

ZAM-BUK COULD CURE.

numerous cures worked when all else failed...

ON ICE.

Got Away and Those Recovered. I asked one of the skaters on the ice...

ing for Wounds.—In his workshop the electric use in cauterizing is sustained by the letter to keep on hand...

anced that two-step taught you?—step-sisters.—Ill-

nt relieves Neuralgia.

ler's Generosity. Copies of episcopal cupped of late that they were executed for help of a century or so...

Butter kept burm, were they dis- with a lavish hand.

replied that there it to him, then," re- other bishop, "for it is bishop should have so Chronicle.

gone!

gone and you're run out" in 3 months how fast of the year? Re- give the hope it gives to and woman.

OUND and it has made a new build scarcely get around the least fatigue. I will their suffering. I will attacks, Victoria, B.C. weary rollers have pre- their friends and wroughs he is to remedy Rich, Red and Stomach. PSYCHINE is tonic properties. Get some...

PSYCHINE is tonic properties. Get some...

THE OPIUM COMMISSION

Mackenzie King Returns From the Orient and Discusses the Subject—Opium a Matter for Prohibition or Careful Legislation—English Spoken.

Vancouver, May 2.—W. L. Mackenzie King, who is to be Canada's minister of labor, returned last night after an extended trip in the Orient. Mr. King left Canada in December last and will have completed a tour around the world on his arrival in Ottawa. He left for the east this afternoon. Mr. King said: "The opium commission was a remarkable and notable gathering from many points of view. The countries represented were the United Kingdom, the United States, India, Canada, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Russia, Japan, Portugal, Austria, China, Persia and Siam. Most of the countries had two or more delegates. There were five of the British delegation and three on the delegation from the United States, besides secretaries and clerks. It was the first world conference in which Canada has had a place, and marking a stage in Canadian development within the imperial structure, was not without historic significance to the Dominion. The use of the English language throughout the proceedings was also significant in an international gathering. It reveals the extent to which English is becoming the language not only of commerce, but of diplomacy in the far east.

The chief significance of the gathering was, of course, the purpose for which it was called. The findings of the commission were of world pronouncement on an evil from which an empire is seeking to free itself, and as such points the way to co-operation among nations in furthering those movements which have for their object the uplifting and betterment of mankind. Many valuable reports on the extent of the opium traffic were presented to the commission by the various delegations and the commission was unanimous in finding that the use of opium in any form otherwise than for medicinal purposes was held by almost every participating country to be a matter for prohibition or careful legislation, and to take measures for the gradual suppression of the practice of opium smoking in its own territories and possessions.

The most important among the findings of the commission was one to the effect that the manufacture, sale and distribution of morphine already constituted a grave danger, and that the morphine habit shows signs of spreading in many countries. "So far as the Dominion is immediately concerned," said Mr. King, "the question of immigration is perhaps the most important. To preserve the standards which Canadian industrial classes have reached, restriction of immigration from the Orient is an absolute necessity. This, happily, is recognized by the authorities of the great countries across the Pacific hardly less than by Canada, and so long as this country is prepared to act with forebearance and moderation which should be dictated by a consideration of the difficulties eastern statesmen have to face in the government of multitudes, and by a realization of our own position as a young nation seeking to develop its resources and expand its commerce and relations with other and older countries, we need have nothing to fear from Oriental immigration, not at least for many years to come.

Transcontinental to Send Grain to Portland

(Continued from page 1.)

1.22 per cent., compared with the 12 mile 1-10-grade on the Transcontinental. Of course the Intercolonial must make reasonable terms. The matter of terms could be left to arbitration—say, by the Railway Commission. Unless some such course were adopted the government would be spending the people's money and pledging its credit to gather traffic in the west and deliver it to a United States port.

MR. GRAHAM ON GRADES.

Mr. Graham declared that the ruling grade on the Intercolonial is one per cent, whereas that of the Transcontinental will be 4-10 of one per cent. He added some figures to show what the ruling grade means as regards a railway's capacity for volume of traffic. Taking an engine of a specified type, he said that the comparison is: 1. On a perfectly level track it can have 3,868 tons. 2. On a grade of 4-10 of one per cent. it can have 1,596 tons. 3. On a grade of one per cent. it can have 810 tons.

Mr. Borden observed that the ruling factor in the situation which he had apprehended was, not the ruling grade of the Transcontinental, which is not finished yet, but the ruling

grade of the Grand Trunk from Midland to Montreal. That would determine the length of trains which the Grand Trunk could have when the wheat left the water and started the haul to the seaboard.

Continuing after dinner, Mr. Graham said that he would approve of the Intercolonial carrying the wheat from Montreal eastward, providing that no injury was done shippers by way of increased rates. He would, however, dissent from a proposal that the Intercolonial should be given a chance to be run as other rail-ways are run, and if a charge was made below cost, it should be charged to the country.

