

1 to \$1.50 Val. Belts, Friday, 25c

25c

of sixty dozen. The majority of the decorated with piled, these belts the 25c

Verandah or Ever Prices at \$2.90 and \$3.90

Broad Street windows, round the block, just to from the cars and Rattan an extremely large one, nance, we venture to say West—while the prices we offer them at such over smaller firms. See \$3.90

Is Kept Busy mter work which you um System. This sysy in which to do house- of heavy furniture. It rtment for particulars, make Blinds to order. the work for you.

Children's and Sun Hats March, but nevertheless eather, and a most ex- Children's Sailor Hats, owing of Misses' Sun \$5.00

Suits at \$10 good serviceable Suit, wearing and stylishly would really cost you ay seem of very little k a moment and you hard labor. These are e in the very latest at \$10.00

Armstrong Array interesting place in the styles in beautiful hats e display is without a far-away London and ver efforts of our own d there, and in such asiest tasks.

From These. Wash Suits e of Western Canada s' Clothing at small many people wonder t such low prices, but than any other three price concessions.

and galateas, in Buster from \$1.00 to \$2.50 crashes, in plain and \$1.00 and drills, with fancy \$1.50

and Youths. Pair, \$1.50 with us. This means on sale a very good white web belts at Today at \$1.50

VOL. L. NO. 349.

# WEST'S PROGRESS GIVES SURPRISE

### Mr. Hill Finds Great Change in Country Since His Last Visit—Foresees Great Future for Coast Country

## BRITISH COLUMBIA IN GOOD POSITION

### President Louis W. Hill Speaks of Company's Railway Building Plans in Canada—V. V. & E. Construction

YANCOUVER, April 30.—Development and progress are not terms in the west today. Since crossing the Rockies on this trip I have been simply amazed at the wonderful changes that have taken place since my last visit. In growth and commercial activity Vancouver has no equal on the Pacific coast today," said L. W. Hill, the veteran head of the Great Northern and allied systems, this morning.

Mr. Hill spoke with enthusiasm after an automobile tour of the city in company with his son, Louis W. Hill, president of the Northern Pacific railway, and several Eastern financiers. The party of distinguished visitors reached here last night by special train direct from Seattle. Two hours were devoted this morning to a hurried inspection of the proposed False Creek terminal before enjoying a whirl through the Stanley park. Ten o'clock saw the presidential party on board the special train bound for Seattle, where Sunday will be spent. Most of next week will be spent in Oregon, where the Hill system is planning various enterprises.

Mr. Hill is looking well despite his seventy-three years. He frankly admitted that younger men are generally better than he is. In conversation he showed a tendency to discuss generalities rather than details. "The oil question is a marvellous panacea for the future of the entire Pacific Northwest. Take my word for it, you cannot have too many railways. I rejoice at the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern. In our own humble way we are going to give you a line that will be a direct link with the Kootenays. When we get through with the job the road over the Hope mountains will not be a direct link with the some cities declare it will be a direct link with the Kootenays. When we get through with the job the road over the Hope mountains will not be a direct link with the some cities declare it will be a direct link with the Kootenays."

"Railway competition is always a wasteful waste of time. The time is coming when the great bulk of traffic will flow westward rather than eastward. The Panama Canal, Vancouver, and the Canadian Northern. In our own humble way we are going to give you a line that will be a direct link with the Kootenays. When we get through with the job the road over the Hope mountains will not be a direct link with the some cities declare it will be a direct link with the Kootenays."

"I know a little about the iron industry, as I happen to be interested in the same in Northern Minnesota," added Mr. Hill modestly. "The possibilities of the industry on the Pacific Coast have not escaped my attention or that of my experts. British Columbia has a special on Texas, indeed, enormous resources in the way of iron ore. With an equal abundance of coal, which is a fact, people not manufacture steel rather than import it from Pittsburgh, England or Germany?"

"I think our agreement with the city respecting False Creek improvements is a fair and equitable one. It is ratified by the taxpayers of Vancouver who will spend several millions of dollars to build a four or five-mile filling in a portion of the creek, building a palatial depot and constructing a dock on the waterfront on Burrard Inlet," said President Louis W. Hill. "It is a tribute to the city and added to the stimulus would come with the completion of the V. V. & E. railway across the Hope mountains."

"It will only be a matter of a few years when we will have a direct line through Canadiana territory from Winnipeg to Vancouver. We have already made a start, and survey parties have made preliminary surveys in areas of great interest. We will also tap Calgary and other cities by means of branch lines," announced the youthful president.

CALGARY, April 30.—A comparison of the cultivation going on at the present time. The irrigation block by modern steam plows with the horse team methods, prove that the former breaks four times the area of ground at two-thirds less cost. In the Basango district three 33-horse power steam plows broke 40 acres per day each. A contractor estimates indicate that it would be possible to plant six-horse team with a modern gang plow of the largest capacity, at least nine days to the acre. It would have taken one man working with a team and old-fashioned walking plow 30 days to break 40 acres. It is apparent, therefore, that with the present operation of steam plows in the West, four times as much land is being cultivated as was the case twenty years ago. Orders for gasoline and steam traction engines now in the hands of the manufacturer are one-third the number already shipped in this season.

BUFFALO, N.Y., April 30.—Ezra Holmer, of Brooklyn, won the mile race in record time here tonight. Frank Nephew was second and Percy Sullivan, of Toronto, third. Time—1:31.8.

