

At Table Head

The Marconi Station is Now in Perfect Order.

Wireless Service

Due to Change of Policy.

(Halifax Chronicle.)
The Marconi station at Table Head is in perfect order for the reception and transmission of trans-oceanic messages. The delay in the establishment of a wireless service between England and America has been entirely due to the station at Table Head, which is being re-equipped with machinery similar to that at Table Head and within a few days messages will probably again flash across the Atlantic, and the first long distance wireless service on a commercial basis established.

This was the statement made to a reporter of the Chronicle yesterday by Dr. W. D. Deeks of New York, who is directly interested in both the Canadian and American companies and who is in the city on his way from Table Head to New York.

(Continuing, Mr. Deeks said: "One must always expect a certain amount of reasonable delay in the establishment of these stations, as the instruments and equipment are of a special design and must be manufactured especially for the purpose. The present delay in the establishment of our trans-Atlantic service is only a repetition of what took place in connection with the inauguration of the telegraph, cable, telephone and other systems of public utility. The present difficulty with us is of a purely mechanical character but R. U. Vyvyan who is in charge of the Table Head station, expects to receive word any day that Poldhu is ready to receive and transmit messages.

The other side-regular communication has been established between England and Italy and at the present time a very large station for a long distance station in being established in the former country and the service has been adopted by all the important light-houses along the coast.

"The company is at present endeavoring to procure a site for a station at Poldhu, which is a small island in the English Channel. The company is at present endeavoring to procure a site for a station at Poldhu, which is a small island in the English Channel. The company is at present endeavoring to procure a site for a station at Poldhu, which is a small island in the English Channel.

"You ask me if we will establish a station in Halifax, which is under consideration. No doubt there will be one here in time. The board of trade here has already pointed out one or two available sites. Our stock has all been underwritten and our object is to place a limited amount on the market in order to provide money to build additional stations and do not only a trans-Atlantic business but also an overland one.

"Yes, I expect very rapid progress in the future and the success of the undertaking from a financial point of view is assured, for all wireless services now in operation are earning substantial profits. There can be no doubt that the principles of wireless telegraphy are scientific, and from what has already been accomplished I should say that very great developments will still take place."

Asked regarding the recent utterances of the Hon. W. S. Fielding in the house of commons, Dr. Deeks replied: "I think Mr. Fielding was a little bit dissatisfied because we had been expected to have a station in Halifax. We would not be forced to accept trans-oceanic commercial business although we have been able to attend to it. We wish to make our system perfect first and we do not intend that it will be carried out according to the directions of the public. Mr. Fielding, I believe, is not dissatisfied, and is taking a great interest in our work. We are now employed in installing our system all along the St. Lawrence in order to make that river more navigable."

Dr. Deeks said in conclusion that Mr. Marconi was now convalescent and that the Cape Cod station is being renovated it, along with other stations, is engaged in a marine business. On

TRIBUTE TO EMERSON.

(Senator Hoar at Concord.)

He has made the best statement in all secular literature of the doctrine of immortality. He shows us that the world and the human soul are not only unreasonable, but inexplicable, without it. Yet he makes no absolute affirmation, except that he shall be immortal if that be best. Whether we shall know each other again is a Sunday school question. He will not spend his time about it. Perhaps, as he says of Carlyle, this nimble and active spirit does not care to beat itself against walls. But he is not like Carlyle, a destroyer or a scorner. He worships no demon of mere force. If he does not know what we long to know of another world, he pays due homage to the loving and wise spirit that sits at the Sovereign on the throne of this. Rather, he believes that the world is but one world, and that the Sovereign who reigns over it never to be dethroned—knows very well that every road leads to the gates of His kingdom. He sees no God of force or of disdain looking down on mankind as on a race of grovelling swine or chattering apes.

THE EMPIRE'S DESTINIES.

(Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.)

"The feeling of imperial patriotism was checked for a generation by the apathy and the indifference which were the characteristics of our former relations with our colonies, but it was never extinguished. The embers are still alight and when in the late war this old country of ours showed that it was still possessed by the spirit of our ancestors—showed that it was still prepared to count the sacrifice that was necessary in order to maintain the honor and the interests of the empire that was committed to its charge—then I found a response from your brethren, your children, your kindred, such as has not been known before, that astonished the world by an undeniable proof of affection and regard."

A PRIZE FRICASSEE.

(English Exchange.)

Lord Alvastry, a noted wit and high liver in England a hundred years ago, insisted on having an apple tart on his dinner table every day throughout the year. On one occasion he paid a caterer £1,000 for a luncheon put up in a basket that according to the directions of the hostess, was to be served in a going up the Thames. Being one of the dozen men dining together at a London club where each was required to present his own dish, Alvastry's, as the most expensive, won him the advantage of being entertained free of cost. This benefit was gained at an expense of £540, that being the price of a simple fricassee composed entirely of "noix," or small pieces at each side of the had been run down from oak birds, among them being a hundred snipe, forty woodcocks and twenty pheasants—in all about 300 birds.

