ELECTRICITY FROM RAYS OF THE SUN

Device Without Wires Lights House and Workshop With Incandescent Lamps —Discovery Was Result of Accidental Untideness and is Worth Fortune.

Boston, March 29—That he has successfully solved the problem of storing up the sun's rays and converting them into electrical energy—a problem on which the scientists of the world have been diligently working—is the claim made by a Boston inventor.

He is George C. Cover, and he demonstrates the success of his invention by lighting his workshop at No. 486 Somerville avenue, Somerville, with electricity generated from a simple apparatus on the roof.

No electric wires of any sort enter his building from outside lighting sources, yet the incandescent globes twinkle merrily day and night, and electricians from the Institute of Technology, who have watched with interest his experiments have declared themselves enthusiastic over his success.

Mr. Cove has demonstrated that his simple mechanical device will store up sufficient electricity for an entire house. He also says the machines, which can be built at a cost of $100 each, when encased in glass, will last for ten years without repair or alteration.

Mr. Cove's invention will be known as the solar electric generator, and is designed to generate electricity directly from the rays of the sun and store it for lighting and for small plants.

Accident Led to Discovery.

Mr. Cove began his experiments through an accident, when one day he let some glass and other metals remain on the floor in the direct rays of the sun, and a connection between the metals and his storage battery began storing the later with electricity.

He saw the possibility of such a device as he has now perfected. About a year ago he built a small machine some three feet square. This proving a success he constructed a working model of greater dimensions.

This machine generates through a day of sunshine enough electricity to light five lights of twenty candlepower, each to last from three to four days of continuous lighting.

In two days of sunshine the device generates and stores up sufficient electricity to last six days. This allows for times of bad weather, and a heavy glass of a concave surface, the cost of which is very small, added to the glass in front of the device will increase the power of the apparatus.

Storage batteries as large as desired may be used, the additional equipment making greater strength for the lights and giving also greater lengths of service from the charging. If the expected success comes with this feature one day's sunshine will generate sufficient electricity to light a house a week.

Plugs in a Frame.

Mr. Cove's invention does not seem complex. It consists of a framework to be placed in an opening where it will receive the direct rays of the sun. Short plugs of metal composition are set into this frame. The framework is of thin steel divided into squares, each one foot square, containing sixty-one plugs. These plugs project from the cement, in which they are set, and come in contact with a thick glass which the sun strikes.

In the whole frame there are 976 plugs. Filled in around these plugs is a body of heat-absorbing material. The plugs are about an inch apart and are connected in series by a strip of metal.

The difference of the temperature of the two ends of the metal plug, one being in the sun, the other in the open with a circulation of air around it, generates the current of electricity.

If the sun goes under a cloud and the voltage drops below that of the storage batteries an automatic cutout breaks the circuit between the generator and the batteries. The device is thus entirely automatic. When the sun sets at night it automatically shuts off the storage battery and begins again with the rising sun in the morning.

Mr. Cove is a practical inventor, who recently received an elaborate gold medal from the Canadian government for his plan for harnessing the tides of the Bay of Fundy. He has worked for the last six or seven years on the problem of utilizing natural powers, such as the sun's rays, tides, and waste heat from stoves and furnaces. His father, too, was an inventor and made many mechanical devices, especially for flour machinery, of which many are in use in the great mills in the west.

Power by Wireless.

Mr. Cove visited last year's automobile show, and, believing that some brakes in use could be improved, he returned to his room and worked out a new idea. The next morning he took this to a certain automobile manufacturer. He demonstrated its worth to the latter, who promptly asked if he would sell. With a smile Mr. Cove answered in the affirmative.

At the time Mr. Cove and the automobile manufacturer were riding in a new $1,400 car. "I'll give you my machine for your scheme," he said. Whereupon the deal was concluded and the inventor is now the owner of the automobile.

An electric clock which Mr. Cove invented, which may be manufactured for $1.50 and has only four wheels, will, he says, run seven years without any attention.

Mr. Cove has also demonstrated the power to run a motor by wireless power and his transmission of power has been made from his Roxbury home to a motor in Cambridge, six miles away. He turns on a switch at Roxbury, and the motor in Cambridge which develops four horsepower, runs at full speed without any other connection.

"I see a great amount of power going to waste," said Mr. Cove. "Scientists are constantly claiming that our coalfields and oilwells can not last more than one hundred years, and I believe that these natural powers, such as the sun and tides, must be realized if we would preserve the other natural resources."

Killed in Yards at Fort William.

