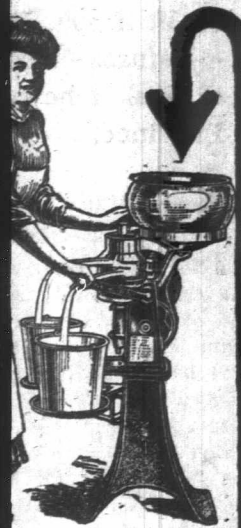


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A straight, honest, healthful cream of tartar baking powder. Made from Grapes.

Contains not a grain of injurious ingredient

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Fifty Years the Standard

No Alum No Lime Phosphate

H. B. AMES NOW HOME

Seriously Ill in Egypt—Brought Long Distance on a Stretcher—Expects Relief by Canadian Climate.

New York, April 28.—Six thousand miles would be considered a pretty lengthy journey to have to cover by most well men, and for an ill man, forced to travel all the time on a stretcher, the journey would seem all but impossible. Yet that is the long trip that Herbert B. Ames, member of the Canadian Parliament from St. Antoine division of Montreal, has undertaken, under those very conditions. Furthermore, he reached New York in remarkably good shape, considering all, ready to start with Mrs. Ames on the last lap of the journey to Montreal.

The White Star liner Adriatic brought them in on the next to last stage this morning. The taking of the trip on a stretcher was rendered necessary by the fact that Mr. Ames developed sciatica while travelling in search of health on the Nile. He failed to improve in lower Egypt, and finally decided that if he could get back to the crisp Canadian climate he would soon be all right again. Consequently the journey home was begun in spite of the handicap of a stretcher.

Mrs. Ames has been her husband's companion throughout the journey. Bad as his experience with rheumatism has been, this has not been the worst of Mr. Ames' troubles since he went abroad. Before contracting his present malady, he was stricken with typhoid fever while travelling by sea from Bombay to Port Said. That was about January 1, so that he has been ill for all of four months.

Mr. Ames went last fall to Sydney, Australia, to attend the triennial conference of the British Chambers of Commerce, representing Montreal. After the conference he decided that it would be just as well to go aside into India on his way home. Accordingly he stayed until the first of the year, studying the conditions in the Empire's eastern dominions.

Almost immediately after going on shipboard, Mr. Ames became ill, and his condition was so serious during the trip through the Red Sea that his recovery was despaired of. The ship's doctor managed to pull him through and placed in the English hospital. There, to borrow his own expression, given smilingly on board the Adriatic this morning, he became "looney" and had a mighty tough pull.

Mrs. Ames was apprised of her husband's condition and immediately set out to join him, but it was the middle of February before she reached Port Said to find him convalescent. They decided he would probably recover more rapidly in Egypt and accordingly set out for Assouan, March 1, although Mr. Ames was still so weak he had to be taken on board the boat on a stretcher. He has been on that stretcher almost ever since, save for the time he has spent in the steamship berth or sleeping car.

False Identification
Lethbridge, Alta., May 1.—A remarkable case of false identification occurred here in the case of a man killed on the track west of Lethbridge last Thursday. People who knew Samuel Keyes well positively identified the man as he, but today Keyes in the flesh announced from Monarch that the dead man is some one else.

Brandon, April 28.—The death of Mrs. McDermid, wife of the principal of the Brandon College, came with awful suddenness this morning from heart failure. Deceased was apparently in the best of health when summoned. She took a fainting spell and expired almost immediately. Her husband is in the east on college business. Deceased was prominent in the Baptist church and society circles here.

BANQUET TO SIR RICHARD

Politicians of Both Parties Pay Tribute to Veteran Statesman—The Last of the Confederation Period.

Ottawa, April 28.—Sir Richard Cartwright, minister of trade and commerce, and government leader in the senate, was the guest of honor tonight at a banquet in the parliamentary restaurant attended by both Liberal and Conservative members of the upper house. The function was arranged as a testimonial to Sir Richard for his long years of public service and also to mark his assumption of duties of leader of the senate in succession to Sir Richard Scott.