## FIGHT FOR TITLE TO NOTED ISLAND

### Suit Involving Possession of Deadman's Reaches Another Stage—Court of Appeal Reserves Judgment in Case

## WILL FIND ITS WAY TO PRIVY COUNCIL

### Other Cases Disposed of—Court Adjoins to Victoria to Deal With Remainder of Vancouver List

NELSON, B. C., April 30.—The assizes open here on Tuesday before Chief Justice Hunter with two criminal and five civil cases.

**Female Assessment Grow.**  
FERRIS, April 30.—An evidence of the growth of the city, it may be mentioned that the assessment roll is \$167,000 more this year than last. Six wampeters more will be levied, to be voted upon May 5 looking to the expenditure of \$113,000 for municipal improvements.

**Ora Production.**  
NELSON, B. C., April 30.—The news in mining circles calls for no special mention, but in the front page sections all is activity. Appended are the total ore shipments and smelter receipts: Boundary, total week 33,741; year 636,166. Rosland, week 4,366; year 85,441. Slocan-Kootenay, week 6,957; year 231,877. The total shipments for the week are 39,061 tons and for the year to date 343,204 tons. Smelter receipts total tons, week 23,945; year 741,350.

**Concentrator Leased.**  
NELSON, April 30.—The Aurora Mining and Milling company of Moyie has taken a lease on the Alice concentrator, three miles west of Creston, for the balance of the year. The Aurora mill will be shipped to the mill and the silver-lead separated from the zinc. The silver-lead will be shipped to the smelter at Trail for final treatment and the zinc concentrates will be sent to the Empire Zinc Company at Denver. They are in readiness for operation in five or six days.

**Man Killed by Fall From Train.**  
PARIS, April 30.—Samuel Hale, an Alaskan mining engineer, met with a tragic death last night. Mr. Hale was passing on an express bound from Victoria for Canada, and was asleep during the journey until the train was near Amiens. Then he awoke and, taking hold of the window frame, he fell over the car and plunged into the water. He was dead when picked up. Mr. Hale's wife, who was accompanying him, returned to Paris with the body.

## MR. CHOQUETTE IS INSURGENT

### Liberal Senator From Quebec Objects to Naval Bill—Says Sir Wilfrid Is Guided by Desire for Popularity

## SCENES AT EVICTION

### Door Is Fastened Against Officers and Bands Parade as Evicted Tenants

OTTAWA, April 30.—After two days' debate the Senate, at 11 o'clock last night, passed the second reading of the naval bill. The output of oratory, while it followed mainly the lines of that in the Commons during the weary weeks of talk, was characterized by some flashes of original thought. The amendment of Senator Loughheed that consent was not justified until the bill was submitted to the judgment of the country was declared lost.

Senator Dandurand made one of the most thoughtful speeches of the debate. He favored the development of the naval navy and of Canada in all possible ways, in the belief that within a few years Canada would have a voice in shaping the policy of Britain, and that she would be able to stand on her own feet. He said that the nations to do something to curb the champions of brute force. Those who argued for status quo and regarded Canada's present condition as one of independence, were under a delusion. He said that the bill, in his opinion, was not even a semi-independent state.

One of the features of the talk was Senator Choquette's fit of insubordination. He said that the bill, in his opinion, was not even a semi-independent state. He said that the bill, in his opinion, was not even a semi-independent state.

PARIS, April 29.—Premier Briand today appealed to the workmen to discontinue the dangerous and revolutionary element, who were today announcing a May Day manifestation in the Bois de Boulogne were defiant to the presence of the police. The Premier says that if these dangerous characters attempt to parade on the Bois de Boulogne through the streets of Paris they will be dispersed by force.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Indignantly denying that he had been guilty of any wrong-doing, Richard A. Ballinger, secretary of the interior made a bitter attack on his critics while a witness before the Bullinger-Elliott investigating committee today, characterized many of the sworn statements of his principal advisers, Mr. R. Glavin, as wilful and deliberate lies.

Led on by his attorney, Mr. Verrees, the cabinet officer answered one by one, the indictments which would destroy him. He refused to appear in apparent pride to Theodore Roosevelt's often expressed opinion that he had secured a \$20,000 man for \$20,000.

He defended his conduct in connection with the Cunningham case, and stated emphatically that he would take the same action today as he did when at the head of the land office if he had the same record before him.

NANAIMO, April 30.—Customs and inland revenue returns for Nanaimo for the month of April broke all records, the total customs collections take up \$12,767, and the inland revenue collections, \$5,815.

Mrs. Pierce and Miss Tuck of this city and Mrs. and Mrs. Williams are visiting friends in London.

## BANK CLEARINGS

### The bank clearings for the month of April totaled \$7,239,928 as compared with the same month of 1909, with a total of \$5,529,870.

## CANAL DEFENCES

### WASHINGTON, April 30.—In a special message to Congress today, President Taft urged that the defenses of the Panama Canal be completed and ready for business on July 1, 1915, on which date it is also proposed to open the canal for navigation.

## PROSECUTION BLUE ROSE

### MORRISTOWN, N. J., April 30.—A genuine blue rose, something for which the opinion of the world is in vogue, is said to be in the possession of Prof. Walter of Brooklyn places. The professor is showing the flower to his friends.