Fort William, March 28.—The fearfully mangled remains of Nillo Rando, aged 39, were found scattered on the C.P.R. track near elevator "D," having apparently been hit by C.P.R. train No. 1. The discovery was made at 2.45 o'clock Sunday morning, but his watch had stopped at two o'clock, fixing the time of his death. The deceased, who was single, had been a resident here for three years. He had money and cheques aggregating $42 on him.

INSANITY INCREASES IN B. C.

Hon. Dr. Young Says Big Number of Admissions to Asylum is Due to Rapid Growth of Population in Province.

Vancouver, Mar. 29—Is insanity on the increase in British Columbia?

Hon. Dr. Young, provincial secretary and minister of education, does not think so, although for this month up to yesterday 24 new patients had been admitted to the provincial asylum at New Westminster. He ascribes the increase to the rapid growth of population rather than to any abnormal increase in mental diseases. Dr. Young is far from feeling pessimistic about the outlook. He explained that the ratio of insane to population in British Columbia is only one in 500 of the population, while in Ontario it is double this number.

After completing an inspection of the site for the proposed insane asylum at Coquitlam yesterday Hon. Dr. Young and his colleague, Hon. Thos. Taylor, minister of works, decided to call for tenders next week for the construction of the main wing designed to accommodate 500 chronic patients. This building will cost about $265,000. This is exclusive of finishing the interior, one-third of which task will be undertaken at present. The remainder of the interior will be finished as circumstances may require.

A temporary building to take care of the overflow at the present institution will be erected at once. This will supplement the temporary building already completed and which is occupied by a batch of patients.

Already eighty acres of the ground have been cleared and will be placed under cultivation this season, producing all the vegetables required for the asylum.

Comprehensive plans for enlarging the asylum by a series of other buildings in which the patients will be graded according to the character of their maladies have been formulated. They will occupy over twenty years in completion.

AMMUNITION PROVIDED.

Roblin Government Expected to Hold Early Election.

Winnipeg, March 29.—The announcement from Ottawa that the Manitoba Ministers had refused the terms suggested by the Government in settlement of Manitoba's claims bears out the despatches before they meet Premier Laurier at all. Their mission east was one to create and maintain a quarrel with the Dominion and to afford them the pretext for appealing to the electors here at once. The junior Conservative organ tonight prints a report from Ottawa official to the effect that the elections will be held as soon as the law will permit.

Liberals have anticipated this for some time and have been preparing. In a number of constituencies candidates have been nominated in readiness for the situation, which has been foreseen for some time. The whole reason for this appeal at present is the fear the Government has of further exposure of its financial crookedness, following in the wake of the revelations of the Public Accounts Committee at the recent session. Under the new law enacted another snap verdict would give it four years more in office. It is understood another session will be held to continue the boundary dispute, but the Government will not allow any muck-raking whatever, confining the business strictly to the item named in the reason for summoning the House.

THE STING OF A BEE.

What Is In It That Cures Rheumatism and Gout.

New York, March 29.—With a view to isolating the particular quality in the sting of a bee which gives relief to persons suffering from rheumatism or gout, Dr. Arthur W. Swann, a surgeon in Roosevelt Hospital, is conducting experiments on patients there. He is receiving consignments of about fifty ordinary honey bees a day from his mother, who has an apiary in Stockbridge, Mass.

In making his experiments, Dr. Swann is giving special attention to the chemical properties in the virus ejected by the insect. He has not learned whether the relief to the patient is due to a formic acid in the virus, to some undiscovered property or to the mere fact that the sting as an entirety is a counter irritant to the pain. This is the problem he seeks to solve, and with its solution there must be evolved, he says, a process of treatment by which the direct sting of the bee and the consequent pain will be made unnesessary.

The present method of treatment is to place bees in a tube open at one end and apply this end to the patient's body, the sting following after the bees have been irritated. Relief invariably follows the treatment and these are absolute cures on rcord.

A CHILD OF WATERLOO

Death at Detroit of Mrs. Mary Ann Sullivan.

Detroit, March 29.—Mrs. Mary Ann Sullivan, who was born on the field of Waterloo while the battle was raging, is dead at St. Luke's Hospital, where she had lived for the past eleven years. She had been ill only a week, old age being the cause of her death. Her father was a British soldier, and her mother was one of the two women allowed to accompany each company. King Edward some time ago caused an investigation to be made into Mrs. Sullivan's claim that she was the only living woman who was born on the field, and vouched for its correctness. Mrs. Sullivan and her husband lived for some time in Montreal, the latter afterwards dying in London, Ont.

