

PARTY ASUNDER

Editor of Toronto Globe Assistant in Arranging Toronto Conference Has So as Private Citizen. According to Statement of Hon. Mr. Fielding.

Ottawa, Ont., April 6.—A. B. Aylesworth has given notice in the House of Commons of the following resolution: "That it is expedient to provide for the payment to four additional judges of the superior court of Quebec, each \$7,000 per annum, and to one additional judge of the Court of King's Bench in Manitoba \$6,000 per annum."

There was another reference to the Fielding tariff conference in the House today. A. C. Boyce, West Alton, read from the New York Sun an item to the effect that through Dr. J. A. MacDonald, of the Toronto Globe, President Tait had arranged for a conference with Hon. W. S. Fielding. He asked what truth there was in this report.

Mr. Fielding replied that he would not say the report was true, but there was a foundation of truth in it. Mr. Boyce further inquired if Mr. MacDonald was going to Washington by the government.

Mr. Fielding said emphatically "No." The government had no knowledge of his visit there. He went as a private citizen or as a member of the Anti-Gambling Bill in Committee. The debate on the motion to go into committee on H. H. Miller's anti-gambling bill was concluded shortly after midnight, and the bill will not be proceeded with clause by clause in committee. As soon as the committee stage was reached, Mr. McCall, of Northumberland, proposed a number of amendments, which he said, practically constituted the British act, and which would limit betting during the meets and limit the duration of the meets to a period not exceeding eight days. The principal speakers today were H. H. Miller, Jno. B. McCall, F. Paget, Hon. Clifford Sifton, W. M. Martin of Regina, and J. E. Armstrong, of East Lymburn.

PITCHED BATTLE WITH POLICE. Laval Students Clash With Montreal. Montreal, April 6.—Two constables were injured, ten Laval students arrested and several hundred eggs broken in a drawn battle between Laval students and the police, which resulted in a regular siege of the Laval buildings. The university was finally stormed and the students driven in. The police withdrawing under a last-minute reprieve, the students were seen to be carrying a number of eggs, tin caps and other articles.

The row started when a score of students were discovered by Constable Bluteau talking and making a noise in front of the university. He went to them to inquire about an open-top sitting on the sidewalk. The students countered on his jaw, and in a moment he was being pretty badly handled, when another constable passing on a car jumped off to his rescue, and a battle ensued, in which the constables were pretty badly handled, the students getting them down and putting the boots on them. A riot call was sent in and a score of constables were sent to the rescue, while a couple of hundred students poured out from the university buildings and again the fight was indulged in.

MACDONALD WAS NOT SENT TO WASHINGTON

Nominated by United Socialists for French Chamber of Deputies. Paris, April 6.—For the first time the United Socialists have nominated two women candidates officially. They are Madeline Pelletier, in the Quartier De L'Europe, Paris, and Marie Botteville in Isere, candidates for election to the chamber of deputies.

The prefect of the Seine refused to extend to the women candidates the privilege of exemption from the stamp duty on posters and the use of school court yards for meetings on the ground that their candidature had not been accepted officially. Madame Pelletier declares that she will conduct her own campaign. She has chosen a fashionable constituency because the working classes do not understand the idea of a woman deputy.

They say "If a woman goes to parliament why not our dogs?" Although a socialist, Madame Pelletier makes feminism in general her electoral platform. She says she thinks electors will come to her meeting more to see a female candidate than to listen to her speeches. Therefore her chief aim will be to introduce a new parliamentary sex.

RECORD MOVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK IN MARCH Alberta is Shipping Large Quantities of Live Stock to British Columbia. C.P.R. Live Stock Agent Thinks Home Consumption Will Eventually Stop Exporting.

Calgary, Alta., April 7.—"The month of March has been a record one in the shipment of live stock from Alberta," says H. C. McMullen, general live stock agent for Canadian Pacific this morning. "Through the movement of the east in shipping live stock has been growing during the past five years, the shipments to the West growing more rapidly. There is a greater demand in British Columbia for live stock than there is in Eastern Canada, and this state of affairs will continue until the valleys in British Columbia can supply the demand."

"The eastbound movement will start about the first of May and then it will depend upon what proportion of heavy cattle there will be ready for shipment as to what will be the bulk of the movement. The three months of this year just passed have been exceptionally good months in the shipment of live stock. January, February and March have been record months and every indication is that the year 1910 will be the most satisfactory one for the C.P.R."

As this country grows, and it is growing rapidly, the amount of beef used for local consumption will certainly be increased, and the surplus of the east and west will have to depend upon themselves more than ever in raising cattle for their own consumption.

