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TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1910.

REMOVING EXHIBITION GROUNDS

The reason that the future of the exhibition grounds and the disposition of Victoria park is under discussion at this time is because the Exhibition company has been offered as a gift a very excellent tract of land of 150 acres, comparatively close to the city, convenient to the railway and to the street railway, which is projected to Bow River park to the west of the city. Granted that the exhibition will have to get new quarters some time, which seems to be certain, it is doubtful if the board could get anything like as good grounds in ten years for a large expenditure of money.

The suggestion that the Albertan has made—and the suggestion is the Albertan's alone—is that twenty acres of the park be reserved for park purposes, including the race track, the grand stand and a horse show building; that twenty acres by the river be reserved for city purposes, such as stores, car barns and such like; that from the proceedings of the sale of the balance a portion be given to the Exhibition company for new buildings and as a fund to equalize conditions on account of having to move out of very convenient grounds into less convenient grounds; and the balance which should be about $400 000, be expended in purchasing small parks and playgrounds throughout the city.

In this way every person, we believe, would be better served. The city would have a twenty-acre park, which for ordinary park purposes would be quite as good as the present 100-acre grounds; it would also have $300,000 to $400,000 to spend in parks and playgrounds around the city; the exhibition company would have large grounds, new buildings and a sum of money for the next ten years.

One objection generally offered is that the city should hold the property because in 10 years they would be much more valuable than at the present time. That is true. But on the other hand it must be remembered (1) That the interest upon $600,000 at six per cent is $36,000 per annum, and that upon the land now exempt from taxes the city would be collecting at least $14,000 a year in taxes or $50,000 per years (2) That in ten years the Exhibition company would find it very difficult and perhaps impossible to buy a convenient location for the exhibition for a very large sum of money and (3) that in ten years it would be very difficult for the city to purchase parks and playgrounds throughout the city at any price, and certainly not at a reasonable price, which it could do now. The property the Exhibition company is offered for nothing now and the property that the city could get from the proceeds of this sale, would increase as rapidly, perhaps more rapidly than the exhibition grounds.

The main point is this. The city has at least 100 acres of park. Sixty acres of it are never used at all. Twenty or thirty acres more are used but once week in the year, only, and the balance of about fifteen acres can be described as a park, used during different seasons of the year.

As the Exhibition company has the offer of a free site, the Albertan believes that the city should distribute some of the sixty acres of unused park around the city, where it could be used, and has a scheme for that purpose.

EDITORIAL NOTES

And yet no person has answered to the satisfaction of all, the question, "Why?"

The Calgary Herald, the Eye Opener, and all our contemporaries, are getting mentioned in the Edmonton despatches

A university of Calgary would do much for this province, and it would not interfere with the work that should be done by the provincial university.

And now the Alberta government is making all preparations to throw Mr. Clarke out of the boat and in future his name will be Jonah Clarke. At least there is an indication.

It would seem that Halley's comet is not coming to Calgary at all doubtless because it is afraid it would be pressed into service and made to do the work of the Calgary city clerk.

Halley's comet is going at the rate of some million miles an hour and is going faster all the time. If he keeps on he will be able to challenge some of the Calgary auto drivers who perform on Calgary streets all day long.

Whether people believe in the policy of segregation of vice or not is one thing, but that a place so iniquitous as the Nose Creek district, filled with the vilest and most depraved of both sex, should be allowed to prey upon this community without any serious attempt being made to clear it up is not creditable to the city or province.

The Albertan does not believe that it is good business to tie about fifty acres of park up for the year round and not use a bit of it at all, and about twenty-five acres more which is used just for one week in the year, if it is at all possible to spread these acres around through the city where all the citizens will have the advantage of it.

WHY?

(Edmonton Bulletin)

It is useless to attempt to acquit the Government of responsibility in the absence of Messrs. Clarke and Minty from the Commission. They may not have advised Mr. Clarke to stay away nor Mr. Minty to go away; but they are none the less responsible for the absence of these men, and for all that absence entails in the way of handicap on the investigation.