New Zealand's Sole Desire.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, March 28.—Premier Ward wires that New eZaland is gratified at the acceptance of the offer of a battleship. New eZaland's sole desire is to assist the Empire, and she feels that the Imperial government can best determine in what shape and time her contribution will promote that end.

JAPAN SEEKING OUTLET FOR SURPLUS MILLIONS

Immigration to South America Being Encouraged by Government, Country Secured From Russia Rich in Coal and Petroleum. Coolies Shy of Sakhalin.

Tokyo, March 29.—Since the stricter enforcement of regulations against Oriental emigration to Canada and the United States, the problem of providing a convenient and profitable outlet for her ever-increasing population has been seriously occupying the attention of Japan.

With agrarian and industrial possibilities at home already taxed to their utmost, and every available opportunity for relief quickly seized and exploited, vent had to be found for the half million which each year adds to the population of the empire. Not only were all avenues of exit westward cut off, but many of the Japanese already disposed of in that direction were evincing a desire to leave American and Canadian territory for the more congenial atmosphere of their homeland.

During the past twelve months no lewer than 8,257 of these discontented fortune-seekers decided that conditions in Japan were preferable to life abroad. Of these, 3,983 arrived from Hawaii, 4,053 from the United States proper, and 221 from Canada. The government were naturally put to the necessity of doing something to relieve the situation, but the persistent efforts of the authorities to divert the attention of intending emigrants from America and Canada to Sakhalin, Hokkaido, Manchuria and Korea have on the whole, led to nothing satisfactory. None of these places affords the quick financial returns which alone can induce the Japanese to leave his native soil.

In this respect there is no comparison between any territory within Japan's own jurisdiction and the opportunities offered in the west. Sakhalin i s regarded by the average Japanese as a dreary, uninhabitable region, where the Russians sent convicts for punishment, where the virgin forest has yet to be cleared before the land will yield its increase; a place whose only attraction is for loggers and fishermen.

Some Japanese Ideals.

The fact is the Japanese laborer is not attracted from home by any hopes of settling permanently in a foreign country. His absorbing ambition is to save a certain sum of money with the utmost possible expedition with a view of returning to the country where he finds most pleasure and profit in spending it. He is haunted by none of the fears that deter the Chinese immigrant from bringing his savings home to run the risk of being robbed of them by rapacious officials. The Japanese who can save $3000 in the United States may return to live a life of retirement and ease for the rest of his days in his native land.

Being convinced as to the hopelessness of settling the immigration difficulty by depending on inducements held out by the regions under her own control, Japan has recently been using the united endeavors of her immigration companies toward opening a field of settlement in South America. Feeling herself in this respect to be in much the same position as Germany, Japan naturally looks for possibilities in the same direction. Brazil and Chile are the principal points of destination.

It cannot be said, however, that Japan has as yet become assured of the success of her project. Most of the Japanese laborers sent to South America during the past year have been dispatched under contract between the prospective employers and the immigration companies; and it is noticeable that misunderstandings and difficulties as to contracts and conditions have tended to diminish enthusiasm in this direction.

The jealousy of labor circles in the South American states also promises to become an acute factor in the situation. As labor competition becomes keen, an aggressive agitation for the exclusion of the Japanese immigrant is to be expected; but whether it will prove as effectual as it did in the United States and Canada is a question that entails a problem. As some outlet must be found for the overflowing population, the Japanese government continues to encourage emigration to South America, and to facilitate it has liberally subsidized a line of steamships between Japan and South American ports.

Sakhalin Coalfields.

As stated, Sakhalin offers but little inducement to the average Japanese emigrant; but Japan has a valuable asset in her share of the island, which is being developed with all the energy and enterprise which can be brought to bear upon it. As most of the mineral-bearing regions fall to the lot of Russia in the delimitation of the island, just completed by the international commissioners, Japan loses a source of enormous wealth, the anticipation of which doubtless had much to do with her almost universal dissatisfaction over the terms of peace. Enough, however, remains to compensate Japan in some measure for the concessions made at Portsmouth.

The most important coal-bearing districts are along the west coast of the island, and the chief centres of operation are at Due and Vladimirska—part of the latter region now falling under Japanese jurisdiction. Seams of the mineral have also been exposed along the banks of the River Tim. Most of the Sakhalin deposits are near the surface, and the coal is mined with little difficult. The convicts simply approach the coal on the level, and tunnel into it, and thus they go until, finding themselves inconveniently situated, they abandon the spot but half exploited, and turn to a more tempting place. Today the Vladimirska region looks like a vast rabbit warren; yet the output equals about two million and a half tons annually.