## TURKS CAPTURE KACHANIK PASS

### Losses of Regular Troops and Albanians Not Reported—Ministers Snubbed in Chamber of Deputies

### CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—Official despatches received here tonight state that the Kachanik Pass has been cleared. The losses sustained in the battle between the Turkish troops and the Albanians have not been reported.

## MAKES CHARGES OF CORRUPTION

### Member of Illinois Legislature Says He Was Given Bribes to Vote for William Lorimer As U. S. Senator

## DEMOCRATIC LEADER DISTRIBUTOR OF FUNDS

### Accused Men Enter Denials and Allege That Representative White Was Endeavoring to Secure Hush Money

CHICAGO, April 30.—The statement of Charles A. White, Democratic member of the state legislature, that he was bribed to the extent of \$100,000 for voting for U. S. Senator Lorimer, has caused much discussion. White alleged that he received \$10,000 directly from Lee O'Neil, Democratic member of the legislature, and that he got \$90,000 from the division of a legislature "slush fund." He says he accepted the money in order to be able to expose the corruption prevalent at Springfield.

Lee O'Neil, a Democratic member of the legislature, arrived in the city this evening. He denied the charges, both denying the use of bribes in the most emphatic manner. Mr. Brown, the victor, Mr. Justice Morrison, having dismissed Theodore Lugate's action for possession of the island, deciding for the city upon all points.

Mr. Lugate, it will be recalled, claims title under his lease of February, 1898, while the city claims title under its order in council of 1887, converted into a lease in 1905, and after the Lugate lease. But this lease was accepted and acted upon by the city, contains a clause subjecting the land, and also describes the lands as the peninsula of Stanley Park. Mr. Lugate's contention was that the city never had a title to Stanley Park land, and second, if it has a title it is subject to the Lugate lease under that lease in the city's possession. The council accepted and acted upon the city sets up the judgment of the Privy Council in the Lugate case, and the Lugate lease. But this lease was accepted and acted upon by the city, contains a clause subjecting the land, and also describes the lands as the peninsula of Stanley Park. 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# Protecting This Province From Forest Fire Ravages

## Preparations for Campaign of Protection Made by the Provincial Department

From information to be gathered at the offices of the Chief Commissioner of Lands, where during several weeks past preparations for the season's defensive campaign have been unceasingly under way, it is very plain that the Government's revised policy for the more effective protection of the forests is being very carefully launched by Hon. Mr. Price Gillson, the Minister charged in charge of the forests. The revised policy of the Government is being very carefully launched by Hon. Mr. Price Gillson, the Minister charged in charge of the forests. The revised policy of the Government is being very carefully launched by Hon. Mr. Price Gillson, the Minister charged in charge of the forests.

The entire forest defence force of the Province is now under the supreme command of one chief fire warden, Mr. Wynne, who has established his headquarters at room 33, 429 Pender street. The Province is divided into five divisions, the first division, which for convenience has been placed directly under the control of the Chief Fire Warden, comprises the islands comprising the second division district, Mr. William F. Loveland, of Victoria, is appointed the Divisional Warden. The third division district, in charge of M. J. McLean, whose headquarters are at Revelstoke; the fourth division district, in charge of M. J. McLean, whose headquarters are at Revelstoke; the fifth division district, in charge of M. J. McLean, whose headquarters are at Revelstoke.

**Roster of Wardens.**  
The following is the roster of fire wardens comprising the defence force for the present season, with their respective districts and names:  
No. 1.—Point Grey to Port Moody: E. E. Clugston, Burnaby.  
No. 2.—Point Grey to Hope Mountain: George McCaul, Burnaby.  
No. 3.—Hope Mountain to Pitt River: J. B. Wren, Mission.  
No. 4.—Pitt River to Port Moody: H. H. McKenzie, West Westminster.  
No. 5.—North to Lynn Creek: A. F. Kenner, Port Moody.  
No. 6.—Capilano to Point Atkinson: W. H. Smith, North Vancouver.  
No. 7.—Howe Sound to Squamish Valley: Edward Peck, Gibson's Landing.  
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No. 9.—Howe Sound to Squamish Valley: Edward Peck, Gibson's Landing.

**Progress of Work at Jordan River.**  
B. C. Electric Power Plant Likely to Be in Operation by End of Year—Large Force of Men Employed.  
With a perfect organization engaged in its work, the B. C. Electric Power plant at Jordan River is making rapid progress. The plant is being constructed by the B. C. Electric Power Company, and is expected to be in operation by the end of the year. A large force of men is employed on the work, and the progress is being made with great rapidity.

**Mr. Joseph Westrop Carey Dies at the Age of Eighty-One His Career Bound Up With City's History.**  
Flags were half-masted throughout the city yesterday in honor of the death of Mr. Joseph Westrop Carey, who died at the age of eighty-one. Mr. Carey was a prominent citizen and his career was bound up with the history of the city. He was born in 1829 and lived in Victoria for many years. He was a member of the Victoria Board of Trade and was active in many of the city's affairs.

**PHAEOPHYCEAE FOOD IN ISLAND WATERS**  
Possibilities of the Development of Newly Discovered Industry Luminously Discussed by Ministers.  
The announcement that a profitable trade in edible seaweed, which is found in the waters of the island, has been discovered, has attracted the attention of the Government. The possibilities of the development of this newly discovered industry are being discussed by the Ministers. The seaweed is found in the waters of the island and is being used as a food for various purposes.