It is impossible to believe that if the Government really wanted these men to come here and asked them to come here that they would not come. Why, indeed, under such circumstances, should they not come and come readily? Why should they even hesitate about coming or exhibit any reluctance to come?

Unwillingness to appear before the Commission is the last thing one would expect from the officials of the Company. They have personally nothing to fear from the inquiry. It is the conduct of public representatives and public officials that is being looked into, not the conduct of railway officials. Why then should Mr. Clarke refuse to come, and Mr. Minty decide to get away after having come?

Absence from the Commission leaves the odium which has attached to these gentlemen and their company unanswered. It does more—it affords additional ground for suspicion and for the spread of a disposition of distrust which neither the officials nor the company can be supposed to desire. One would expect therefore that on their own account and that of the concern with which they are connected Mr. Clarke and Mr. Minty would be ready and anxious to get on the stand and set matters in what they regard as their proper light.

If to this natural inclination, were added an invitation from the government, who can imagine that these gentlemen would continue to absent themselves? If the government are willing that they should come along and tell what they know, why should not they be willing also? If the government has nothing to fear from a complete and thorough investigation, what can Messrs. Clarke and Minty have to fear? If the conduct of the government will stand all the light Messrs. Clarke and Minty can throw upon it, then why should these gentlemen hesitate to turn on the light?

That these gentlemen absent must be taken to mean that the government has not tried to get them to be present, and it was the plain duty of the government to do this. The commission was appointed at the suggestion of the government and for the declared purpose of proving that the conduct of the government had been proper. It is plain that unless Mr. Clarke and Mr. Minty appear, it cannot be shown whether or not that conduct was proper. In not causing them to appear therefore the government stands condemned of blocking the pathway of the commission.

Unpleasant as it may be, it is none the less true that the failure to produce these witnesses is a direct violation of the word of the premier, given to the legislature. When the commission was appointed the house was assured by the first minister that the president of the Alberta and Great Waterways company would be present and give evidence before that body. The house and country accepted the statement, assuming that the premier knew whereof he spoke and was able to make good his word. It has not been made good and Mr. Clarke says that it will not be made good. Nobody doubts that the government could bring Mr. Clarke here if they wanted to do so. It is impossible to believe anything else. Then why has the promise of the premier been thrown to the winds?

HOW CROPS LOOKED AT END OF MARCH

Everything Looked Fairly Well, According to the Report From Census Department at Ottawa.

Ottawa, April 18.—A bulletin of the census and statistics office issued today shows that at the end of March the quantity of wheat in the farmer's hands in the whole of Canada was about 18.28 per cent. of the crop of last year. This is 30,484,000 out of 166,744,000 bushels, as compared with 20.23 per cent or 22,747,000 bushels out of the harvest of 112,434,000 bushels in 1908. Of oats there was 40.03 per cent. or 141,499,000 out of 353,466,000 bushels as against 43.62 per cent or 109,222,000 out of 250,377,000 bushels last year. Of barley there was 29.81 per cent. or 16,517,000 out of 55,398,000 bushels, as against 33.56 per cent. or 15,692,000 out of 46,762,000 bushels last year. Of buckwheat there was 1,835,000 out of 7,806,000 bushels, being 23.50 per cent. as against 29.03 per cent. or 2,078,000 bushels out of 7,153,000 bushels last year. Of corn, which was nearly all produced in Ontario, there was on farms at the end of March 3,604,000 bushels out of a total crop of 19,257,000 bushels. Of potatoes there was 43,289,000 out of 99,087,200 bushels or 43.68 per cent as against 44.10 per cent or 32,542,111 bushels out of a crop of 73,790,000 bushels last year. Of turnips and other roots there was 15.93 per cent., being 17,166,000 out of 107,724,600 bushels, as against 39.18 per cent. or 39,671,000 bushels out of 101,248,000 bushels last year. Of hay ad clover there was 23.51 per cent., being 2,793,000 out of 11,877,100 tons, as against 34.51 per cent. or 3,952,000 tons out of 11,450,000 tons of the crop of 1908.