All the coal so far found in Sakhalin has proved to be of a most excellent lignite quality, on the whole far superior to Japanese coal, and commanding a much higher price. The convicts are supposed to have ten per cent. of the value of the output divided among them as wages; and the coal sells at about 12s. a ton on board.

The oilfields of Sakhalin are believed to be even more extensive than the coal deposits. M. Platonoff, a Russian petroleum expert, sent out by the Baku Manufacturers' trust, after visiting the Pennsylvania and Texas oil fields, reached Sakhalin in 1908, and after a careful examination of the most promising districts he gave out a very optimistic opinion of the wealth and extent of the fields. He went so far as to state that all he had seen in America was as nothing compared with what he had seen in Sakhalin.

M. Platonoff does not hesitate to assert that the petroleum deposits along the Nutovo river are in all respects superior to those in the Baku region. A quality greatly in favor of the Sakhalin oil is that it contains no benzine, and is, therefore, capable of immediate use as fuel. Assiduous efforts are being put forth by private companies to bring the product of this region upon the market, and the thousands in China and Japan who now depend for their supply upon Southern Russia and the United States are anxiously awaiting results.

WOULD BE COUNTERFITERS.

Austrian Couple Accused of Running Smooth Game in Toronto.

Toronto, Ont., March 29.—An alleged counterfeiting or swindling game was broken up last night when M. Sheteren and his wife, Malle, Austrians, were arrested by Detectives Wallace and Armstrong. There are supposed to have been five operatives in the game but three of them must have been warned and skipped out.

As there was no real counterfeiting apparatus the couple were not slated on the docket as counterfeiters, but as plain "vags." They weren't genuine counterfeiters anyway, they only claimed to be and this is where the swindle comes.

A large egg-shaped, mysterious-looking brass affair with a battery and some machinery in it was found among their effects, which, it is said, was represented to prospective victims as being capable of turning out brand new crisp bank notes of any amounts. Patrons of the syndicate were supposed to pay so much real money to receive probably twice as much phoney stuff that would baffle detection.

As far as can be learned nobody has yet been stung in Toronto, but then the game was only introduced a couple of days ago.

The machine was a hopeless failure at turning out real or phoney money, but by a slight-of-hand effort real new $5 or $1 bills apparently would be removed from it while the dupe was looking on. The batteries and machinery were calculated to make a great clatter to help along deception.

The Sheteren's were arrested at 10.30 last night in the Minto Hotel on Terraulay street. He is thirty-two and she is twenty-six. They are said to have had several persons visit their rooms yesterday to see the machine working which led to their undoing.

The gang of five came to Toronto last week from Rochester, and it is said they lived permanently in Montreal, where it is reported they also worked their game.

MUST TAKE HOLD OF CANADA

Unless This is Done Dominion Will Be Lost to Church of England.

London, March 29.—At a farewell meeting for Bishop Moosonee and missionaries and catechists bound for Canada the Bishop said that unless the Church organized to take possession of Canada during the next quinquennium it would be too late. He appealed for a wide imperial vision on the part of the Church.

At a meeting of the Church of England's Waifs and Strays Society the Rev. E. M. Rudolph pointed out that they did emigrate children wholesale but sent those children to Canada who had come from the very worst surroundings, in order to prevent their falling back to the level wherefrom they had been lifted.

In 1908 2,531 Irish emigrated to Canada, a decrease of 1,765 compared with 1907.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, addressing the British Women's Emigration Association, said that while he had seen many young men broken down in Canada, he never had seen a young Canman who was not "a centre of light and comfort."

BANWELL OUT ON PAROLE

Former Toronto Bank Clerk Who Defaulted With $40,000.

Ottawa, Ont., March 29.—George Banwell, the young Toronto bank clerk, who defaulted three years ago with some $40,000 of the funds of the Royal Bank, was released on parole from the Kingston penitentiary last week. Banwell was sentenced in March, 1906, to four years' imprisonment, and counting the time off earned by good conduct while in the penitentiary, he had, when released, six months more to serve.

The warden of the penitentiary reported to the justice department that Banwell had been a most exemplary prisoner and this cocbined with his youth and the fact that he had previously always borne a good character led the Minister of Justice to grant his release on parole.

The Bank Clearings.

New York, March 29—Bradstreet's report of the bank clearings in the principal Canadian cities last week is as follows:

	Increase.	Aggregate.
Vancouver	69.	$ 5,068,000
Calgary	41.9	1,343,000
Toronto	31.4	22,881,000
Edmonton	20.1	769,000
Montreal	20	28,770,000
Ottawa	19.4	3,640,000
St. John	17.2	1,324,000
Winnipeg	16.4	10,744,000
London	14.8	1,045,000
Hamilton	6.8	1,244,000
Quebec	4.0	1,996,000
Decrease.		
Halifax	2.9	1,452,000
Victoria	16.8	971,000

tSA. ED,,c ipa8..made S Ce..