**DO ANIMALS REASON?**  
French Professor Infers That They Do From Vog Cat and Bird Action.  
PARIS, April 30.—According to Professor Lepinay, man is not the only rational animal in the philosophical sense. His latest researches into the habits of domestic animals have convinced him that they have a certain amount of reasoning power, that they often act upon reflections and can associate ideas from which they draw inferences. He developed this theory in a lecture which was given at the Sorbonne last evening.

# PIONEER PASSES TO HIS REWARD

## Mr. Joseph Westrop Carey Dies at the Age of Eighty-One His Career Bound Up With City's History.

The following remarks of the Chief Fire Warden might very appropriately be quoted in conclusion. Says the official in question:  
"I consider that it lies with the people of the province, individually, to protect their property from fire. It is their duty to see to it that the fire warden is given every opportunity with which to do his duty. It is their duty to see to it that the fire warden is given every opportunity with which to do his duty. It is their duty to see to it that the fire warden is given every opportunity with which to do his duty."

**FOUR DROWNED IN WEST COAST SURF**  
Mining Engineer and Well Known Prospector Among Dead in Tragic Canoe Disaster Near Nootka.  
A tragic canoe disaster occurred near Nootka, British Columbia, on Monday, April 26, 1910. Four men were drowned in the disaster. The victims were a mining engineer and a well known prospector. The canoe was carrying a large amount of mining equipment and was returning from a trip to the coast.

**PROGRESS OF WORK AT JORDAN RIVER**  
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Dr. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Endowment establishment, is impossible to vary arrangements entered into which his presence in Europe. Dr. Pritchett has indicated that he is unable to accept a seat upon the committee of the Carnegie Endowment for the promotion of international peace.

**LANGFORD AND BURNS MA**  
Ex-Heavyweight Champion Will Meet Negro Sep 5 At San Francisco Gets \$5,000 Bonus  
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—The ex-heavyweight champion of the world, James J. Langford, will meet the Negro champion, Sam Langford, at San Francisco on September 5. The fight is expected to draw a large crowd and will be a major event of the season.

**SCOTTISH HOME RULE**  
Convention of Burghs at Edinburgh Takes Time to Discuss Local Government.  
EDINBURGH, April 30.—At the stinging of the Convention of Scottish Burghs in Edinburgh, a few days ago, the subject of local government was discussed. The convention is a body of representatives of the burghs in Scotland and is concerned with the improvement of local government.

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ANIMALS REASON?

essor infers That They Do on Cat and Bird Action.

April 30.—According to spinay, man is not the only animal in the philosophical researches into the domestic animals have concluded that they have a certain reasoning power, that they can reflect and can act from which they draw He developed this theory which he delivered at the and cats' home near Ruell, all hundred animals—pets lost by their owners during the earthquake—are sheltered will more so cats, he says, led the voice and movement of the birds, and even old watchdogs who, marked, had a peculiar in which resembled the voice of cats. He asserts, that which they cry to make seems understand exactly. This seems almost to raise themselves to the an beings.

SH HOME RULE

Burghs at Edinburgh ne to Discuss Local Government.

H. April 30.—At the sit- convention of Scottish Edinburgh, a few days ago, Provost Macnab of Perth, resolution in favor of Scotland was carried. That in the opinion- ment of the Scotch Parli- ament should be subordinate to the central government, but the mover- ment of the matter from the view. It they had many of the questions would be solved, raising a point of order. The motion was made, and they were simply making a motion.

Anderson—Why are you this question? I do solve the Union. He refer to the Union. He to a historical lesson, of Linlithgow, Anderson, Glasgow, said tives of Govan, Clyde- and other com- West were at present- ing public money in- to English barris- Committee. You- d had been settled in business man would be his advice upon ar- pe who knew nothing was adopted.

Opera in Paris

30.—Is Paris losing her capital? Now she New York for the ele- vated season. The pa- with a frantic flourish is coming invasion of Metropolitan Opera of "Italian season" is Chatelet, from May 19- ously under the man- company. The Metro- House will furnish the orus, the corps de bal- y, and even the cos- tra, however, will be French concert bands. New York opera will be brought bodily The conductor will be the. The soloists are to mes Emma Destini, Frances Alda, Messrs. Pasquale, Anna- Scott. The opera staff, Signor Puccini, Signor Mascagni, and Signor La- vacchi. The undertaking of a French American committee including W. K. Van- derburg, and George- which press enthusiastic- ly for the season. The- ing season here. The all events, marks the American conquest of

CHANGES PERSONNEL OF SITE COMMISSION

Dr. Pritchett of Carnegie Foundation Unable to Accept, Chancellor Jones of New Brunswick Appointed

Dr. Pritchett, president of the Carnegie Endowment establishment, finding it impossible to vary arrangements previously entered into which necessitate his presence in Europe early in the summer, has intimated that he will be unable to accept a seat upon the commission with whom is left the selection of the site of the Provincial University. The vacancy thus arising has been filled by the appointment of Chancellor Jones of the University of New Brunswick, who has accepted, thus giving that province as well as Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan representation on this tribunal whose deliberations mean so much to the cause of higher education in this Pacific province.