It is estimated that 95.37 per cent of the wheat crop of the Dominion in 1909, equivalent to 159,868,000 bushels, was of merchantable quality; of oats 90.89 per cent., being 321,190,000 bushels; of barley 92.87 per cent., being 51,449,000 bushels; of rye 89.98 per cent., being 1,543,000 bushels; of buckwheat 87.42 per cent., being 6,825,000 bushels; of corn 81.04 per cent, being 15,606,000 bushels; of potatoes 79.86 per cent., being 79,140,000 bushels, of turnips 86.17 per cent., being 92,833,000 bushels of the total yield. Three of the crops were over 90 per cent. in quality, four ranged from 80 to 90 and only one was under 80 per cent.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the quantity of wheat on farms at 31 March, was 18.90 per cent. being 26,682,000 bushels out of a total product of 147,482,000 bushels as against 17,391,000 or 18.93 per cent. out of 91,853,000 bushels last year. Of oats there was 45.44 per cent, being 84,254,000 out of 185,439,000 bushels as against 44,425,000 or 45.93 per cent. out of 96,718,000 bushels last year. Of barley there was 37.68 per cent., being 10,818,000 out of 31,358,000 bushels as against 7,722,000 or 33.68 per cent. out of 22,928,000 bushels last year.

The report of the department of trade and commerce shows that there had been inspected at Winnipeg and points west for the seven months ended March 31, 69,514 cars or 74,032,410 bushels of wheat, 12,154 cars or 23,092,600 bushels of oats, and 3,118 cars or 3,741,600 bushels of barley. At the same date last year the figures were 61,098 cars or 64,152,900 bushels of wheat, 9,152 cars or 16,473,600 bushels of oats, and 2,576 cars or 3,091,200 bushels of barley.

Of the total production of wheat in the northwest provinces last year 96.48 per cent was merchantable, of oats 95.13 per cent., and of barley 95.44 per cent. Manitoba shows the highest percentage of merchantable wheat, oats and barley, being 98.83 for wheat, 97.59 for oats and 98.13 for barely. In Ontario there was at the end of March 3,017,000 bushels of wheat as against 4,650,000 bushels last year, of oats 37,780,000 as against 44,715,000 bushels, of barley 4,920,000 as against 7,144,000 bushels, of potatoes 13,224,000 as against 10,026,000 bushels, of turnips and other roots 11,658,000 as against 32,757,000 bushels in 1909. In Quebec at the same date there was on hand of oats 13,677,000 as against 14,000,000 bushels in 1909, of potatoes 14,671,000 as against 7,042,000 bushels, of turnips and other roots 2,161,000 as against 3,673,000 bushels last year. In the Maritime provinces there was on hand of oats 5,788,000 as against 6,089,000 bushels last year, of potatoes 10,970,000 as against 12,488,000 bushels, of turnips and other roots 2,837,000 as against 3,673,000 bushels in 1909.

The figures for 1909 are for the beginning of March while those for this year are for the end of the same month.

The percentage of the products of the farm in 1910 which was of merchantable quality ranks high for all the crops in all the provinces, the only exception being potatoes in the Maritime provinces, where correspondents report heavy losses to this crop through rotting.

The condition of live stock in the Dominion at the end of March was uniformly high for all classes of farm animals, being 93.98 for horses, 91.42 for milch cows, 89.30 for other cattle, 92.43 for sheep and 92.77 for swine. In 1909 the condition of horses was 81.40, of milch cows 78.70, of other cattle 73.79, of sheep 78.32 and of swine 74.34. The high standard condition of live stock is attributed by correspondents to the mildness of the winter and to the excellent quality of hay and other fodder, particularly corn, and to the very general abundance of coarse grains and roots. The standard for a healthy and thrifty conditon of farm animals is low.

Correspondents report an early opening of spring in all parts of Canada, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as well as in the counties of Ontario along Lake Erie and Lake Ontario about one half of the seeding was finished at the end of March. A very favorable account of the condition of fall wheat is given for Ontario at the same period, but in Alberta the crop suffered to some extent from drought at the seeding season and later from winter exposure.