DEFICIT OF $500,000,000 FACES GERMANY IN 1913

Passage of Financial Reform Bill in the Reichstag Seems Hopeless in View of the Present Division.—Von Buelow Under a Double Disability.

Berlin, March 29.—Indications are that Prince Von Buelow's career as a chancellor is nearly finished. The defection of the conservatives has so weakened the bloc on which the chancellor relies for his majority in the Reichstag that the passage of the financial reform bill seems almost impossible.

The financial secretary estimates the deficit from 1909 to 1913 at $500,000,000. The Reichstag is willing to spend unlimited sums to outstrip the British naval construction, but it is unable to agree how to raise the enormous amount necessary.

Under Double Disability.

Chancellor Von Buelow finds himself under double disability. He is unable to carry the finance bill and he no longer enjoys the personal friendship of the Kaiser. The latter development is due, of course, to his stand against absolutism and the Emperor's personal regime in the crisis caused by the imperial interview last November.

Wants to Resign.

Interesting revelations on this subject will be made today. March 11 Prince Von Buelow visited the Kaiser and had a long conversation on the political situation. He informed the Emperor that he desired to resign because he felt that he did not possess the necessary authority to carry through the financial reform, laid before the Reichstag by the government. He also told the Emperor that there was a general impression in parliamentary circles that he had forfeited the monarch's confidence, so that the parties forming the bloc showed a tendency to obstruct his policy.

Urged to Hold Office.

The Emperor replied that Von Buelow had undertaken the task of carrying out the financial reforms which were urgently necessary in the interests of the whole empire, so that he must request him to remain in office in order to arrange a satisfactory settlement of the present financial problems.

The Chancellor then stated that if he remained in office he must beg the Emperor to give him some public sign of confidence, thereby disproving the statements freely made that unsatisfactory personal relations existed between him and the sovereign.

The Emperor thereupon said that he would dine with Prince Von Buelow on the following day, and on March 12 he spent the evening at the Chancellor's official residence.

Since that date he frequently has called on Buelow, as he used to when the relations between them were unclouded. It is stated, however, that the Emperor has given the Chancellor these public signs of confidence only in order to facilitate the acceptance of the financial reforms by the Reichstag.

It is even stated that the Kaiser explained his attitude in approximately the terms above.

It naturally is denied semi-officially that any Chancellor crisis exists but the general expectation is that Prince Von Buelow's resignation will be given within a few days.

French Naval Estimates.

Paris, March 25.—The chamber of deputies today unanimously adopted M. Delcasse's motion to appoint a committee to inquire into the state of the navy before appropriating more money for it. M. Delcasse voiced the general opinion that after M. Brosse's report, parliament should assure itself that the money voted will not be squandered. Premier Clemenceau, Finance Minister Callaux, and Marine Minister Picard approved the motion.

NO FREE TUITION FOR CHINA

A Little Flutter of Excitement in Toronto University Circles.

Toronto, March 29.—A little flutter of excitement was caused in university circles today over the proposal to give twelve converted Chinamen from Shanghai four years' free tuition in Toronto University. A Presbyterian missionary interested President Falconer of the university in the idea, which was approved by the educational committee, but the board of governors vetoed the scheme.

Died From Shock of Burns.

Toronto, Ont., March 28.—Miss Margeret Gorden, secretary to Dr. Gibb Wishart, died in the hospital this morning from burns received Saturday morning. She arose early in a woolen kimona to light a small gas stove for a cup of tea. The kimona ignited. A stenographer, Miss Kidd, in trying to put out the flames caught her hair on fire, but this was extinguished. The flames were finally extinguished with a blanket but the shock was too severe.

Awarded Land Commission.

Saskatoon, Sask., March 28.—An important judgment concerning a local case was handed down by Judge Newlands and received in the city on Saturday. The decision was in respect to the case of Willoughby vs. Saskatchewan Valley Land Company. Some time ago the plaintiff sued the company for commission on certain land sold by him for the defendant two years ago. The case was tried here and judgment reserved, but the decision now rendered gives the verdict for Dr. J. H. C. Willoughby for the full amount of $6,250.

C. N. R. to Enter Hamilton.

Hamilton, Ont., Mar. 28—The Canadian Northern is arranging to send an engineer to Hamilton to consult with the city egineer's department with reference to an entrance to Hamilton.