LANGFORD AND BURNS MATCHED

Ex-Heavyweight Champion Will Meet Negro September 5—At San Francisco—He Gets \$5,000 Bonus

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 29.—An Associated Press dispatch from Philadelphia says that Langford and Tommy Burns will meet in a forty-five round battle before the Metropolitan athletic club in this city on the afternoon of September 5, was the club promoter. Langford and Burns will fight for a purse of \$35,000, of which \$10,000 goes to the Canadian as a bonus. The rest of the purse will be split \$20,000 to the winner, and \$10,000 to the loser.

Roller Has Blood-Poisoning CHICAGO, April 29.—Dr. B. F. Roller, of Seattle, who was to have met Zybovec in a wrestling match last night is suffering from blood-poisoning in a Chicago hospital. As a result of the wrestling match, Roller has been substituted for Dr. Zybovec. Roller's illness is due to an injury he received in his recent match with Yusuff Mahmout in April at Kansas City.

Training Hanlan OTTAWA, April 29.—Edward Gordon Hull, a son of the great steeple-chaser, Ned Hanlan, will be trained next fall by James Rice, the Toronto boy, coaching the Hanlan. Hanlan did me many a good turn, says Rice, "and it's up to me to do as much for his son." Young Hanlan is employed by a mining concern and will leave soon for Obolab, to be gone until the autumn. When he gets back he will be a sculling wizard. Young Ned is 18 years old, five feet ten inches tall, and weighs 150 pounds. Rice says he'll be a good one.

Prussian Suffrage Reform.

BERLIN, April 29.—The heretofore today passed the Prussian electoral reform bill, with an election law which places voters in the cities and towns in classes larger than those of election precincts. While this corresponds with the wishes of the Reichstag, the Prussian government is leaving great uncertainty regarding the ultimate fate of the measure. For the reason that this plan of division is not acceptable to the whole legislature, thus killing the present prospect of suffrage reform.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Kells from Tacoma who have been spending some time in town the guests of relatives are leaving today on their return home.

St. John's Assessment. ST. JOHN, April 29.—The assessment for the city was made today for 1910 and shows a total valuation of \$28,952,000, an increase of \$729,000. The tax rate is the same as last year and will remain the same for five years.

New Freight Tariffs WASHINGTON, April 29.—A freight tariff showing considerable increase at the present rates from western territory to the Atlantic seaboard will be fixed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, to become effective on June 1. This is the first step taken by the railroads, which appears to indicate a purpose generally to increase freight rates throughout the country. The tariffs already filed with the commission are for all the roads in the western freight association territory, and the increase will become effective simultaneously on all of them.

Don't Argue With Your Better Half If there is anything the matter with the plumbing in the bathroom, kitchen or water-closet. Get the plumber and get him quick. Our phone is 1854. Shop opposite the Skating Rink.

Hayward & Dods Sanitary Plumbers

COAL MEASURES ON BRIGHT FUTURE FOR OKANAGAN

Company of Victorians Formed to Develop Industrial Area—Canadian Northern Will Pass Through Property

With the inauguration of the railway era in British Columbia's progressive development—now plainly in the dawn—the fullest utilization of its various coal measures of the Province seems primarily to be engaging the attention of such ear-sighted capitalists as President Hays of the C. N. P., President Thomas Shaughnessy of the C. P. R., and President William Mackenzie of the C. N. R., a trio very much in the public eye at the present time. There can be no denial of the fact that of the busy world of industry and of transportation Coal today is King, and the competition to have been to strike for the possession of the Dinsmuir colliery interests is indicative of the importance that is placed upon control of this commodity by the men who make business, and, indeed, the very first important matter securing the Provincial charter guarantee for their railway, would seem to have been to strike for the key to the coal supply—and therefore of the industrial situation. The C. P. R. is now well known to be making a determined bid for the Nanaimo properties of the Western Fuel Co., and also those at South Wellington, using Boat Harbor as their shipping point, owned by the Pacific Coast Mine Co., of which Mr. John Campbell is the principal owner. Of course neither (or both) of these properties contains the coal existing in the Dinsmuir holdings about to be made an important factor in Nanaimo Northern development project, but this is practically insignificant for the purposes of the C. P. R. in its performance in the Crow's Nest and Nicola coal fields as mainland bases of supply. The Northern Pacific and the Great Northern in this regard have some months past been negotiating with the independent coal producer in the Queen Charlotte Islands, as the C. P. R. is now looking to Telford just as the C. P. R. does to the Crow's Nest field.

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It will be peculiarly gratifying to Victorians to note that the handsome rewards which would seem to be the inevitable portion of those who were so far-sighted as to secure control of the coal measures of the Canadian Northern, and organize the Canadian Northern Coal Co. will to a large extent be enjoyed by Victorian business men who for many years have been working loyally and enthusiastically for the development of capital and opening up of the Provincial industrial area. These gentlemen include Mr. E. B. Carlin, who fills the presidency of the coal company; Mr. D. W. Hanbury, vice-president; Mr. H. G. Ashby (of Croft & Ashby), secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. Carlin, Hanbury, S. Macleure, Henry Craft and A. G. McDonald, of the firm which form the directorate. The company has been formed to make money for all identified therewith, not to sell stock certificates, and for this reason is capitalized, and the small est amount deemed to suffice for adequate financing, \$125,000, of which \$100,000 is the same as last year and is estimated but \$25,000 will be actually required.

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President Taft's Tour WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Taft's Washington at seven o'clock tonight for Buffalo. From Buffalo the president goes to Pittsburgh, thence to Cincinnati, St. Louis and back home, reaching here May 1.