CORNWALL'S RELATIONS WITH ALBERTA NEWSPAPER MEN

(Continued from page. 1).

Witness came here with Clarke October 9 from Winnipeg. They found they could not do anything here, and witness went to British Columbia to do a week's work, but he did not know whether Clarke in the meantime had succeeded in seeing the members of the government.

On October 28 witness, Clarke, Minty and Bowen were here again. Witness thought that was the first time he had seen Bowen, though he knew of Bowen as a scout for Clarke, doing preliminary work for him.

He remembered of an occasion shortly after they returned here in the latter part of November, when he and Clarke went to a meeting of the Cabinet. They then presented the report of witness as regards the cost of the road, his report being based on Goddard's first letter. They saw Rutherford, Cross, Finlay and perhaps others.

Witness thought Clarke commenced with a request for $24,000 a mile, the Cabinet offering $12,000. Witness talked considerably himself at one time, being admonished for "putting in his oar."

"Did you conclude the guarantee had been settled at that time or that the amount of the guarantee was the only question at issue?"

"No, the guarantee was not even settled on. Clarke wanted to build the road and the government wanted the road. It was a question as to whether the government would help and how much. It did not take long for the government officials to come to a point there.

Dr. Waddell in further evidence said he never paid much attention to the Canada West Construction Company, regarding it as a matter of form. He considered himself in the employ of Clarke. He knew Clarke could not legally be president of the Construction company, and that is why B. R. Clarke was elected. He also knew W. R. Clarke was acting treasurer of the Construction company.

Johnstone read a telegram from Waddell to Phillips, in reference to engaging Phillips' services again. The telegram said: "Wire me at once. Something doing. Refer to me as doctor. Word it discreetly."

Asked to explain what he meant, Waddell hesitated, then said he did not know what he meant in that telegram. He hoped he could get a clue later, which would enable him to recollect.

Do Not Agree to Operate

Another telegram of March 15, 1910, from Waddell to Clarke was read. It said: "Don't agree to operate the railroad. It will be a big mistake if you do."

Witness explained to the court he thought Clarke was granting too many concessions financially without doing this, too. He thought Clarke was being imposed upon. Asked if he did not think the road would pay, he answered it might be a long time, and perhaps a short time before the road would pay.

The First Railway.

He explained he gave this advice as a friend, having been engaged by Clarke as a friend as much as an engineer. He said he knew of Clarke as a banker. This was his first railroad venture. Witness explained further that he had been over all but 70 miles of the route of the road.

Clarke Is In St. Paul.

Mr. Bennett's cross-examination then began. Witness said Clarke is in St. Paul, having got a telegram yesterday. He did not know if Minty was there. He produced the telegram, which empowered him to draw $5,000.

Witness said he was born in Canada, attended the Rensselaer Institute, and went to the University of Japan. He admitted he was no railroad engineering expert, but is considered the foremost bridge engineer on the continent. He had known Clarke since he was a boy. He admitted he had a good contract with Clarke. If he did not he would not be here. He was to get a salary of $25,000 a year, and also $75,000 in return for past services in accompanying Clarke to Europe, etc., when the road is finished.

Witness said he did not consider that a bonanza. He had left $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 worth of work in the hands of his partner in Kansas City. He said his salary had averaged $20,000 to $25,000 a year for some time past. He had sometimes got as much as $40,000 a year. He admitted his firm did not do much railroad work.

He told of his vacation in British Columbia on a fishing trip with his son, where he was met by a messenger with a dispatch from Clarke, with important information which said Clarke had a railroad in Saskatchewan and Peace River. He did not know of Clarke's alleged negotiations in Saskatchewan with the premier.

He got this telegram about June 10. Later he got a letter from Clarke asking him if he could make a preliminary inspection of a line from Edmonton to McMurray. At Woodman's suggestion Goddard was sent to Fish Lake, B. C., where witness was fishing, so that the witness could look him over. Clarke wanted the voice of the witness as to qualifications of Goddard. Witness thought Goddard would do.