Smallpox on Board.

Philadelphia, March 29. — The American liner Merion, from Liverpool is held up at Marcus Hook because of smallpox. Fifteen physicians have started in to vaccinate 630 persons on board.

MECHANICS I NLIMELIGHT

At Variance With Company Over Arranging of Wages Schedules.

Winnipeg, Mar. 30—It was rumored yesterday that the scene of the negotiations between the C. P. R. and the men of the mechanical department might be removed from Winnipeg to Montreal. Grant Hall, superintendent of motive power, who is in charge of the men of this department on western lines, is at present in Montreal, having been called east by the death of his mother. It was expected that he would return immediately to this city, but it is now learned that he will not leave Montreal until today.

He was in conference yesterday with the eastern officials with reference to the request of the men for a new schedule, and it is suggested that the matter may be taken up in Montreal. In that case Mr. Hall would remain there and the men of the west would go east and the adjustment would be made for eastern and western lines at the same time.

It was stated yesterday that the leading members of the committee of the men in the city had been called to the depot by C. P. R. officials, to consider this question. The members of the men's press committee stated yesterday that the question of the consideration of the schedules of the east and the west at the same time, was now a matter at which the two parties were at variance.

The men wish to take up a schedule for the entire system and C. Gribbins, executive of the Federation in the east, came to Winipeg last week on this account. The C. P. R. objected and stated that Mr. Gribbins could not sit on the committee, as this was wholly a matter for the consideration of the western lines. The committee at present in session in the city may be enlarged during the week by the arrival of several additional members from the west. The outside points on the system have but two members on the committee and this will prove enough if the company and the men can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. If the negotiations should not prove satisfactory after the questions have been considered the other members from outside points will come in to give their counsel in the case. The men still state that the requests, which they claim they are making, are of an entirely reasonable character and no more than has been granted by the railways of the United States and other parts of Canada.

ON TRAIL OF CRAZY SNAKE

Oklahoma Guard Detailed to Stamp Out Indian Lawlessness.

Hickory Grounds, via Henrietta, Okla., March 29.—With 125 men and officers of the Oklahoma guard under the command, Colonel Hoffman is now in camp at Hickory Grounds, the Indian camp, prepared to stay until order is restored in McIntosh and Okulmugee counties. The governor has instructed Colonel Hoffman to use his own discretion in settling finally the troubles that have been prevalent at Hickory Grounds for a number of years. The troops will be used as a dragnet in catching the lawless Creeks and negroes who took part in the fight here last Wednesday. Details of soldiers went into the surrounding country this afternoon. No trouble has been reported since the fight at the home of the Snakes' leader, Chitto Harjo, last Saturday, in which two peace officers were killed. Harjo's home is 12 or 15 miles east of this place. Plans are being laid for the capture of Harjo, who was seen yesterday at Tiger Mountain with forty armed followers. Bloodhounds were put on his track, which was leading in this direction. Early this morning Honey Scott, chief of the Snake band, was arrested at his home four miles west of here, and brought to camp.

ANOTHER DREADNOUGHT

Question of Australian Defence One of Great Magnitude.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Sydney, N.S.W., March 29.—The Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria have decided to offer a Dreadnought to the British government on behalf of their states. This is in reply to the rather disappointing attitude of the Commonwealth government, which by confining itself to the original program of localized naval defenceec has not gone so far as some of the forwards would have liked in aid of Imperial navy.

Australia's Defence.

Brisbane, March 29.—Addressing a gathering of the naval and military officers Hon. Mr. Pearce, the federal minister of defence, said that the work, now lying before them, of Australian defence, was of great magnitude and would test the patriotism of every Australian. The question of national defence was above all party considerations and he was convinced that Australians would have to take the defence of their country much more seriously than in the past.

BISHOP OF PRINCE ALBERT.

Formally installed on Arrival Home From Europe—Bishop Legal Assists

Prince Albert, Sask., March 29.—Mgr. Pascal, bishop of Prince Albert, arrived home from Europe on the noon train Saturday. He was met at the station by a band of children from the school and orphanage. Today he was formally installed as bishop, Archbishop Langevin, of St. Boniface, and Bishop Legal, of St. Albert, participating in the ceremonies. Addresses of welcome from the congregations were given after the mass.

It is Up to Manitoba.

Ottawa, Ontario, March 29.—Replying to a query by Dr. Roche (Conservative, Marquette) to the government's intention of introducing a boundary extension bill this session, Sir Wilfrid said that by a resolution adopted last session, the House authorized the extension of the boundaries of the province of Manitoba. Until the legislature of Manitoba has signified its acceptance of those boundaries, and until the Dominion government and provincial government have come to an understanding as to the financial conditions consequent thereon, the government has no authority to introduce any legislation on this matter.