Mr. Graham further said that, in speaking offhand, he would say that the Grand Trunk from Midland to Montreal has much the same grades as the Intercolonial from Moncton to Montreal.

MIGHT USE FERRY

Sir Wilfrid Laurier admitted that the plans of the Quebec bridge will not be finished for a year, but said that he was informed that the plan of a ferry was feasible.

Dealing with Mr. Borden's proposal the premier said he was not prepared to say what action should be taken. Mr. Borden said that this was the opportunity to exact from the Grand Trunk a modification of its contract. He denied that this bill amounted to a modification of the contract. The government intended to have no modification of the contract. Later it might be in order to provide for the route by which the traffic from the west shall reach the seaboard. But at present the one thing in which the government was interested was to have the prairie section completed with all speed so as to haul the grain taken to the lakes this autumn. The government did not think this was the occasion to impose a modification on the company.

Mr. Borden said that he was sorry that the premier was not impressed with the importance of the issue. He was very tender towards the Grand Trunk; he was not very tender towards the Canadian seaports for whose benefit the contract was ostensibly drawn up. He argued that while there had been no formal modification of the contract, there had been a practical modification. According to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, if the country made a second contract to pay every dollar of the cost there would be no modification of the first contract. There was this practical modification that Canada was providing ten millions more than it would have, but for the bill. The premier admitted that the Quebec bridge would not be finished till 1914. Up to that date where was the traffic to go to? Wherever the Grand Trunk wished. That would be Portland. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the government could not move a finger; that this was not the opportunity. When will the opportunity come? When the railway was projected in 1903 Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if the Grand Trunk were suffered to take the freight to North Bay it could not be prevented from sending it to Portland. Surely then if it is suffered to take the freight to Midland it cannot be prevented from sending it on to Portland.

INTERESTS OF THE EAST.

The premier showed no consideration for the Maritime province ports. During the next four or five years the matter will be of transcendent importance; it will have been proper for the government to face the difficulty at the present time. He did not know when a more favorable time would occur. Were the interests of the country not to be considered at all? Were the interests of the Grand Trunk paramount? Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that this was neither the occasion nor the opportunity. He again denied that there was any modification of the contract. Mr. Borden said that the government should have taken advantage of the company. This was not the occasion. The paramount duty of the government was to see that the prairie section was finished this year, so that the settlers would have the advantage of the carrying capacity of the railway at once. The contract of 1903 said that when the eastern division was finished it would be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific. The 1904 contract added this that the commissioners may lease the eastern division section by section. The stretch from Winnipeg to Superior Junction will be finished earlier than the rest. When the time comes to lease the Winnipeg-Superior Junction section the government can make terms. It would be bad policy and bad politics to impair the possibility of the road getting into the prairies as soon as possible.

TERMS ARE LIMITED.

Mr. Borden at once pointed out that by the 1904 modification the company had the option of leasing such portions of the eastern division as it desires, while the government has no option. Moreover, the clause is that the company shall be entitled to lease such portions of the eastern division as are finished, but that the terms shall not be more onerous than those at which the whole eastern division is to be leased. How, then, could the government use the leasing of the Winnipeg-Superior Junction section to modify the contract? What hold would the government have on the Grand Trunk? When Mr. Borden denied Sir Wilfrid

Laurier looked at the chairman and said "Carried."

Mr. Borden protested against the premier making so reply. If his only answer was to call out "carried" the country would not be very well satisfied.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier made no reply. The discussion was continued by Mr. Lennox, who pointed out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said that the Grand Trunk would have to pay dollar for dollar for the common stock. Yet in point of fact it had only paid \$205,000. Indeed, about this there was doubt and the government was closely questioned on it, and gave very obscure replies.

Anderson Properly Nominated

On Thursday last Judge Prendergast delivered judgment in the election protest against the return of T. A. Anderson, Provincial Rights member for Last Mountain.

The point argued some time ago was as to whether Mr. Anderson's nomination paper was properly signed. The Liberals claimed that one signature was not a voter. Mr. Embury for Mr. Anderson argued that he was and the judge evidently agreed with him and held that Mr. Anderson was properly nominated.

The petitioners who are trying to unseat the member also alleged corrupt practices, but allowed the time to elapse without filing particulars. An application has been made for an extension of time in which to file these. Should this not be granted, Mr. Anderson will be entirely confirmed in his seat.

Misery in Stomach.

Why not start now—today, and forever rid yourself of Stomach trouble and indigestion? A dieted stomach gets the blues and grumblings. Give it a good eat, then take Pape's Diapepsin to start the digestive juices working. There will be no dyspepsia or belching of Gas or eructations of undigested food; no feeling like a lump of lead in the stomach or heart burn, sick headache and Dizziness, and your food will not ferment and poison your breath with nauseous odors.