Cameras Accept Rating VANCOUVER, April 29.—Cameras who made a strong case for the government against the boat rating enforced by Hon. Mr. Bowser have decided to accept the decision without an appeal to the courts and receive their licenses in accordance with Mr. Bowser's ruling.

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

LONDON, April 29.—Major Sir Alexander Bannerman, of the British General Staff, has delivered an illuminating lecture on "The Creation of the Japanese National Spirit."

The lecturer, who was one of the foreign attaches with the Japanese Embassy in the field in Manchuria, instead of supporting the popular belief that the ethics of Bushido were the foundation of Japan's national spirit, pointed out that the people realized Bushido had as much influence upon modern Japanese spirits as the principles of the Sermon on the Mount had at the present time in England. He then went on to show that Japanese are usually slow to support a claim that the ethics of Bushido were the foundation of Japan's national spirit, until of recent date. He said that the great asset of tradition which had enabled the Japanese to create their modern national spirit lay in the acceptance of the doctrine of divine origin.

It was not until 32 years ago that universal military service was introduced. There was no popular opposition. But from looking upon soldiering as an onerous duty, the people realized that they were suddenly to be admitted to a privilege which for centuries had been denied to them.

Dealing with the results of education in Japan, the lecturer said that the Japanese are usually slow to support a claim that the ethics of Bushido were the foundation of Japan's national spirit, until of recent date. He said that the great asset of tradition which had enabled the Japanese to create their modern national spirit lay in the acceptance of the doctrine of divine origin.

Official intimation has been received from Ottawa that an order-in-council of the 6th of April, His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council has referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration certain questions that have been raised with respect to the construction of section 87A of the Criminal Code of Canada and section 17 of the Lord's Day Act. In the same order entered for hearing at the sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada opening on the 10th of May—and that it lead the list of cases. The order further directs that the respective attorneys general of the several provinces of Canada be notified of the hearing of the references, which are briefly cited as follows:

1. Is a preliminary inquiry before a magistrate necessary before charges be preferred under section 87A of the Criminal Code?

2. Has the lawful deputy of the attorney-general appointed by competent provincial authority in the Province of Saskatchewan, authority to prefer a charge under section 87A of the Criminal Code without the written consent of the Judge of the court or of the attorney-general in person within the order of the court?

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MONORAIL ROADS

First Application of Louis Brennan's Invention to Be Made Shortly in Alaska.

LONDON, April 29.—The first practical application of Louis Brennan's monorail invention is to be made in Alaska, where a system of monorail roads will be built connecting several camps. Exclusive of the monorail car in Alaska has been given to an American syndicate represented by J. J. Balmori, of Seattle, and a firm of New York bankers. The syndicate has agreed to build 100 miles of railway in one year following the completion of two cars, an order for which was given today.

Lord Kitchener and Canada. LONDON, April 29.—The reason given why Lord Kitchener did not visit Canada is that the military forces of the Dominion are much farther advanced on the accepted model than those of Australia. It is stated that the few points which remain to be settled by consultation with Sir John French, who is to arrive in Canada on May 20, but whose advice will be unofficial.

New Australian Ministry. MELBOURNE, April 29.—The new Commonwealth ministry (Labor) is as follows: Premier and treasurer, Andrew Fisher; attorney-general, Wm. Hughes; minister for external affairs, Herbert McEwin; minister of defence, G. E. Mearns; minister-general, Mr. Thomas; minister of trade and commerce, Frank Tudor; minister for

Campbell's Beautiful in Their Exclusiveness. Splendid Values in Corsets and Underwear. THE FASHION CENTRE. Sole Agents for Ladies' "Burberry" Garments. Beautiful in Their Exclusiveness. "Campbell's" suits is the byword of Victoria ladies who are dress-educated. Not only are our suits of the most fashionable type, suits that are correct interpretations of the season's exclusive modes, but tailoring and make are genuinely superior—with a thoroughness of workmanship and attention to details that ensures the style permanence of our garments. PRICES FROM \$17.50

home affairs, Mr. O'Malley, vice president of executive committee, George McGregor; ministers without portfolios, Messrs Fraser and Findlay.

TO DEFINE STATUS OF THE DEPUTY

Official Intimation from Ottawa That Hearing Will Be Given As to Construction of Sections of Criminal Code

Official intimation has been received from Ottawa that an order-in-council of the 6th of April, His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council has referred to the Supreme Court of Canada for hearing and consideration certain questions that have been raised with respect to the construction of section 87A of the Criminal Code of Canada and section 17 of the Lord's Day Act.

Coal Miners Seek Work. GLACE BAY, April 29.—Everything is quiet in town and surrounding districts today. Groups of men are gathering at the central points discussing the settlement. One hundred and fifty strikers reported for work at the Hub today. Men are applying for work by hundreds at all the collieries, and will be given employment as soon as work can be made for them. International Organizer stated today that the organization of the miners has been made to continue. Special attention being directed to the Sydney Steel workers.

Praise for Mr. Fielding. LONDON, April 29.—An appreciative article on the Hon. W. S. Fielding by "M" appears in the National Review. It says Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the greatest genius of Canadian politics. Mr. Fielding is essentially the business man of the party.

No Massacre of Jews. ST. PETERSBURG, April 29.—The statement published in America today that hundreds of Jews had been massacred yesterday by peasants at Klierf is a baseless fabrication.