BUYING SUPPLIES FOR DOUKHOBOR COMMUNITY

Peter Verigin Leader of Colony Spends $200,000 in Winnipeg.—Colony Has 6,000 Acres in B.C. Upon Which Half of Sect Will Settle.

Winnipeg, March 29—For the first time for a couple of years Peter Verigin, the leader of the Doukhobors, is spending a day in the city on his way to British Columbia, where he is establishing a colony of his people. He is, with several members of his party, a guest at the Mariaggi hotel. Mr. Verigin was seen this afternoon at the hotel. As an indication of the simplicity of the life of this leader it may be stated that when the representative of the Free Press called at his room unexpectedly this afternoon, Mr. Verigin was taking lunch and was making it of the food which he carried in his valise from his home. On the table in his room was the Doukhobor bread, made of flour ground in the Doukhobor mill and baked in the community oven in the town in which the leader lives. A gem jar filled with milk was also on the table. It is understood that Mr. Verigin is spending in the city today, in various purchases he is making for his people about two hundred thousand dollars.

Asked with reference to the community he said:

"Our total land holdings in British Columbia now amount to about six thousand acres. This land was bought some of it at a high and some at a low price, as it happened. On the average it has cost us about $50 per acre. Of this about five hundred acres have been cleared and we will set out this spring about 25,000 trees, apples of various kinds, pears, peaches, plums, and some grapes. We are compelled to make this beginning in British Columbia owing to the fact that we lost a large proportion of our holdings in Saskatchewan. I regret to say that a large amount of this land which was taken from us is now in worse condition so far as the country is concerned than when it was in our possession. Land which we were cultivating and which we lost is now in the hands of speculators and is lying idle, unimproved. This is the rule with reference to this la d. We have learned of it when we have sent out the notices in connection with local improvements. The men to whom these notices were sent were not on the land. We had purchased fifteen steam plows for the purpose of cultivating the land. If we had been living independently as other people we should have starved under the conditions. As we were living in community we were able to manage. We are satisfied now if the government will leave us the small amount of land which we now hold. We have good buildings, property and cattle. If we had the land which we once had we would have remained in Saskatchewan. It is impossible to find better land for farming purposes. About half of the people go ultimately to British Columbia—perhaps not quite half. That is for the future.

"While in the city I am to buy a sawmill for the west from the Waterous Engine company. The land which we have is heavily timbered and the timber is of a good quality. We will clear most of the land which we have and we expect to have five thousand acres under crop bearing fruit in a few years. We regard this work as an experiment yet but trust that it may turn out well."

Mr. Verigin will be in the city all the afternoon and evening, and will leave at 11 o'clock for the west. He will be unaccompanied, the other member of the party returning to Saskatchewan.

ROB A PULLMAN CAR.

Passengers on Denver & Rio Grande Train Rudely Awakened.

Denver, Col., March 29.—Two highwaymen entered a Pullman car in the Denver & Rio Grande yards at West Denver early today, held up the passengers, six in number, and the conductor and porter, and got away with about $400 in cash. The only woman passenger, Mrs. N. R. Hussey of Booth Bay Harbor, Maine, was not molested.

The car was part of Denver & Rio Grande train No. 4, which was held up at Military Junction a few weeks ago. The train was several hours late in reaching Denver and the passengers of the Pullman were not awakened, but the car was backed down into the yards at West Denver to wait until morning. About five minutes after the engine had been detached James A. Bruce, the colored porter, was dragged out of his berth by two masked men who threatened to kill him if he made any outcry.

One of the men stood guard over Bruce, while others awoke the occupants of the car and lined them up with the porter and searched them. N. R. Hussey of Booth Bay Harbor, Maine, was relieved of $89. Mrs. Hussey was sleeping in an adjoining berth, but in response to Hussey's pleading she was not disturbed. William N. Wallace of Muscatine, Iowa was relieved of $142; C. W. Griffin of the Alta Mining & Smelting company of Florence, Ariz., was relieved of $101, and W. Forest of Columbus, Ohio gave up about $100.

EXHONERATES HER HUSBAND.

Woman Goes to Electric Chair After Confessing She Alone is Responsible for Murder.

Auburn, N.Y., March 29.—Mrs. Mary Farmer was electrocuted at 6.15 a.m. today in Auburn prison for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Brennan, Watertown, last year. She left a confession in the hands of her father confessor, Rev. Hickey, completely exonerating her husband, who is under the death sentence for the same crime.