ATTACK THE CZAR.

CHRISTIANA, May 28.—The Aftonbladet, in a sensational article, accuses the Czar of responsibility for the Russian attacks on Finland. It asserts that the motive for the destruction of the Finnish nationality is control of the ports of Northern Norway and the necessity of securing a free trade through Finland. The general opinion in Norway, says the paper, is that Russia will become a dangerous neighbor when the Russification of Finland is completed.

GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

TOKIO, May 28.—An opposition address to the throne impeaching the ministry has been rejected in the lower house. The leader of the opposition presented a series of resolutions to the government, calling attention to the dangerous situation in Manchuria and complaining that the government has failed to utilize the Japanese alliance with Great Britain to secure the integrity of China and Korea. mffa, 7hr SHAMARE, WRS p.j.n.ohd

BLACK ADONIS IN BOSTON.

The Finest Living Example of Physical Culture.

(Boston Advertiser.)
Employed in the rope-walk at Charlestown navy yard is a young mulatto, T. E. White, who is just turning into manhood, and who has been pronounced by Dr. Sargent of Harvard university to be the finest living example of physical culture known.

The young man has been training for the past five years under the direction of Prof. Hoffman of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union. He has been trained in a systematic course of physical training while a boy of good form and proportions, and with the usual course, which consists of using pulleys, weights, light dumb-bells, Indian clubs, parallel bars, tumbling, balancing and jumping, he has developed into a phenomenon. Dr. Sargent considers White more perfectly developed in some respects than the Apollo Belvidere.

His measurements are: Height, 5 feet 3 inches; weight, 151 pounds; chest (normal), 36.6 inches; chest (expanded), 39.8 inches; waist, 31.6 inches; hips, 35.3 inches; thigh, 21.6 inches; calf, 15.2 inches; upper arm, 14.6 inches; forearm, 12.8 inches.

It was only about one and a half years ago that Prof. Hoffman began to pay special attention to his student. His rapid development could not be passed unnoticed, and equally prominent became the fact of the tremendous strength he had acquired.

Special paraphernalia was procured for White's benefit, increasing from 50-pound, 100-pound and finally 210-pound dumb-bells, and now he can handle the heaviest of these with one hand and hold it over his head. During Dr. Sargent's examination White lifted 1,775 pounds by the leg lift and performed other herculean feats.

EXPLAINED.

"Why is the camel called the ship of the desert?"
"If you had ever observed the stride of a camel," said the man who always knows the answer, "you would realize how hard it is to ride on one without getting seasick."—Washington Evening Star.

WANTED—A case of Headache that KUMFORD Powders will not cure in ten to twenty minutes.

FOR CANADA.

Hundreds of Thousands May Come From France,

And a Hundred Thousand May Come from Great Britain Next Year.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)
Count de Saint Phalle of Paris, a representative of the old French nobility, is staying at the Lelaie, hotel. The count, who has the "grand air" of the old aristocrats of France, and whose family patents of nobility are said to reach back some 1,100 years, is founder of having lived in 188, is going to settle in western Canada.

To a reporter for The Telegram, who interviewed him yesterday, Count de Saint Phalle apologized for his little knowledge of English, "I regret I hope soon to remedy," he courteously remarked.

"This is my first visit to your beautiful western country. I am delighted with all I have seen. Yes, I have come direct from Paris—the gay and beautiful. They talk there much of the Dreyfus, and of the expulsion of the Catholics, but also of Canada, have written home glowing accounts of the prosperity and the fair future of the Dominion."

"Are you only a visitor, count, or do you intend to settle?"
"Oh, I intend to settle. I have purchased 220 acres of land twelve miles out at St. Norbert, and I intend to try a small experiment there in dairy farming after the most approved French methods."

"Do you think the religious expulsions in France will drive emigres to Canada?"

"Certainly. Fifteen or twenty came out in the same boat with me. It is to Canada the land of the free that hundreds and thousands of these persecuted men will come. Many of the expelled orders have branches already in the eastern provinces and others will come west to found new homes under your hospitable government. As the victims of French religious persecution have always done, they will bring much knowledge and skill with them, which cannot fail to benefit the land at their adoption."

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

"The steamers from Great Britain to Canada and the United States were so crowded that I had to wait from April 20 to the last day of the month to secure passage to the continent, was the remark that John Templeton of Shoal Lake made to a reporter for The Telegram on his return from Europe yesterday.