In the course of a short speech Sir Richard, in his usual vigorous style, ran over political and social events which he has witnessed since he first became a member of parliament in the early sixties.

He said he saw in the growth and development of the English speaking race on this continent, in Great Britain and elsewhere, an opportunity for the creation of an alliance of Anglo-Saxon which would dominate the world and give an assurance of peace which would result in the disarmament of great powers which at present time spend two-thirds of their revenue in preparing to cut each other's throats.

Sir Richard expressed the belief that Canada, owing to acquaintance of its people both with Great Britain and the United States and with its fresh life and vigor, might be the proper medium to bring about such an alliance of English-speaking nations. If such an alliance were to be effected he seriously proposed the disarmament of other nations who would dare treat the proposal lightly. Touching on changes which have occurred in Canada since before confederation days, Sir Richard said:

"Looking back over that long vista of seven and forty years, I cannot fail to be struck with the enormous changes which have taken place. When I entered public life, the political cauldron was boiling over both in Canada and elsewhere. At that moment the United States was engaged in a most elaborate and awful war of the century, at that moment relations now so happily subsisting between ourselves and our sister provinces had been strained to the very point of disruption, and, speaking from my recollection, I have very little doubt but that the desperate strife which was being carried on along our border prevented the utter disruption of union between two Canadas."

DEATH PLUNGE.

New York Audience Eers Terrible Tragedy in Theatre.

New York, April 28.—A shriek of anguish from the top balcony of the Lincoln Square theatre startled the audience shortly after seven o'clock tonight, and as hundreds of men, women and children glanced upwards to learn the cause they saw the body of a girl plunge with deadly speed into the orchestra pit.

A moment before Lousa Loeffler, aged 14, of No. 105 West 106th street, was tripping down the centre aisle of the top balcony with two high school girl friends. In some manner her feet caught and she fell headlong. Her body broke the brass railing at the edge of the balcony and dropped fifty feet into the aisle. She is dying at the Flower hospital.

As the cry filled the theatre, a song and dance was on. When the figure in white landed near a violinist there was indication of panic in the audience. The scream of women for a moment drowned all other sounds. There was a brief hesitation among the theatrical employees and James Smith, a fireman stationed in the house, ran towards the girl, at the same time shouting assurances of safety to the audience.

OUR SMALL EXPORTS

Canada Not Exporting Much Farm Produce — Cheese Our Greatest Export—West Imports Instead of Exports.

A recent bulletin of the department of trade and commerce contains some statistics that should prove interesting but not very gratifying to Canadian farmers. These statistics have to do with the imports of farm produce into the United Kingdom during the year ending January 1910.

Butter, cheese and eggs are the imports covered and the tables are itemized giving the various countries shipping. In each table, except the one for cheese, Canada ranks among the tail enders.

Denmark leads the list of nations exporting butter to the United Kingdom with a total of 1,747,867 cwt. There are ten countries given in this table, and there are only two exporting less butter than Canada, viz. Germany and the United States. The Dominion exports totalled only 23,593 cwt.

The totals given follow:

	Cwt.
Australia	422,940
Canada	23,593
Denmark	1,747,867
France	412,261
Germany	1,910
Holland	147,621
New Zealand	308,228
Russia	581,559
Sweden	309,885
United States	693
Other Countries	138,705
Totals	4,082,705

Canada goes to the top in the cheese table, and leaves all other nations far in the rear. But the western reader should bear in mind that practically all of this cheese is exported from the eastern province. The prairie provinces should get into the producing business and help swell the total. The figures are:

	Cwt.
Australia	856
Canada	1,546,276
Holland	280,209
Italy	76,330
New Zealand	389,956
United States	55,455
Other Countries	36,877
Totals	2,389,959

In egg exports Canada reverses her position and goes to the bottom of the list with a total of only 3,984 great hundreds. A great hundred is 120 eggs. The figures are:

	Gt. Hd.
Austria-Hungary	1,290,272
Canada	3,984
Denmark	3,441,868
France	1,054,069
Germany	624,197
Italy	988,800
Russia	8,469,153
Other Countries	2,254,684
Total	18,035,027

Contrast with these figures the statistics of Canada in the nations freed which the United Kingdom imports wheat. The Dominion exported during the period covered by the other tables to the British Isles a total of 17,539,145 cwt. of wheat, being surpassed only by Russia and Argentina. Of course a great percentage of the grain was from the prairie provinces.

The farmers of these provinces have been letting a whole lot of money go to other countries that might have given an assurance of peace which would result in the disarmament of other nations who would dare treat the proposal lightly. Touching on changes which have occurred in Canada since before confederation days, Sir Richard said:

"Looking back over that long vista of seven and forty years, I cannot fail to be struck with the enormous changes which have taken place. When I entered public life, the political cauldron was boiling over both in Canada and elsewhere. At that moment the United States was engaged in a most elaborate and awful war of the century, at that moment relations now so happily subsisting between ourselves and our sister provinces had been strained to the very point of disruption, and, speaking from my recollection, I have very little doubt but that the desperate strife which was being carried on along our border prevented the utter disruption of union between two Canadas."

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with respect to poultry, and the question naturally arises: will our western farmers meet the trade demands or will the benefits arising out of those changed conditions go to Ontario, Quebec and Maritime farmers? The production of butter, cheese and eggs is not being given the attention it deserves in western Canada. True it is that the country is comparatively new and that we may look for more mixed farming in the future. But that future should not be too far away or we may find ourselves in a position of having to build up fertility in the soil instead of simply conserving it.

Canada stands low in her exports of produce to the United Kingdom as shown above. We also stand low in our produce exports to other nations. Practically all of what we do export is from the eastern provinces, in fact the prairie provinces are importers of these products.

The provincial departments of agriculture are wrestling with the problem, but there seems a marked apathy on the part of the Dominion department. We must have a strong movement toward mixed farming if the agricultural pre-eminence of the west is to be maintained.

WINNIPEG HAS BIG FIRE

Wholesale Grocery Firm Suffers Loss of Quarter of a Million—Mysterious Origin of Fire.

Winnipeg, April 29.—A most spectacular fire started shortly after eight o'clock tonight in the wholesale grocery department of Foley Brothers, Larson & Company, of Main street.

Although the watchman had been through the building within half an hour before the discovery and noticed nothing, when the alarm was rung in the fire had got a tremendous hold in the three upper stories of the seven-story building. A general alarm was turned in and the entire available fighting force of the brigade concentrated on the fire and finally got it under control about 10.30, but not until midnight was the fire finally extinguished.

For the space of an hour and a half the roof was a sea of flame, mounting twenty and thirty feet in the air and illuminating the entire city, causing notable darkness when the flames were confined to the building.

The mill pressure system worked satisfactorily, but the pride of the city, its water tower, was abandoned after it was discovered they could not force the water through it. Streams that from the hand hose on the ground went right over the building failed to carry more than the width of the narrow street.

However, when the brigade arrived the three top stories were beyond saving and the attention of the brigade was given to saving the rest of the building and preventing the extension of the fire. The three top stories were gutted, there was a deluge of smoke and water and the entire stock on the lower floors, irretrievably ruined by the flood of water. The warehouse damaged, consists of the oldest block and the biscuit factory, which was built next to it, was undamaged, thanks to the fire-proof wall.

It is impossible to get a reliable estimate yet, but the damage to the building is estimated at forty thousand dollars; to stock and contents two hundred thousand dollars.

It is impossible to get the figures on the loss of stock, but it is fully covered, largely in American companies.