EVERYBODY TALKS ABOUT THE CROP

Opinions Divided as to Advantages of Planting in March, but Desire to Remove Possible Disadvantages is Apparent. Winnipeg, April 6.—The crop of 1910 is a really leading topic of discussion in the west. The unusually early spring has been welcomed, not so much as a measure of relief to the individual from the blasts of winter, but as a means of facilitating the work on the land. From now on the state of the weather will be considered solely in its relation to agriculture, and there will be the same anxiety and concern, spread over a period of six months, as has characterized the winter months in the prairies. It is admitted that the atmospheric conditions last fall were not ideal for the farmers who desired to prepare previous tracts of land for crop. There was a shortage in the supply of moisture, and ploughing was very difficult, and the soil was not so soft as it should have been. With the "capitalists" who employed steam ploughs it was not a serious matter. The huge soil-turning outfit could not work to advantage on soggy ground, and they give a better account of themselves when the season is moderately dry. But the horses did not care for the dry "going" and the total area ploughed during the autumn months was smaller than might have been expected from the increase in settlement.

Farmers at Work. A fine early spring will help to atone for what was lost through the lack of moisture in the autumn. As soon as the snow faded away the enterprising husbandmen hastened to the south of the province, where he has been for several days looking over the bridges and other public works of some of the southern districts.

THE NEW ASYLUM. Mr. Stocks also paid a visit to the new asylum being erected at Ponoka. This building will soon be completed, though perhaps there will be no patients until late in the fall. The building is capable of holding 150 patients and the grounds cover a section and a half of the main building, and are to operate the institution on the system of a sanatorium. That is, the curable patients, and the violent ones will be kept in the main building, while the incurables, those who have some harmless hallucination, will live in cottages.

FOR Milder Cases. There are a very large number of insane patients who realize keenly their position, they are kept within an asylum, people who have only a little unhealthy quirk of mentality, who are perfectly able to take care of themselves with easy supervision. These people will not be forced to live in the main building, but will live in cottages with their accommodation. Water, sewer and light facilities will be supplied.

Great progress has been made by the farmers, and it is a debatable question as to whether some of them have not exceeded the bounds of good judgment by endeavoring to sow a large acreage during the month. From all parts of the country have come reports of the farmers in seed and it seemed as if each section were anxious to outdo the other in respect to early planting. It would be difficult to form an even approximate opinion of the total volume of seed sown by this time, but it is estimated that more than 10 per cent of the wheat is already in the ground. The work is being pushed, and the farmers are being finished by the middle of the month. It may be remembered that seeding was retarded last year through a lack of co-operation on the part of the elements. The spring wheat backward and disagreeable, and it developed a lack of co-operation on the part of the elements. The spring wheat backward and disagreeable, and it developed a lack of co-operation on the part of the elements.

It is just possible that an early seeding may have as many drawbacks as a late one. A few years ago some farmers took advantage of a bright, fine spell in February to plant wheat, and they looked forward with confidence to a harvest in June. The seed lay idle in the ground for six weeks after it was planted, and it really began to do business about the third week in April. In the interval there had been a "bummer" of weather, including the couple of blizzards and some cold winds. The spring wheat, which was sown in the ground, was eventually elevated to the surface, but they managed to pull their crop at the end of August without damage.

Since that time there have not been so enthusiastic on the subject of early seeding. Conditions in 1910 do not, of course, tally with those of the remarkable season just reported, but the spells of disagreeable weather have, so far, been few and far between. But the spring is not yet "out of the woods," and until summer comes in earnest there will be no chance of telling whether the March sowing will be successful. The grain which has been planted should ripen early in July, it will demonstrate the advantages of an early start. If, however, it should halt and stumble in its development, it is to be sown next month. There is a diversity of opinion regarding the possible advantages of an early crop, and experience has been cited in favor of and in opposition to the idea. There is no doubt that the character of the growing season is of infinitely more importance than

THE PLUCKY ACTION OF A MOUNTAINEER

Rev. G. Kinney, of Victoria, B.C., who Climbed Mount Robson Last Summer, Made Sacrifice for Little Girl Sufferer. At the anniversary dinner of the Calgary branch of the Alpine Club of Canada, held last week, the president of the club, A. O. Wheeler, P.R.G.S., brought to light a heroic action on the part of Rev. G. Kinney, who, it will be remembered, performed the remarkable feat of scaling the heights of Mount Robson last year. President Wheeler, in his speech, stated that Mr. Kinney had been invited to attend the Calgary dinner, but had been compelled to decline. In a postscript to his note Mr. Kinney said that his letter had been delayed as he had been laid up by an operation. "A little girl, suffering from severe rheumatism, was suffering from severe rheumatism, and skin grafting was necessary for her recovery. I furnished some twenty-four inches of the necessary cuticle."

