

Founded 1866

194	115	118	119
14	110	113	114
15	102	104	105
15	93	95	97
11	79	80	81

12	119	121	123
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3	43	43	43
1	41	41	42
2	42	42	42
1	41	41	41

6	56	57	57
4	54	55	55
9	49	49	48

6	135	137	137
4	133	135	135

RKET

1	High	Low	Close
2	122	122	122
3	124	123	124
9	....	....	107

5	125	123	124
5	125	124	125

3	125	123	125
5	126	123	126
8	....	....	105

5	125	119	121
5	126	121	122
5	....	....	100

3	123	122	123
3	125	123	125
1	....	....	103

1	125	124	125
1	126	125	126
1	....	....	105

ILL FEED

\$21.00
22.00
26.00
23.00
28.00

\$ 6.00 @ 7.00
10.00 @ 12.00
4.50 @ 5.00

EGGS

27 @ 28
19 @ 21
14 @ 16

18 @ 20

19 @ 20

19 @ 20

18
17
14

85 @ 95

\$1.50
1.25

50 @ 75

\$4.00 @ 4.50

2.00 @ 2.50

2.00 @ 2.50

3.00

6 @ 7

5
4
40 @ 75
40 @ 75
7 @ 8

NNIPEG

past week averaged 1300 lbs. and over, \$4.50; bulls, \$4.00;

bulls, \$4.25 to \$5.00; medium, \$4.50 to \$5.20; hogs, \$5.50 to \$6.50; hogs, \$7.10.

bs., \$5.90 to \$6.50; choice heaves, \$6.60; hogs, \$3.00 to \$6.25; 2.85 to \$3.15; sheep, \$8.15; hogs, \$7.00 to

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The Geographical Society has awarded the Victoria Research Medal to Prof. Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass. The society has also awarded a special medal to Lieut. Ernest H. Shackleton, who recently returned from an expedition to the South Pole.

Mme. Helena Modjeska the famous Polish tragedienne, and one of the most noted actresses of the American stage, died at 10 o'clock, April 8th, in her island home in Bay City, Orange County, California, at the age of 65, after an illness of about two months.

Another death among distinguished authors was chronicled on April 9th, when the news came from Sorrento, Italy, that Francis Marion Crawford had died that day. Crawford was born in Italy, of American parents, his father being Thomas Crawford, the sculptor. He was the author of many books all readable and enjoyable, and besides was an adept in Oriental languages and a navigator of no mean ability.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the noted English poet and essayist died in London on April 10th, of influenza and pneumonia. He was born on April 5th, 1837, and was educated at Oxford. As a master of form and poetic rhetoric he stood first among English-speaking poets, but his choice of themes in earlier poems was not pleasing to English tastes and the reputation acquired then clung to him, and was really the barrier that prevented him from being appointed Poet Laureate by Queen Victoria when Tennyson died.

A Canadian, Mr. Aeneas McCharles, recently deceased, has left a fund to the University of Toronto, the interest of which is to be given from time to time to certain persons who may be nominated as fitting recipients of it. The awards will not be made annually but only from time to time as the Board of Governors of the University shall determine. The objects for which the prize shall be given are thus stated:

(1) To any Canadian from one end of the country to the other, and whether student or not, who invents or discovers any new and improved process for the treatment of Canadian ores or minerals of any kind, after such process has been proved to be of special merit on a practical scale;

(2) Or for any important discovery, invention or device by any Canadian that will lessen the dangers and loss of life in connection with the use of electricity in supplying power and light;

(3) Or for any marked public distinction achieved by any Canadian in scientific research in any useful practical line.

Each prize is to be \$1,000. "Canadian" within the terms of the bequest, is a native of Canada, domiciled in the Dominion, who has not renounced his allegiance. Applications for the prize will not be entertained; all candidates must be nominated by a qualified person before they will be considered. The circular does not state what the qualification of the person making the nomination must be. Prizes for inventions or discoveries will only be given in cases where they have been proved to be of practical worth. In awarding prizes the first place will be assigned to methods of smelting Canadian ores; next to the invention of methods for lessening the dangers attendant upon the use of electricity. If nothing is offered under these heads that is deemed worthy of a prize, it will be awarded to an inventor distinguished in the general field of scientific research. The first prize may be awarded in June next.

Old Age

It is too late! Ah! nothing is too late Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate. Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles Wrote his grand Oedipus, and Simonides Bore off the prize of verse from his compeers, When each had numbered more than fourscore years;

And Theophrastus at fourscore and ten Had but begun his 'Characters of Men.' Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales, At sixty wrote the 'Canterbury Tales.' Goethe, at Weimar, toiling to the last, Completed 'Faust' when eighty years were past.

