing the obstruction which they have been carrying on so long.

If the opposition continues to block business the attention of the country will soon be focused upon the situation in a manner which will compel the country to decide who is in the right and who is in the wrong in this dispute.

Government Has No Fear

The government has no fear of the decision of the people. They know that what will be discovered "they know it will be driven home to the people that as the provincial constituencies do not correspond with the federal constitu-

Bills were taken up, progress was made on an amendment to the Yukon placer mining act. The exchequer court bill providing for an assistant judge and the bill enlarging the railway commission were given a third reading.

AMERICAN TOURISTS TO INVADE EUROPE

Estimates Place the Number Who Will Visit London at 150,000

LONDON, May 13.—The transatlantic steamers are bringing each week about 7,000 visitors from America, and yet the "season" has barely begun. By the end of May they will be arriving at the rate of 20,000 a week, and, if the passenger agencies are to be credited, before August more than 150,000 Americans will have visited London.

For this year is going to be the "biggest ever," as far as the American invasion is concerned. There are great attractions this season in London, and chief among them are the Anglo-French exhibition, the Olympic games and the International Horse Show.

The recent financial panic in America did not affect the great body of the people. The millions suffered chiefly by, and, after all, it is the middle-class Americans who flock to Europe.

ESTIMATING THE NUMBER

Most of the passenger accommodation on the steamers was booked up long ago. Some idea of the number of visitors can be gained by taking the first and second class capacity of the largest liners and multiplying by the number of sailings. These figures are only approximate:

American Line (New York to Southampton)	12,340
Hamburg-American Line (New York to Southampton)	16,000
York to Plymouth)	7,500
Red Star Line (New York to Liverpool)	4,000
Norddeutscher Lloyd (New York to Southampton)	21,000
Canard Line (New York to Liverpool)	34,700
Canard Line (Boston to Liverpool)	4,000
White Star Line (New York to Southampton)	17,500
White Star Line (New York to Liverpool)	17,500
Atlantic Transport (New York to London)	4,000
American Tourist	4,000

These figures are calculated from the present day until the end of August. To these must be added the figures brought over by the Allan, Dominion, Anchor and Leland lines, which swell the vast army of American tourists considerably more than 150,000. It must also be remembered that a large proportion of the passengers by the German lines go straight through to the continent.

SAILOR'S DEATH NOT DISCOVERED UNTIL OTTAWA REACHED PORT

MONTREAL, May 14.—The Dominion line steamer Ottawa, which sailed from here last Saturday bound for Liverpool, with passengers and cargo, was found to have a man on board who had died of cholera on Monday morning, returned to port this evening, when it became known for the first time that John Taylor, second baker, had been killed and four members of the crew injured when the ship came together bows on. Taylor and the other men were sleeping in the forecastle. When Taylor's body was found after the collision his chest was encircled by one of the ship's plates,

SIR THOMAS CALLS PRESENT SET-BACK ONLY TEMPORARY

President of the Canadian Pacific Inter-viewed by London Paper.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has been giving some interesting interviews on Canada and Canadian conditions during this last trip abroad. Perhaps one of the most interesting is the following from the Financial News of London: Speaking of the present position of affairs, Sir Thomas said: "We are not experiencing a period of quiet in manufacturing and commercial circles, due largely to the fact that we had previously been going ahead rather rapidly. Over-production was the result of booming trade, which now that the dull has come will take a few months to catch up. Of course, the poor crops of last year played an important part in bringing about the present state of affairs, but we hope there is always a strong personal note in Sir Thomas's utterances) that there will be a different tale to tell this year. In fact conditions have been, so far, very favorable, especially for early seeding and the land is in splendid shape; while you must remember that there is an increase of approximately 20 per cent. in the acreage under cultivation."

"Conditions in the United States are not reflected in Canada, so anything like the extent which one would suppose," suggested the reporter. "How do you account for that?"

"Well," replied Sir Thomas, "we have had no banking difficulties to speak of, owing principally to sounder conditions generally existing in the Dominion. Our banking people foresaw the crisis over a year ago, and, knowing that the tendency to over-produce required a check, they promptly restricted credits. They were criticised at the time, but I think every person who has given the subject careful thought feels that the banks did a wise and very excellent thing, which subsequent events have justified."

"The subject of immigration, Sir Thomas said: European immigration has been somewhat less this year than last, although the April returns are, if anything in excess of last year's figures, while the number of immigrants from the United States is larger than a year ago."

"Is the latter not, in your opinion, due to the industrial disorganization in the United States?"

"To some extent the business position over the border is responsible for the increase of American immigrants; but an equally potent factor is that our cheap good lands are becoming more generally known and appreciated year by year. You mention the continued year by year immigration. These are placed upon immigration. These are more particularly at the yellow fever belt. The good European settler is under no greater disadvantage now than formerly. No doubt the restrictive measures will cause a serious shortage of labor in British Columbia more particularly by keeping out the Chinese and Japanese."

"Turning to domestic matters, how do you view the continued falling off in the earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway?"