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There is nothing else better to take Gas from Stomach and cleanse the stomach and intestines, and besides one triangle will digest and prepare for assimilation into the blood all your food the same as a sound, healthy stomach will do it.

When Diapepsin works, your stomach rests—gets itself in order, cleans up—and then you feel like eating when you come to the table, and what you eat will do you good.

Absolute relief from all Stomach Misery is waiting for you as soon as you decide to begin taking Diapepsin. Tell your druggist that you want Pape's Diapepsin, because you want to be thoroughly cured of Indigestion.

Nokomis has opened a hospital.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

CARTWRIGHT INTERVIEWED

By Representatives of Alberta Grain Interests—Want a Government Owned Elevator at Vancouver and an Inspector for Alberta and B. C.—No Legislation this Session.

Ottawa, April 23.—George Langley M.L.A., Redberry, Sask., and R. McKenzie, secretary of the Grain Growers' association of the west, today laid before Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce a petition signed by nearly ten thousand and Manitoba farmers, asking that the terminal and transfer elevators between Port Arthur and the seaboard should be taken out of the hands of private companies and taken over by the government.

Mr. Langley told the minister that a similar petition was being signed in Saskatchewan and it would be signed by a larger number of farmers. Sir Richard Cartwright did not make any answer to the request other than to promise consideration, but he may do so on Tuesday next when representatives of the grain growers accompanied by a delegation representing the Dominion Millers association will wait upon Sir Richard in respect to grain inspection matters.

Today a memorial was presented to the minister asking for the following alterations in the present regulations to protect farmers:

- (1) That the necessary changes be made in the system of receiving sample for inspection and making out of returns, so as to provide that the inspector should not know the name of the shipper, consignee or the point of shipment. (2) That permission be granted the Grain Growers' association to have a representative to act in conjunction with the officials of the department, to secure samples of the cars shipped by the farmers. (3) That no license be granted to interior public elevators unless they contain at least eight bins of 1,100 bushels capacity for special binning of grain and be equipped with proper cleaning appliances. (4) That a properly qualified inspector be appointed in Great Britain whose duty it shall be to examine into the shipments of Manitoba wheat arriving at British points with power to enquire into the differences that may arise as between buyers and sellers.

In respect to request number four Mr. Langley says that samples of wheat which had reached England graded No. 1 Northern had been sent to Canada and graded by the inspector as fair No. 4 commercial wheat. The members of the delegation expressed themselves as pleased with the amendments to the grain act as passed last year but they thought that still more could be done to make the farmers feel certain that there would be no change in the grade of wheat between the time it first passed inspection and reached the English market. There was a

grave suspicion on the part of the farmers, they said, that there was room for wrong-doing so long as the custody of the grain is in the hands of men who by evading the law can enrich themselves.

Sir Richard said it was the desire of the department to do everything possible to see that the farmers got justice, but it would be necessary to furnish proof of wrongdoing on the part of elevator men or others before the department could be expected to take action. The delegates assured the minister that the spread of prices as between what was paid for wheat sold to local dealers and on commission is at the present time greater than ever before, amounting in some districts to eleven cents a bushel.

The delegation was accompanied by Hon. Frank Oliver and the following members of the house: Schaffner, McIntyre, White, McCraey, Rutlan, Staples and Sharpe.

Death of Dr. Martin.

After an illness of the past few months that passed away on Friday afternoon at the private hospital of Miss Gibson, Andrew Spryue Martin, M.D.

Deceased was only a young man being in his thirty-sixth year. He was a son of Andrew Martin of Pilot Butte, an old timer in the district and a highly esteemed citizen. Dr. Martin was an enthusiastic member of the Royal Orange Order and for several years was an officer of the Grand Lodge of the Territories. He received his public and high school education in the Regina schools. He took his medical degree at Toronto University when he was very young.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon from his father's residence at Pilot Butte to the Pilot Butte cemetery and was largely attended.

Matheson Is Primate.

Dr. Samuel Pritchard Matheson, Archbishop of Rupert's Land, was last week elected Primate of Canada by the vote of the Anglican House of Bishops the place left vacant by the death of Archbishop Sweatman has been filled. From two-thirty till five o'clock the bishops sat in private conference before the result of the ballot was given out. The statement made by Bishop Sweeney was:

"The archbishop of Rupert's Land has been elected Primate of all Canada and representative of the General Consultative Body of the Lambeth Conference. Rev. Canon Phair, of St. John's College, Winnipeg, has been appointed Dominion secretary of the House of Bishops in place of the Bishop of Toronto, resigned."