Witness went back to Kansas City, where Clarke told him he planned to build the line to McMurray. Witness did not know when Clarke first mentioned the financial features, but Clarke said he hoped to get the money through his bank connections. He also said he expected to get $3,200 in cash per mile from the Dominion government, and a guarantee from the province. He did not, of course, intend to build with his own money.

The amount of the provincial guarantee was not mentioned at that time; it was contingent on subsequent negotiations. Clarke wanted to build a railway in Canada, and this McMurray road had come up. The court then adjourned.

Another Glance at the New Suits

This season's presentation of distinctive styles is the most comprehensive and effective we have ever assembled. Besides the most efficient designing, we have had at our command the highest standard of workmanship and the most carefully selected materials, securing the highest possible degree of perfection in fashionable wearing apparel for the woman of particular tastes. And you'll find, too, that the prices we are asking for these handsome models are exceptionally reasonable for such high-grade garments. Make a visit to the ladies' salon on the second floor early this week and have another glance at the new suits. Many new creations, just opened from their wrappings last week, are now on the racks for your inspection. Even if you do not anticipate a purchase, it will be a pleasure to have you try some of these on.

The strictly tailored suit will be the popular style this season, though a large number of the Russian blouse effects will be worn.

The more popular cloths are serges in fine and heavy wale weaves, and along with these are the fancy French cloths. Every new shade is shown in wide profusion.

We particularly call your attention to the fine shoulders of the suits we are showing; the neat, close-fitting collars and perfectly moulded bust. In fact, the entire workmanship of every suit is as near perfection as the best tailors and finishers can make them.

Handsome suit in strictly tailored design, coat 32 inches long, silk lined, self straps and buttons, skirt with self straps and buttons and pleated. Very stylish model. Price $25.00

Very dressy costume, coat 32 inches, satin lined, trimmed tabs of self and buttons. New pleated skirt and in the new mustard shade. Price $37.50

Stylish grey costume, coat with new blouse front, 32 inches long, satin lined, trimmed with moire and braid. New pleated skirt. Price $37.50

Handsome suit in tailored design, coat 32 inches long, satin lined, trimmed with heavy black braid; skirt in new pleated design and trimmed with heavy braid. Price $35.00

New Spring Gloves of the Best Makes

Every woman who would appear properly and correctly attired must see that her glove are faultless. Be sure and have the right shade, the correct length, and, above all, a neat and perfect fit. The glove store this season was never better equipped to meet every individual need, and in gloves of the world's most celebrated makes.

Today we mention the famous Reynier French Kid gloves in black, grey, tan, white, brown, green, navy, oxblood, mode, etc.

Prices, per pair ..... $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75

Misses' fine quality kid gloves in tan $1.00

Ladies' heavy, short silk gloves, double tips, in black, white, tan, brown, grey, beaver, chamois, navy, green, lilac, prune, cream. Price, per pair ..... 65c, 75c and $1.00

Seen the New York Summer Wash Goods?

The completeness of our stocks of dainty new wash dress materials now over-crowding our staple section has been effected by many new shipments of the prettiest fabrics we've seen.

These new displays present rare beauties of new and artistic color effects, that are in the highest degree refined and artistic.

Women will quickly appreciate the display by early selections. Take a glimpse of some of these in the big Centre street window today.

NEW MUSLINS—You'll say as wehave said, they're the prettiest muslins you've seen. The most exquisite Paisley effects, dainty floral designs and delicate colorings, in the new stripes, 33 inches wide. Per yard ..... 45¢ and 50¢

NEW LINENS—For the cool summer dress, in all the new stripe effects and in plain shades of pink, helio, cadet blue, sky, tan, green, grey, brown, taupe and self; 28 inches wide. Per yard ..... 30¢

ANOTHER RANGE—In all the new plain shades, 36 in. wide. Yard 30¢

ENGLISH GINGHAMS—In neat small and large checks, fancy stripes and broken checks, and in a profusion of shades. Per yard ..... 12 1-2¢, 15¢ and 18¢

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. The Great Traders of the Great West. Incorporated A.D. 1670.