Coal Controversy Settled. PITTSBURG, April 29.—The controversy between the 40,000 miners and the operators of the Pittsburgh soft coal district, which has resulted in the closing of mines, was settled tonight.

Dean of Manitoba University. WINNIPEG, April 29.—At a special meeting of the council of the University of Manitoba yesterday, Prof. Frank Allen, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., was selected dean of the university faculty.

Opposed to Income Tax. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 29.—A resolution opposing a federal income tax was passed by the House of Representatives today.

Charged With Grand Larceny. SAN RAFAEL, Cal., April 29.—Henry P. Flannery, president of the board of police commissioners of San Francisco was today indicted by the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny. A \$25,000 warrant has been issued and the defendant is held in the city jail on \$2,000 bail.

Fire in Winnipeg. WINNIPEG, April 29.—Fire, which broke out at 8:30 p.m. in the big six-story warehouse of Foley Brothers and Larson, wholesale grocers and confectioners, on Market street, east of the city, gutted the west half of the building and caused a loss of \$25,000.

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Have You Seen Them? ROBERTSON'S JAMS AND JELLIES. Known for their Purity and Unexcelled Flavor the World Over. Strawberry Jam, 1 lb. glass ... 25c Raspberry Jam, 1 lb. glass ... 25c Black Currant Jam, 1 lb. glass ... 25c Black Currant Jelly, 1 lb. glass ... 25c Red Currant Jelly, 1 lb. glass ... 25c Wild Bramble Jelly, 1 lb. glass ... 25c

The Family Cash Grocery Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Phone 312

LAWN MOWERS Lawn Rollers Lawn Sprinklers HOSE Kinkless Hose Cotton Hose Rubber Hose GARDEN TOOLS Hickman-Tye Hardware Co., Ltd. Phone 549 544-546 Yates St.

Lots of Building Going on! Evidence now is strongly in Victoria's favor. "Victoria the Beautiful" is enjoying her deserts. Have you noticed what really fine buildings are going up? And do you know that the majority of the material used by contractors and the pretty mantels in many of our houses are purchased from Fletcher Bros. 1231 Government St.

Raymond & Son 613 Pandora Street Phone 472 Res. 370

STUMP PULLER.—MADE IN FOUR SIZES. Our smallest machine will pull 24 tons pressure lift. For more information, send for circular. For particulars and terms apply J. Thayer, 485 Burrhead road, Victoria, Phone 1178.

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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Six Months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .50  
Sent postpaid to Canada and the United Kingdom.

HORSE RACING.

We have all possible respect for the gentlemen, who have been chosen directors of the Country Club, but our duty as a public newspaper compels us to enter a strong protest against the carrying on of race-meetings in or near Victoria. We are not influenced in this way by any malicious sentiment but by considerations which have, in our judgment, a very important bearing upon the public welfare. Before giving our reasons for the intimation above stated, we will remind our readers that an outside estimate of the population of the community, which attended the races last year and from which the money to pay all expenses and all profits was derived would be 50,000 people.

The race meeting lasted sixty days. It is stated on good authority that the takings of the bookmakers averaged \$18,000 a day, but to be within the mark we will put the sum at \$14,000. This for sixty days makes the enormous total of \$840,000. If we place the winnings of the public at 20 per cent there remains a balance of \$672,000 to be accounted for. How much of this remained in Victoria? Putting the number of horses that were kept here for racing purposes at 250, and the daily cost of feed at \$1.00 per head, we have \$150,000 as the outlay, for feed of the animals during the season. We put the board of the 750 people attending the animals and otherwise employed in connection with the races at \$2,000 per day, or \$120,000 for the sixty days. That is, the cost of the keep of horses and men may be put at \$270,000. Deducting this from the net takings, of the bookmakers, and we have \$402,000 unaccounted for. How much of this the bookmakers, and other strangers carried away in their pockets we do not know, but we do know that these people make a business of horse-racing and the inference is that they carried away a great part of it. We may make up our minds that they did not come to Victoria to enjoy the scenery. Even if we admit the most that is claimed for the freedom with which racing men spend money, we must remember that every dollar they spend here was Victoria money, taken out of the pockets of an excited community and was just so much diverted from the legitimate purposes to which it ought to have been devoted, and that there is a balance unaccounted for of \$402,000 or \$3 per head for every man, woman and child in the community.

Therefore on a simple business basis we protest against another race-meeting. It is not necessary to speak of the harm done individuals. It may be true that the public has not heard much of this; but it is a fact that many young men, and many older men were demoralized by the race-meeting. Therefore we deem it to be in the best interest of the community that a practice, which has been driven out of many places in the United States should not be again tolerated in Victoria.

THE PEACE RIVER LANDS

The Dominion Government concedes that it is only equitable to make some allowance to Manitoba to meet the expense of administering the government in addition to that province, the ownership of the land in which is retained by the Dominion. We think this is only right, and as it is right, why is it not also right that some allowance should be made to the Province of British Columbia to meet the expense of administering the large area in the Peace River country, which the Dominion Government has taken from the Province under the terms of the Settlement Act of 1884? A few years ago the Department of the Interior selected 3,500,000 acres in the northeast part of the province, in a rectangular block, and the selection was so made that the best part of the Peace Valley now belongs to the Dominion Government. In such an area, there is certain to be a large population. There is room for over 21,000 quarter sections, and if these were all occupied, it would imply a rural population of 100,000 people and also an urban population. But long before such a population is reached, when, indeed, there are only a few thousand settlers scattered throughout the area, the Provincial Government will have to construct roads and bridges, court house and gaol, schoolhouses and Government offices. It will have to pay school teachers, police and other officials, and it will not get a single dollar from the sale of the land. Millions will go into the Dominion treasury, and hundreds of thousands will have to be paid out of the Provincial treasury. We submit that this is not equitable, and we believe that if the representatives of the Province at Ottawa, who have the ear of the Ministry, would ask for consideration similar to what is to be extended to Manitoba, it would be granted.