Rev. Wm. Loucks, Ottawa, is secretary and registrar of the provincial House of Bishops. Contrary to general expectations, the election of a bishop of the Canadian clergy in China was not made. It was thought that the recommendation of the Mission Board of Rev. Wm. White for the position would decide the matter, but nothing was done, although it is understood that the question was discussed at some length.

Those present were: Archbishop Matheson, of Rupert's Land; Bishop

HOLLAND HAS HEIR

Fifty Guns Announce the Birth of an Heir to the Throne of Orange-Nassau—Myriads of Presents for the Young Princess.

May Rod and Gun.

Variety is the dominating feature of the May number of Rod and Gun in Canada, published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont. In accord with the season there are some good fishing stories, while hunting receives such a full share of attention that moose, deer, bear, wolves and wild geese all have particular stories given up to them. Two fine exploration papers—an illustrated review of Mr. Tyrrell's book, "Through the Sub-Artics of Canada," and one by Mr. Dickson describing a personal trip through Northern Ontario—give us some little idea of how much remains to be done in exploration work in Canada. Mr. Clapham has another fine dog article, "The Beagle for Sport," which all dog lovers will peruse with interest. The decision of the Ontario government to have licensed guides is noted and the in-council dealing with the matter printed in full. Mr. Cy Warman's paper on Wild Life appeals to every lover of the outdoors and cannot fail to have some effect in the direction the author wishes. This number completes the tenth volume and attention is drawn to the work of the magazine in forest, fish and game protection and the manner in which the movement in its favor has spread throughout Canada. The position achieved by the magazine is dwelt upon with pride and credit given to all those who have assisted Canada's sporting magazine to reach its present high position. If future numbers are as good as this birthday issue—and we are assured that not only will the high standing be kept up but efforts made to improve upon it—there can be no doubt at all as to the future of Rod and Gun. The magazine has now secured for itself a position not easily to be shaken.

Ship Wheat in Sacks.

Calgary, Alta., April 29.—William Whyte of the C.P.R. arrived here today from the coast. "Well you may say that the C.P.R. will arrange for the proper handling of the 1909 grain harvest from Vancouver to the different markets of the world in a suitable manner. The importance of the matter so far as it regards Alberta and the west is fully recognized, and the C.P.R. will do everything it can reasonably be expected to do to further the westward movement of grain."

"Will a terminal elevator be built this year at Vancouver?" was asked. "I do not think one is necessary. In fact I think it inadvisable to do so. During my visit to the coast I visited Portland and other shipping points and noticed that grain, especially wheat, can best be shipped in sacks and have arrived at the conclusion that a large elevator is unnecessary. What is more required is a large warehouse and more dockage space to properly take care of all shipments tendered us from the west. The shippers of Portland told me the best way to ship wheat was in sacks or bags, and their past experience has convinced me they are right. You may say though, that the C.P.R. will be in a position to dispose of the coming harvest by way of the western route."

Mr. Whyte had conferences with the local officials today.

To Elect Assistant Bishop.

The meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle will be held in Regina commencing on June 2nd. Amongst the most important business to be transacted, is the election of an assistant bishop for the diocese. Among the other items on the agenda, are the following: To elect a secretary, treasurer and two auditors. To elect members of the executive committee. To elect delegates to the general and provincial synods. To receive financial statements of the hon. treasurer. To receive report of the executive committee. To consider the proposed amendments of canons.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

White Slavery.

Winnipeg, April 30.—A resolution from the Trades and Labor Council of Fort William and Port Arthur has been received demanding that a royal commission be appointed to investigate the conditions in the Transcontinental construction camps. The resolution is strongly worded and says that laborers of all ages are outrageously treated, it being claimed that a species of white slavery is in vogue. It is claimed that men are systematically robbed, that they are turned out of camp, sick and in rags, and there is no medical attendance, though the men are charged for it, and that the conditions are a blot on our civilization. As the government has no apparent intention of moving in the matter, the association will take up the case and ask for a royal commission to investigate. A. C. Boyce has the matter in hand and will move a resolution upon going into supply early next week. The Trades and Labor Council has drawn the attention of the department of labor to the matter unsuccessfully, the officials claiming they have no jurisdiction.

Is It Political Game?

A. J. Wisewell, at one time C.N.R. operator at Humboldt, was charged with theft and arrested at Saskatoon on Saturday evening. He was brought to Regina on Monday and on Tuesday appeared before the magistrate. The case was remanded for eight days. The arrest seems to be part of a Liberal political game. The charge is that Wisewell stole telegrams from the C.N.R. office at Humboldt at the time of the bye-election in which a seat was found for Mr. Motherwell, the provincial minister of agriculture. What the alleged stolen telegrams contained we do not know, but presume that they would make interesting reading if published.

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