Good Groceries

Always and Prices as Low as Such Groceries Can Be Priced

None but the "best procurable" groceries ever enter this store. And the large output is the best assurance that fresh goods are daily arriving. The greatest care is exercised in making selections of stock from the producers and manufacturers of highest standing in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. And all this care costs you less for your groceries—the best groceries.

We print today a list of canned fish and canned meats.

CANNED FISH

Salmon, Clover Leaf (tall), per tin	17 1-2
Salmon, Clover Leaf (tall), per dozen	2.00
Salmon, Target Leaf, per tin	.15
Salmon, Target Leaf, per dozen	1.60
Lobster, 1s, per tin	.40
Lobster, 1s per dozen	4.60
Lobster, 1-2s, per tin	.25
Lobster, 1-2s, per dozen	2.50
Lobster, 1-2 glass, per jar	.40
Lobster, 1-2 glass, per doz.	4.50
Oysters (Cove), per tin	.25
Oysters (Cove) per doz.	2.75
Shrimps (Bart) per tin	.35
Shrimps (Bart), per doz.	3.50
Bloaters, per tin	.20
Bloaters, per dozen	2.00
Herring, Kipd., per tin	.20
Herring, Kipd., per doz.	2.00
Herrings in Tomato, per tin	.20
Herrings in Tomato, per dozen	1.90
Finnan Haddie, per tin	.15
Finnan Haddie, per doz.	1.50
Clams, per tin	.15
Clams, per doz.	1.50
Russian Caviar, 1-2s, per tin	1.25
Russian Caviar, 1-4s, per tin	.75
Devilled Crabs, per tin	.35
Devilled Crabs, per doz.	3.50
Cod Fish, shredded, per pkg.	.10
Cod Fish, shredded, per doz.	1.00
Cod Fish (2 boxes), per box	.30
Sardines, Sportsman, 1-4, per tin	.20
Sardines, Sportsman, 1-4, per doz.	2.00
Sardines, King Oscar or Concord, 1-4, per tin	.15
Sardines, King Oscar or Concord, per dozen	1.50
Sardines, Brunswick, per tin	.10
Sardines, Brunswick, per doz.	.90
Sardines, Truffled, per tin	.25
Sardines, Truffled, per doz.	2.50
Anchovy Paste (C. & B., 1-4, per tin	.20
Anchovy Paste (C. & B.) 1-4, per doz.	2.00
Sardine Paste (Maconachie) 1-4, per tin	.20
Sardine Paste (Maconachie), 1-4, per doz.	2.00
Bloater Paste (Maconachie), per tin	.15
Bloater Paste (Maconachie), per doz.	1.50
Shrimp Paste (C. & B.), per tin	.20
Shrimp Paste (C. & B.) per doz	2.00

CANNED MEATS

Potted Ham and Tongue, 1-4, per tin	.10
Potted Ham and Tongue, 1-4, per dozen	.75
Potted Meats, asstd. (C. & B.), 1-4, per tin	.20
Potted Meats, asstd. (C. & B.), 1-4, per doz.	2.00
Boned Chicken, Turkey and Duck, per tin	.35
Boned Chicken, Turkey and Duck, per doz.	3.60
Lunch Tongue, 1s, per tin	.40
Lunch Tongue, 1s, per doz.	4.25
Ox Tongue, 2s, per tin	.90
Ox Tongue, 2s, per doz.	9.75
Ox Tongue, 2s, glass, each	1.25
Corned Beef, 1s, per tin	.20
Corned Beef, 1s, per doz.	2.00
Corned Beef, 2s, per tin	.30
Corned Beef, 2s, per doz.	3.25
Roast Beef, 1s, per tin	.20
Roast Beef, 1s, per doz.	1.75
Brawn, 2s, per tin	.35
Brawn, 2s, per doz.	3.50
Pigs Feet, 2s, per tin	.35
per doz.	3.50
Sliced Beef, 1s, per tin	.35
per doz.	3.50
Sliced Beef, 1-2s, glass, each	.30
Sliced Beef, 1s, glass, each	.40
Sliced Bacon, 1s glass, each	.40
Pats de Foie Gras, jars, each	1.00
Turkey Loaf, 1s, each	.30
Chicken Loaf, 1s, each	.30