But a few yards from Main street, the main artery of city traffic was promptly crossed with several lines of fire hose, paralyzing street car and vehicular traffic. An element of humor was produced by the production and solemn clamping of hose bridges over one set of rails where there was no hose and which consequently did not break the blockade.

It is evident, however, that the bridges were for many hours and made less for the six-inch hose of the high pressure system. The police handled the crowd well and beyond the blockade there was no inconvenience to the public.

A Brave Rescue
Harborville, N.S., May 2.—Henry and James Dickie, father and son, were drifting in the Bay of Fundy in the worst gale in an open boat eleven feet long and four feet beam. The only vessel at Harborville still afloat is the Maggie Curry, a 21 ton schooner, commanded by Captain E. L. Lantry in which with a hole stove in the bottom covered by a piece of canvas, a volunteer crew went out and, after 12 hours' battle with the terrific storm rescued the men. Had they been 20 minutes later reaching them, the men would have been lost, as the boat, more than half full of water, sank just as they were hauled aboard the schooner. Before the schooner picked up the men, James Dickie had been carried overboard, but his father succeeded in getting him back into the boat again. The pumps on the leaky schooner had to be kept going from time of leaving Harborville until it got back in the harbor.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited
I was very sick with Quinsy and Cheesed I would have died. I used MINARD'S LINIMENT and it cured me at once.

I am never without it now.
Yours gratefully,
MRS. C. D. PRINCE.
Nauyasgowauk, Oct. 21st.

SUSPICIOUS TELEGRAMS

In the Great Waterways Deal —Where Clark Disappeared —Faulkner Tells His Story to Commission.

Winnipeg, May 2.—Minty's evidence was practically concluded at noon. Mr. Bennett, having about finished when the Commission adjourned at one o'clock. There was a snap-and-vim about the cross-examination the witness showing a certain amount of displeasure toward his inquisitor at certain portions of the inquisition to which he was subjected.

He said that acting under instructions he had received from his principals, he prepared certain changes in the A. and G. W. bill, differing from the railway act. His principals, he understood, had secured these changes. One was that instead of A. and G. W. having to have a paid up capital of one-tenth of the subscribed stock, which would amount to \$175,000. Another was that the fair wage clause should be struck out, and another was that it would not be necessary to have resident directors. These changes were granted. The fair wage clause was to be covered by a later contract.

Witness swore he knew of no contributions by Clark or the A. and G. W. toward politics and he also swore that never to his knowledge, had S. B. Woods been handed any compensation for his efforts in the matter of the road. He grew quite indignant over this question, saying he was a man whose reputation was above reproach.

He said that Clark was with him when he started for the investigation the second time. Minty came from St. Paul that trip.

Disappeared at Swift Current

On the train before Clarke left it was Mr. Robson, solicitor for the A. and G. W. and Norman McKenzie of Regina, solicitor for J. K. Cornwall. At Swift Current, Clarke disappeared and Minty inferred he had decided not to give evidence, though no one was going to do it. It was simply a strong inference. He did not see Clarke leave the train; the latter simply disappeared and the witness drew the inference. Then Minty went to Edmonton and remained three days, leaving the night before the commission sat. He said he had left before because Clarke was not going to give evidence. He was willing himself to do so, as had been shown by his voluntary appearance and his submission of his papers to the commission. Bennett took up the letter of Minty to Clarke wherein Minty said he had just seen Cornwall and the latter had said the Premier was anxious to be kept informed, and Cornwall felt some sense of responsibility toward the Premier. The letter also said Cornwall also suggested that Clarke keep him informed through Minty, and Cornwall would do the same for Clarke through the same agency.

Minty said that since learning of Cornwall's evidence before the commission, his mind had been cleared somewhat in the matter and he felt that he had taken much for granted in writing such a letter. This taking so much by inference was caused in a sense by his anxiety to impress on Clarke the necessity to have the Government fully informed of the progress made.

Speaking of the famous "plan of campaign" letter to Woods, he said it was a personal one, and Woods did not right in so considering it. He said himself he had carried it off anyway.