Mr. Wheeler then wrote for details. The following is quoted from the second letter: "With regard to my operation, I think you take it too seriously. It was not such a wonderful thing, and I am sure most any one would gladly have done the same. Only I happened to be handy. "It happened in this way: Little Dorothy Macaustie, (aged 7) of Keremeo, in standing back to the (day) school house stove, got her dress on fire. She became terror stricken and ran out doors and across the fields, running so hard that she was not caught and the fire put out until she had been severely burned on the arms and shoulders and her clothes nearly burned off her. A little more and she must have been burned to death. As it was, skin grafting was necessary for her recovery. She was taken to my hospital, and when the wounds were properly sanitized, the grafting was done. My living a clean life and being in fine, healthy condition, I suppose, encouraged the doctor (Mr. McEwen) to accept of my offer to donate the necessary cuticle. Little Dorothy was laid on the operating table and the wound was cleaned and dressed. I sat on the table so that my left leg (above the knee) would be handy to hold the little girl's arm. She was given no anaesthetics, she suffered severely in having her wounds dressed, and I tried to hold her in my arms, but she was ready the doctor sliced a few inches off my hide, and then grafted the skin from my arm onto her. The process till he had taken some twenty-four square inches off my leg. As I appeared, carrying me for which they had paid, the women fell upon them, tore the meat out of their hands and poured kerosene on it.

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RAISE INSUFFICIENT N. Y. C. Trainmen Not Satisfied With Six Per Cent. Increase.

Chicago, April 6.—Conductors and trainmen on the N.Y.C. and the elevated lines controlled by it, east of Chicago, are taking a strike vote because of a refusal to grant the increase in wages asked. The vote will be in by Monday. Among the roads involved are the Lake Shore, Nickel Plate, Big Four, Michigan Central, Boston & Albany and Pittsburg & Lake Erie. The last vote ordered was in the Chicago and Indiana Southern. The ballots will be sent out tomorrow. The New York Central recently granted a voluntary increase of about six per cent, and an increase to the wages for switchmen in all yards from Buffalo to New York of three cents an hour. The conductors and trainmen want an advance of about 15 per cent.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy signed an agreement today to pay three cents an hour advance to all switchmen on its entire system. The Chicago & Eastern Illinois agreed to a schedule with the conductors and trainmen providing for an increase in wages. Earl G. Easterday has also posted notices that the switchmen will be given three cents an hour increase.

Residence, Green Cottage 312 blocks North of Crown Creek score, corner of Alberta Ave. & N. Jasper. E. KEPHART.

Separate bids will be received by the undersigned until May 5th, for the northeast quarter of section 14, township 49, range 26, west 4th, near Calmar, Alberta, and the southwest quarter of section 17, township 54, range 22, west 4th, near Agricola, Alberta. P.O. Box 1567.

Forms: Quarter each, balance one, two and three years, at 8 per cent, 5 per cent, off for cash. Payment paid to the undersigned through Imperial Bank, Vancouver, British Columbia. The highest or any bid not necessarily accepted. Address: R. G. HULBERT, Vancouver, B.C.

STRAYED. LOST FROM PINE CREEK DISTRICT about two weeks ago, brindle team, both geldings, weighing about 1200 each, branded on shoulder with other brand on each hip \$10 reward on each. J. Hanford, Pine Creek, Alta.

STRAYED OR LOST—FROM THE farm of A. Pearce at Box 2000, black horse, weight about 850 to 1000 lbs. Branded H and other brands owned by J. R. Boyle. Suitable reward.

POKONA ASYLUM TO BE READY NEXT FALL

Capable of Holding One Hundred and Fifty Patients — Grounds Will Cover a Section and a Quarter of a Mile. For Blind, Deaf, Dumb and Light Facilities.

John Stocks, deputy minister of public works, returned yesterday from the south of the province, where he has been for several days looking over the bridges and other public works of some of the southern districts.

There are a very large number of insane patients who realize keenly their position, they are kept within an asylum, people who have only a little unhealthy quirk of mentality, who are perfectly able to take care of themselves with easy supervision. These people will not be forced to live in the main building, but will live in cottages with their accommodation. Water, sewer and light facilities will be supplied.

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FIERCE MEAT RIOTS IN HARLEM'S EAST SIDE

New York, N. Y., April 7.—"Our husbands make only \$6 a week. We would like to eat chicken at 18 cents a pound, but we cannot pay that price. If we like chicken as well as any body, cannot eat it, why should anybody be allowed to eat it? Why should any one be allowed to pay a price which is too high for us?"

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GREATEST LAND OPPORTUNITY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Come to the Famous Okanagan Valley and secure a home in the greatest valley on the American continent. The mildest, most even and healthful climate in Canada. Soil especially adapted to the growing of fruits, berries, vegetables, hay, dairying and all general mixed farming.

The world-famed district of B.C. Possesses the greatest bargains in the whole Okanagan. Prices the lowest; terms the most reasonable. Any acreage. Small holdings the specialty. 10 acres to 20,000 acres. \$50 per acre in small tracts. Reasonable rates on larger tracts. Special arrangements too. Colonization Companies and men of capital seek a safe, reliable, conservative investment. Property exchanged for improved farms and city property of high commercial value.

The report shows that during the year there were 2900 deaths from tuberculosis and 106 from typhoid fever reported from the various districts. The document shows that the samples taken from various sources were analyzed by the officials of the department. Thirty per cent of these samples were found good, fifty per cent bad, and twenty per cent doubtful.

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