Servia's King to Flee.

Rome, March 29.—King Victor is said to have received a letter stating that King Peter and his family are preparing to flee from Servia. Another statement by a court official says King Peter and both his sons are going to Switzerland, after offering the throne to Prince Mirko, of Montenegro.

From Overdose of Medicine.

Essex, March 27.—The death occurred of A. R. Gordon, veterinary surgeon, today, from an overdose of medicine.

WITH T

The Alberta Homestead, in sue of last week, contains the port of the committee, whi appointed at Calgary last J investigate the chilled meat in Western Canada. The mendations of the committe been forwarded to Hon. Syd her, minister of agriculture tawa, and a deputation will leave for Ottawa to place bef a proposition for the establish a chilled meat plant in Albe

PROVINCIAL HORSE SH

The Alberta Provincial Hor which will be held in Calg April 5, 6, 7, and 8, promis conducted on a more extens than has hitherto been atten the province. During the and afternoon of the first t the show will be held in Park and in the evening of 7 and 8 and the afternoon 8 in Sherman's Auditorium.

E. L. Richardson, managin or has informed the Bulle there are over five hundred entries for the show. This will be more appreciated by t when they remember that the peg Horse Show had only f dred and twenty entries in four hundred and twenty e 1908.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIAT

A meeting of the directors Dairymen's Association of was called in Red Deer on day, March 24th, for the pu deciding on what would b form brand for butter boxes t only by the creameries belo the association. The meeti well attended, the followin among those present: T. A. Burnt Lake, president; R. M. Bowden, 1st vice-president; Trimble, Red Deer, 2nd v dent; H. W. Trimble, Red D Wm. A. Davies, Didsbury, d D. G. Campbell, Calgary, sa Fred H. Hunter, Didsbury, s treasurer.

Three choices of names were on, to be sent in to the reg office at Ottawa. The name secured will be published as it is registered.

The object of having a brand for all the creameries b to the association is the s that of having uniform boxes, color, uniform quality and cleanliness, these latter being ally brought about by the s creamery and cheese factory tion or inspectors. This un tends to improve the dairy pr general, thus demanding the prices, which means more mo a better inducement to furthe the great industries of our p

The Dairymen's Association berta has only been in existen a year and a half, but in the ses's business has done a secure higher prices for the d duct than any other step take direction in the same length

The association, under t management of its present B. Millar, who has had a life perience in the dairy busi manufacturer-instructor bot dairy school and on the road, but not least, an extensive the Montreal market, is goi in every respect a great bene industry.

DOMINION FOREST RES

Mr. A. Knechtel, Inspector Dominion Forest Reserves, has writt count of these reserves, which published as Bulletin No. 3 o estry Branch of the Departme Interior.

In regard to the purpose of reserves, Mr. Knechtel writes: minion Forest Reserves are in preserve and produce a perpet of timber for the people of t the homesteaders' needs being of first importance. They tended to furnish wood for t trade. Hence the policy of t ment is favorable to small m than to large ones which tracts of forest and manufacti beyond the needs of the settle

Mr. Knechtel then gives in area of the different reserves dates of their formation. The summarized as follows:

Manitoba (6 reserves)	3575
Saskatchewan (4 reserves)	74
Alberta (6 reserves)	972
British Columbia (10 reserves)	229

Grazing will be allowed, un restrictions, on those portio reserves that are adapted for pose. Good grass should not to go to waste, the Inspector sides, grazing may even be d portions of the reserves, as will consume the grass and which, if dried, would be ve mable. Besides the cattle, i water, make paths which, they are, serve to check any may come along that way and from which a back-fire may b

The fire problem in the Knechtel shows to be one of ficulty, much more so even East. The number of rainy the amount of rainfall is tables supplied by the Weath to be much less in Alberta, wan and Manitoba than in O velocity of the wind, moreover twice as great in Winnipeg ronto. The reserves are unde patrol summer and winter. fires of any consequence 1908. Of these one in "The serve burned over 22 square destroyed no merchantable other, in the Turtle Mountain burned over 28 square miles, ered with grass. Both fires damaged large quantities growth. Various methods e prevent fire, such as the burn lines and the plowing of fire mentioned. Roads through and along their boundaries a ing constructed, largely with view. One hundred and fift such road were made last yea

Experiments are being ma view to reforesting areas on that have been denuded by f is favored rather than plant

A number of squatters wi from the reserves during 1908 dred and twenty-six from Mountain Reserve and twenti the Turtle Mountain Reserve