Mr. Bennett asked if he had not met the premier on that trip east, and Minty said he had and Clarke had also, but nothing was done. Was this failure to do anything not due to the failure to get McArthur interested in the construction company asked Bennett. Witness said it was not. Several questions touching the construction company were brought up and Minty declined again to answer, claiming privilege as usual.

Faulkner Gives Evidence

A Faulkner was placed on the stand late this afternoon and from the out took it looks as though he was not going to supply the important information that copies of his letters already produced would lead one to think he was. Mr. Faulkner is one of the men who wore silk hats and spats when appearing at Edmonton and which J. F. Cornwall took umbrage at the very outset of his testimony the witness added strength to this by saying he had attended to the financial end of the Athabasca syndicate, Cornwall having taken exception to his approaching the government, expressing himself as follows: "Politics is my business." Faulkner is another witness who wrote letters by inference instead of by facts. He said he first grew interested in the north country on account of its resources. He said his estimates of cost were based on Woodman's report, information received from Cornwall and on his own railroad experience. This experience was based on that gained as assistant to the chief accountant on one of the Mackenzie and Mann branch roads.

The Athabasca government refused to give any assurance of support to the road, expressing the fear of establishing a precedent; but they said they would support an application to the Dominion House.

He said that in a letter produced by Emmerich where he wrote Davidson,

saying: "I have secured a stronger body of men of political weight." He wrote stronger than the facts warranted, as Cornwall had only said to him he could get assistance if he had the remainder of the stock to use and he but simply inferred Cornwall meant political influence. He had written as he did because he was getting nervous. Questioned further, he said he had John R. Boyle and others in mind, but could not remember who the others were. Boyle was associated with Cornwall because the road was in his constituency.

L. M. Johnstone, associate counsel with W. L. Walsh, conducted the examination of Faulkner. He will resume in the morning. The afternoon session commenced with Minty still under Bennett's cross-examination. Minty has been on since Friday morning and remained on the stand until nearly four o'clock this afternoon. The last question asked him was as follows:

Mr. Walsh—"Is there any one in the Dominion of Canada who can give us any information about the Canada West Construction Company?" and Minty answered: "I decline to answer." Walsh had been endeavoring to have the Commission make a ruling on Minty's stand of privilege, but he refused, not having power to punish him if they did rule against him. Walsh said he might appeal to a Manitoba court for a ruling.

Minty told Bennett he referred to Cross as a friend, simply because Clarke had introduced Cross to him. He never knew that the United States Trust Company, of Kansas City, was interested in the sale of the A. and G. W. bonds. Minty refused to answer any questions at all concerning J. D. McArthur, as the latter's connection with the railway matters were simply in regard to the Canada West Construction Co.

Some Interesting Telegrams

Walsh re-examined the witness and produced three telegrams. The first was dated Nov. 30th, 1908, and the other two were replies.

Clarke to Minty:

"If given all now, what will assure their silence? Their actions simply blackmail. How much do they know? Address Hotel Manhattan, New York." Minty replied: "Syndicate thought your proposition blunt. Became suspicious of being overreached, otherwise honorably inclined. Ignorance of fact. Silence guaranteed by bonus stock."

Clarke's reply: "I won't be worked. I am acting on good faith. They can have half now and half March 1st as understood. If they refuse, I pay nothing."

Minty's explanation for these was that Clarke and the Athabasca syndicate had had a little misunderstanding about the extension of the option. He protested about the last telegram being brought in, but Walsh showed it to the Commission, who ruled on its going in with one sentence not read. This was done.

Walsh asked Minty if his failure to appear at Edmonton to testify was in any way influenced by the fact that he would be more under the power of the court in Alberta than he would be before the Royal Commission sitting in Manitoba. Minty said no.

HUNDRED MILLION INCREASE.

Canada's Trade for Fiscal Year Shows Wonderful Increase.

Ottawa, April 26.—Canada's total trade