Mr. Templeton was one of the farmer delegates sent out by the Canadian government to speak to the British farmers, and he was due to return over a fortnight ago, but found it impossible to do so. He first visited the country of Hampshire, in which is included the Isle of Wight, where he addressed several meetings.

"I however found the most and effective work could be done by meeting and conversing with the farmers individually," he said.

"I would meet fifteen or twenty farmers together in rooms at the market town hotels and there explain to them the features and advantages of the Northwest. On every occasion the best men of the community, or a good proportion of them, would be present, and if they did not want to come out themselves, it was probable that they had sons who did. I spent a month in this part of England and everywhere I went the interest in the country was very great. Many have already come out as a result of my visit, and many more are waiting to hear the result of their experiences."

"In every case I advised intending immigrants to spend one year with an experienced farmer in Manitoba or the Territories before starting in on their own account, no matter whether they had £50 or £5,000, as I believe, if this practice was followed, there would be success in practically every case. The discontent which is heard of is generally because of the great change in the conditions here from those of the older countries."

"If you are looking for a continuation of the present large immigration," he said, "Yes, and it should increase and remain steady. If things go on as present indications point, we should not have less than 100,000 from Great Britain next year."

Mr. Templeton is a Canadian, and he was making his initial visit to Great Britain. He was most favorably impressed with the British farmer, who rose considerably in his estimation during his sojourn.

The civic or town authorities of many of the places he visited showed him the greatest of courtesy, and many of them arranged trips in the country for him so that he would be enabled the better to explain the difference between Canadian and English farming methods. The press also gave him great privileges, and at almost every town or city he visited he was interviewed, and his mission was in this way brought prominently before the parties he wanted to see.

He also spent a month in Yorkshire, and there his experiences were but a repetition of those he had met with in the south. During his trip Mr. Templeton induced about 20 farmers with means to settle in his own locality in addition to the numerous others he expects to come out as a result of his labors.

FAITH'S WARRIOR.

Be not dismayed at doubts. 'Tis such things make men's ventures grand. What happiness is good That is not earned? Where no doubts are without, Some powers, for lack of challenge, never

His heart who knows them not escapes some ache, But scarce has lived. Though won with sweat of blood, Richer than conquests than on field or flood, Fine souls with loss will find their true abode.

"To him that overcomes" was said for all Who bravely do; and Heaven will write large on their foreheads.

Richer than conquests than on field or flood, Fine souls with loss will find their true abode. "To him that overcomes" was said for all Who bravely do; and Heaven will write large on their foreheads.

Misgivings, then, are fools. Faith, sound the charge!

And, soul of mine, press through and get thy crown!

—Frederick W. Palmer.

CLEANING TIME.

Gird yourselves with gingham aprons, O ye women of the land: Pin your skirts to clear your shoe tops take the scrubbing brush in hand. Boil up alkaline infusions, turn the whole house upside down, Slop the floors with soap and water, headless of your husband's frown, Yank up carpets, rugs, and matting, jerk the pictures from the walls, Have your palisades of ivy vines can stumble o'er them in the halls, Pile the stairs till they are worse than any Alpine steeps to climb, Have the regular old picnic incident to cleaning time.

Fill the bath tub with umbrellas, books, and shoes and bric-a-brac, Heap upon the grand piano kitchen dishes in a stack, Set the dinner on the mantel, though there's little time to eat; See that every one who enters wipes with care his muddy feet; Keep the windows all wide open as you ply the mop and broom, Have the hot and steamy vapor permeating every room, Swab and scrub and splash and spatter in your fight with Winter's grime, Revel in the moist discomfort incident to cleaning time.

Have the men with whitewash brushes spread the tinted calcimine, Take all the necessary bedding out to air it don't you know, Have the furniture revarnished till the odor makes one faint, See that all the woodwork gleams with a coat of shining paint; Don't have anything to sit on, sleep on, eat on; also frown

When you hear meek suggestion as to "some hotel down town," Let the masculine complainer know it's nothing short of crime Not to make one's life a burden in the glad Spring cleaning time. —Chicago Daily News.

THE BUILDING OF THE NEST.

They'll come again to the apple tree, Robin and the rest. When the orchard branches are fair to see

In the snow of the blossoms drest, And the prettiest thing in the world will be The building of the nest.

Weaving it well, so round and trim, Hollowing it with care and skill, Nothing to far away for him, Nothing for her too far— Hang it safe on the topmost limb, Their castle in the air.

Ah, mother bird, you'll have weary days When the eggs are under your breast, And shadow may darken the dancing rays

When the fledglings leave the nest, But they'll find their wings in a glad amaze, And God will see to the rest.

So come to the trees with all your train When the apple blossoms blow, Through the April shimmer of sun and rain

Go flying to and fro; And sing to our hearts as we watch again Your fairy building grow. —Margaret E. Sangster.