"The falling off in traffic I imagine will continue for a month or two longer, because present takings compare with large increase in gross and net revenue. The necessity for moving crops with greater rapidity after the harvest has brought up into a position of 'one-way' traffic, with the result that operating expenses are higher than they would otherwise be; but there is nothing unusual in this, and it is quite what we expected."

"On the question of the possibility of reducing expenditure Sir Thomas was optimistic, though hardly enthusiastic. 'You see,' he observed, 'it is slow process, for it is difficult to interfere with a wage schedule once established, and there are a number of men who must be retained in the service of a great railway whether business is large or small in order that efficiency may not be sacrificed. At the same time, we have not considered that conditions warranted us in resorting to drastic measures, feeling, as we do, that the falling off in revenue is only a temporary affair.'

"Finally what do you think of the general outlook in Canada?"

"In considering the affairs of a nation," said Sir Thomas, "we cannot confine ourselves to a period of a few months. The future is so well assured that any little temporary set-back, such as we are experiencing at present, is not considered by us as a matter of any moment."

which had curled around the sleeping man. The Ottawa passengers and cargo are being transferred to the Kensington, of the same line, which sails on Saturday morning.

CANADIAN INSURANCE

Bluebook Re Operations During 1907

LOSSES AND GAINS

British Fire Companies Increased Their Business—Interesting Figures

OTTAWA, May 14.—The Finance Minister has given the House the insurance bluebook, showing the operations of the insurance companies in Canada in 1907.

At the close of the year Canadian lives were insured to the amount of \$89,544,000 and Canadian property was insured against fire to the amount of \$1,814,681,558. The business of the fire insurance companies showed a gain, the premium received by Canadian companies totalling \$5,018,427, while the year before it was \$4,909,438, a gain of almost a million. Losses were paid to the amount of \$1,867,884, being \$285,000 more than the year before.

The British fire companies also increased their business in Canada, their premiums amounting to \$11,002,401, an increase of a little less than a million, while losses paid totalled \$5,072,955, an increase of four hundred thousand, and the amount in force at the close of the year being \$10,728,816, and their liabilities outside of capital stock at \$7,581,601.

The gain by American companies was smaller, their Canadian premium amounting to \$3,690,253, a gain of only two hundred and ninety thousand, while their losses paid were \$1,559,610, an increase of four hundred thousand. Assets of Canadian fire companies are placed at \$10,728,816, and their liabilities outside of capital stock at \$7,581,601.

The Canadian life companies during the year issued 102,322 new policies, 183 fewer than they wrote the year previous. In amount of life insurance the companies made a considerable gain, the amount in force at the close of the year being \$450,573,724, an increase of \$29,708,577.

In claims, including matured endorsements, were paid to the amount of \$488,579, an increase of \$468,460.

New insurance was written to the amount of \$42,530,000, about the same amount written the year before. American companies issued 97,205 new Canadian policies, or 3,604 fewer than the year before. The American companies' total insurance in force in Canada fell to \$18,487,474, a decline of \$71,252,655. American companies paid claims to the amount of \$3,502,480, a decrease of \$200,000. The total new insurance written by these companies was \$25,682,425, \$3,000,000 less than the year previous.

British life companies' business fell off from the small amount they have been doing in Canada. The new policies numbered 1,506, or 456 fewer than the year before. The total amount of their insurance at the close of the year was \$3,591,743, a decrease of \$970,683. They paid claims totalling \$1,236,758, about the same amount as the year before.

Canadian companies total liabilities outside capital stock, but outside reserve is \$12,031,506, while the assets are placed at \$12,265,535. Paid up capital stock amounts to \$4,465,104. Including capital the surplus of assets over liabilities is \$12,234,008. The integrity of officers in Canada is guaranteed to the extent of \$61,000,000 by guarantee companies. Last year they paid \$30,000 in losses. Accident companies paid claims to the amount of \$50,000 and burglary companies paid in claims a little less than \$16,000. Boiler companies a little under \$12,500. Sick claims cost the companies almost half a million dollars and plate glass \$22,000.

Eight life companies ceased doing business, four being British and four American.

The total amount of fire insurance in force is \$1,614,581,558.

TO BECOME CONSERVATIVE

TORONTO, May 14.—The Telegram tonight repeats the story, previously denied by the News, that a little temporary set-back, such as we are experiencing at present, is not considered by us as a matter of any moment.

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FIRE RANGERS TO PROTECT NEW BRUNSWICK FORESTS

OTTAWA, May 14.—The government has arranged to meet the request of the New Brunswick government that the National Transcontinental Railway Commission should take over the expense of protecting from fire the forests of the province along the route of the new national railway. Fire rangers will be appointed for the summer months to patrol the whole length of the line now under construction from Moncton to the Quebec boundary.



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A Safe Medicine for Children.

In buying a cough medicine for children, never be afraid to buy CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY. There is no danger from it, and relief is always sure to follow. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine in the world for these diseases. It is not only a certain cure for croup, but, when given as soon as the croupy cough appears, will prevent the attack. Whooping cough is not dangerous when this remedy is given as directed. It contains no opium or other harmful drugs, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.