Editorial All Calgary and the surrounding districts turn to this store for their needs. But more particularly at this season for there are so many, many things everybody wants. And we think we make everybody welcome and fill their every need as no other store can do. These simple facts we want to emphasize: You will find here the same sort of good and tasteful things for which western people have depended on this store during many years. You will save considerable money. The whole store offers a higher standard of quality merchandise and prices are invariably lower than elsewhere.

The "Quality Store"

Edwin C. Burt's New York Footwear for Women

The most fashionably attired women in Calgary this spring and summer are those who are going to wear Burt Shoes. And why not? The fashionable set of New, York City are wearing these high-grade shoes, and they cost no more than other grades of shoes not nearly so stylish or so well modeled. The new shipments of these shoes are here now for your careful inspection. The most handsome creations of New York footwear.

"Burt" Patent Pump, welt, plain toe, ribbon bow, 1 7-8 inch Havana heel. Price $5.00

"Burt" Gunmetal Pump, ribbon bow, welt, plain toe, 1 7/8 inch Havana heel. Price $5.00

Also Black Suede and Velvet in the style of "Burt" Shoe $5.00

"Burt" Patent Pump, sheath heel foxing, mat calf top, one eyelet, sailor tie, 1 7-8 inch Havana heel $5.00

"Burt" Florentine Oxford, kid vamp and heel foxing, four eyelets and ribbon 1 7-8 inch peg heel $5.00

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. The Great Traders of the Great West. Incorporated A.D. 1670.

BRYAN'S ADVICE FROM FAR BRAZIL

Sends Letter Which is Read at Jefferson Day Banquet

Washington, April 18.—A letter from William Jennings Bryan, three times candidate of his party for president, was read last night at the Jefferson Day banquet here. The letter was written from Brazil, where Mr. Bryan is now travelling.

Despite the fact that the free silver issue of 1898 is included and present conditions and statements of Republicans cited as confirmation of the correctness of the free silver principle, the Democratic leaders, after a conference, decided to read the letter in its entirety.

The free silver utterance is contained in a reference to Taft's speech made in New York, February 12, in which the president attributed high prices to the increased production of gold and the consequent enlargement of the volume of money.

"This unexpected endorsement of our party's proposition in 1896," Bryan's letter says, "when we demanded more money as the only remedy for falling prices, is very gratifying."

The letter follows:

"I am so far away that I am not fully informed as to recent events but I have just read of one Jeffersonian victory, namely, the selection of the (Pinchot-Ballinger) investigation committee by the house instead of by the speaker. Better still, each party selected its members of the committee.

"I notice also that we seem likely to win a victory against the meat trust. Monopoly prices at last have provoked popular protest and there is hope that the people will adopt the Democratic remedy. I am sure that they will find in the end legislation is better than abstinence from meat and that they will join the Democrats in declaring all private monopolies indefensible and intolerable."

Then follows the reference to the free silver remedy for falling prices.

Continuing his comment on Taft's speech, Bryan said:

"We may now consider that the quantative theory of money has been established beyond dispute and proceeded to the consideration of other questions, but the president and his predecessor have attempted correction by taking the Democratic position on so many questions that further argument hardly seems necessary on any subject and we may now take judgment against the Republicans by confession."

Bryan urges the adoption of a resolution favoring the income tax and declares the time ripe for return to Jeffersonian principles.

He foresees a sweeping Democratic victory in the coming congressional elections.

Three Thousand Coming In

Winnipeg, April 18.—During the week ending last Saturday, approximately three thousand people arrived in Winnipeg from Europe. The week was by no means an exceptional one, the figures quoted being merely an illustration of the movement westward which has been going on for a number of weeks past and which will continue for a great many weeks to come. The tide of immigration is not even yet flowing in its fullness and the next few months will unquestionably witness by far the greatest inrush of settlers that Western Canada has known.