CLEON AND I.

Cleon had a million acres— Ne'er a one have I; Cleon dwelleth in a palace, In a cottage I; Cleon hath a dozen fortunes— Not a penny I; Yet the power of the twin is Cleon, not I.

Cleon, true, possesses acres— But the landscape I; With Great Britain to me it yieldeth Money cannot buy; Cleon harbors sloth and dullness, Freshening vigor, I; In he velvet, I in fustian— Richer man am I.

Cleon is a slave to grandeur— Free as thought am I; Cleon fees a score of doctors— Need of none have I; Wealth-surrounded, care-environed, Cleon fears to die; Death may come; he'll find me ready; Happier man am I.

Cleon sees no charm in nature— In a delay, I; Cleon hears no anthems ringing In the sea and sky; Nature sings to me forever— Earnest listener, I; State for state, with all attendants, Who would change?—not I.

I love to think that in some other land The homes so dearly loved in childhood stand Untouched, and changeless with the passing years; Undimmed, unclouded by the world's sad tears.

All of this earth, of weariness and sin, A guardian angel stays from entering in Through those loved portals, where our memory clings To all the joys of youth and other things.

Only in dreams our feet may once more stand Within the borders of the shadow-land; May we again, as children gay and bright, Find those lost pathways, hidden by the years

And all too often blotted out by tears. But in the end when we have walked our way And a deep sleeps rounds off our "little day," We may return at last to that lost shore, And the dear vanished homes be ours once more.

NOVA SCOTIA ITS HEAD.

Dr. Wilfrid Harris, a House Surgeon of Osteopathic and Surgical Sanatorium at Cambridge.

BOSTON, May 28.—Cambridge is to be the home of the first Osteopathic and Surgical Sanatorium in the New England states. A company has been formed, with a capitalization of \$400,000. It has acquired the John Brown property of 15 Grant Street, Cambridge, which includes a magnificent house and 46,000 feet of land, and it is expected that the institution will be in full running order by the middle of June. Wilfrid Harris, D.O., of Cambridge will be the house physician.

NEW SILKS.

Mervelleaux Silk—a nice soft Silk suitable for Shirt Waists, in all the leading shades and Blacks, at 55c. yard.

Black Taffeta Silk for Coats at 75, 95c, \$1.10 yd.

Special Sale English Cambric.

Crum's best quality English Cambric. Colors all guaranteed fast, good value at 15c.

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We are after more business and we're getting it. We want you to visit this Store and make yourself at home. You are just as welcome whether you look or buy. The purchasing power of your dollar will be a happy surprise to you as you shop through the different departments for great values at dwarf prices are greatly in evidence.

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In Girl's and Boy's School Boot s. Girl's Box Calf, Lace or Button Boot, Spring Heel. at \$1.25, 1.35, 1.50 pair. Boy's School Boots in Box Calf, Dongola and Buff, at 90c, \$1.00, 1.10, 1.35, 1.50, 1.75 pair. Little Girl's Boots, just like Papa's, at 80c, \$1.00, 1.25 pair.

Bargain.

Little Boys' Galatea Suits in Blue and White with sailor collars, and Brown and White, same style, for little men of 3 to 8 years. This is an order line we are clearing. Regular price \$1.45

Now 59c.

Look at our Bargain Counter, rear store, for Bargains in Whitewear, Ladies' Vests, etc.

E.O. Parsons

93 and 95 Ludlow Street,

West End

Dr. Harris, who is president of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, is one of the prime movers in establishing the sanatorium. With him are associated a number of physicians who are interested in the study of osteopathy. While all diseases will be treated at the sanatorium, the especial attention of the doctors will be paid to nervous and digestive troubles.

Dr. Harris will be assisted by a corps of trained nurses and assistants. Deformities will be treated osteopathically and surgically. One of the features of the institution will be the provision for the open air treatment. In the garden there will be swings and tents for the comfort of those desiring to be in the open air. Those who desire it may live in these entirely, there being accommodations even for sleeping.

Dr. Harris is a son of the late T. R. Harris, M. P. F., and nephew of the late Mr. Harris, general manager of the Nova Scotia Telephone company.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.
Permanent salvage corps to render aid in cases of accident are about to be organized by the Swiss Alpine clubs. For filling pratines, a kind of sweetmeat, with sawdust, a Vienna sweet manufacturer has been summoned and fined.

American competitors for the Palma trophy at Bletley will be permitted to use the United States army rifle and ammunition. Gambling among American workmen is almost unknown as compared with the same evil in Great Britain, say the Mosley commissioners. For the purpose of testing whether coal will retain its qualities better under water than when stored on a wharf, ten tons of Welsh coal are to be submerged in one of the basins in Portsmouth Dockyard.