What then! Shall we sit idly down and say The night hath come; it is no longer day? The night hath not yet come; we are not quite Cut off from labor by the failing light; Something remains for us to do or dare, Even the oldest tree some fruit may bear. For age is opportunity no less Than youth itself, though in another dress; And as the evening twilight fades away The sky is filled with stars, invisible by day.

—LONGFELLOW.

Womans Suffrage—Yes or no?

What must have been a very interesting debate on Woman Suffrage was held in the lecture hall of the Passmore Edwards settlement in old London. There were present 350 avowed sympathizers of the suffrage movement and 150 declared anti-suffragists. Mrs. Humphry Ward, the novelist, upheld the contentions of the "antis" and Mrs. Henry Fawcett presented the plea of those who are asking for the franchise.

Mrs. Ward spoke first. She said that the vast majority of grievances under which women suffered a quarter of a century ago had been redressed without the feminine ballot. Woman's economic position was not dependent upon her having the franchise. The law enacted by men was giving women rights in marriage, guardianship of children and ownership of property; a course of legislation for factories had been enacted especially in the interests of women and children; the professions and industrial lines had opened to her almost without limit. Mrs. Ward held also that the immense increase of England's responsibility as an empire and the problems before her statesmen called for the wisdom and the labor of men who should be left untampered by the political inexperience of women.

Mrs. Fawcett in reply said that the ballot would better women's economic status. Wages tend to become lower to any unprotected bodies. In parliament the workman was aided and protected because of the workman's vote, while woman was ignored because she was ballotless. Men were not intentionally neglectful but were taken up with their own affairs. She did not see any danger of weakening the government by putting a woman's vote behind it. If reports were true, it had not worked that way in Australia, for since Australian women had had the franchise the men had seriously taken up the question of national defence.

At the close of the debate Mrs. Ward's motion "That the concession of the parliamentary franchise to women is not necessary to their interests and would be dangerous to the interests of the country" was lost by a vote of 74 to 235. Apparently fifty per cent. of the "antis" had become uncertain of their attitude, and about a third of the suffragists were too doubtful to express an opinion.

Twelve societies entered the Earl Grey musical and dramatic competition which began on April 19th. They all belong to Eastern Canada.

A Wonderful Lamp for the Taj Mahal

A wonderful lamp, the gift of the ex-viceroy of India, Lord Curzon, has just been suspended, with elaborate ceremonies, over the tomb of the Emperor Shah Jehan and his wife, in the famous Taj Mahal. The original lamp disappeared long ago, and when Lord Curzon conceived the notion of replacing it, the problem was how to find an appropriate and worthy substitute. He consulted with Lord Cromer as to the possibility of discovering a suitable model in Egypt, and on his return from India in November, 1905, he halted in Cairo to visit the Arab museum and the principal mosques. It was found that the most suitable model would be a lamp that once hung in the tomb of Sultan Beybars II, and which is illustrated in many works of art, though efforts to discover its present whereabouts have failed. It was ascertained that there were only two workmen in Egypt capable of carrying out a work of so much delicacy, and finally one of these, Todros Badir, was entrusted with the commission. Two years were occupied in making the lamp, which is of bronze, inlaid throughout with silver and gold. Mr. Richmond of the Egyptian ministry of public works has stated his belief that no such lamp has been made since the period of the original, many centuries ago. The inscription, in suitable Persian script, runs in a belt of pierced metal round the broadest part of the lamp, and simply states that the lamp was presented by Lord Curzon, viceroy of India. In his letter, Lord Curzon expresses a hope that "the lamp may be thought worthy of a place in the most solemn and beautiful building in the east," and that the gift may "hang there as my last tribute of respect to the glories of Agra, which float like a vision of eternal beauty in my memory, and to the grave and potent religion which is professed by so many millions of our fellow-subjects in India."

For X-Ray Sufferers

The force that is capable of great good is also able to work great evil when misdirected through ignorance or malice. The beneficial powers already known of the X-ray and its future possibilities cannot be rightly estimated. The passing of the years will bring to light what this wonderful discovery will eventually mean to mankind. But the men who did pioneer work with this potent agency for good, have had to make the sacrifice demanded of the pioneer in any line of life. In the experiments that proved the incalculable value of the discovery they ran risks to health and life, of which they were ignorant and knowledge of which was gained only through affliction. Taken up entirely with the good the X-ray could do, they did not dream of the evil until fingers had to be amputated, hands sacrificed and lives given up. Only then was it learned that exceedingly severe precautions must be taken by those working with the ray if disaster was not to be the consequence. The London Daily Express has begun an agitation for government aid to be given to those who are suffering from X-ray dermatitis, as it is called, and who contracted the disease before the necessity for careful precaution became known. These men ran all the risks that the race might be benefited, and so have a claim on the people as a whole as well as on their successors in the work, who can now labor under conditions of comparative safety if the care now known to be essential is taken in handling the mechanism used in transmitting the rays. Many well known English medical men are heartily supporting the Express in its campaign.