We have never been able to understand the attitude of the Liberal members from British Columbia in regard to the Peace River lands. The arrangement under which these lands

became the property of the Dominion Government was made at a time when no real idea had been formed of their value. When the Department of the Interior announced that it was about to select the lands to which the Dominion was entitled, the Colonist urged the Liberal members of Parliament, and especially Mr. Templeman, to request that the right of the Dominion might be waived. When this suggestion was made, the selection might very well be made in a part of the Peace River country not likely to be settled at a very early day. We took the position that the Dominion Government ought not to be disposed to act the part of a Shylock, and insist that it should select the best land in the district from which the selection was to be made.

When this suggestion was not heeded and the Department of the Interior instructed its surveyors to select the best land in the district, we pointed out that as the best land would be the first to be settled, the Dominion, as it would receive the money from the sale of the land, might very properly make some allowance to the province to meet the expense of carrying on the government within the selected area. This was ignored. In addition to this we urged that as it was not the intent of the Settlement Act that the Dominion Government should take millions out of the province, the selected land, which is worth from \$15,000,000 to \$17,000,000, might be set aside to assist the construction of railway lines in British Columbia.

We pointed out that a strong effort would be made to develop the business that will be developed in the northeastern part of the province to Edmonton, and that in point of fact the Dominion Government has already committed itself to the policy of assisting the construction of railways for that purpose, and hence that it was not unreasonable that money derived from the sale of land in British Columbia should be devoted to the development of British Columbia, and we urged that this could be applied in no better way than by assisting in the construction of a railway that would enable the remainder of the province to derive some direct benefit from the settlement of the northeastern portion. During the last Dominion election, and previous thereto, we urged these considerations upon the attention of the Liberals, and especially upon the notice of Mr. Templeman, who, being a member of the Cabinet, might be assumed to be in a stronger position than any of the others to promote the interests of the province in that regard. But the Liberal Members of Parliament have absolutely avoided giving the matter the slightest attention. We venture to say that if any other province in the Dominion had such an equitable claim for consideration, its representatives would have urged it upon the attention of the Dominion Government.

AT ITS OLD TRICKS

The manner in which the evening paper deals with the report of Judge Lampman is in keeping with the principle that inspired it to make sweeping charges of corruption and then shrink even the semblance of an attempt to prove them. In the first place it misstates the facts when it says "only a very small portion of the report is considered fit for publication," for in point of fact, all the findings were given out to the press and appeared in yesterday's Colonist. It then goes on to say that people may form their own conclusions as to what was suppressed, and it intimates that its publication would be prejudicial to the police commissioners. This sort of thing is the product of its own prurient imagination, and is absolutely without foundation. The portion of the report in addition to a summary of the evidence, not given to the public was only the expression of the Commissioner's opinion as to the best manner of dealing with the admitted evil, which the ingenuity of mankind has never been able to abate. The Commissioner was not asked to express any opinion on this point; no evidence was taken bearing upon it, and no argument was addressed to him on the subject. His observations were, as the lawyers say, obiter dicta. His conclusions may be right or they may be wrong. That is a matter of opinion; but the question is one upon which the government would not invite an expression of opinion and, if one was submitted to it, would not be warranted in publishing.

Judge Lampman was not appointed to make recommendations in regard to the best method of dealing with any moral question, but to investigate the conduct of individuals. His findings in the matters within the scope of his Commission have been published. The evidence, which he summarized, has already been printed; his remarks upon a question of policy relating to the treatment of a certain grave evil were not published, because their publication would give them an official character which they do not otherwise possess.

JOSEPH WESTROP CAREY

Joseph Westrop Carey has gone to his rest. Of late years he has not been prominent in a public way, but it is not so very long ago that he took a keen interest in everything relating to the welfare of the city which has been his home for so many years. Few persons, who only knew him as an old gentleman moving quietly through the streets, with a pleasant smile and a kindly word for his friends, realized that he was at one time a pioneer of pioneers. He was one of the class of men that blazed the trail that the rest of us have followed. He was enterprising, industrious and honorable in all his dealings. As Mayor of the city he made a good record. As a man and a citizen he was universally esteemed. When such a man steps off the stage the feeling which those who knew him cannot but be one of poignant regret for one who has lived for more than four-score years and crowded his life full of activity has done his work. Yet there will be much sorrow felt by those who were accustomed to meet him from time to time, and who regarded him with the respect and honor due to one whose record was so worthy of emulation.

PAULHAN WINS.

Mons. Paulhan, the French aviator, proved to be the better man, and won the Daily Mail prize of \$50,000, for a flight from London to Manchester. His opponent, Mr. Clouston White, made a plucky effort but was forced to discontinue by reason of the high wind. He gives his successful opponent every credit for his victory and frankly concedes him a place which he cannot at present rival.

Mons. Paulhan's achievement will probably mark the beginning of a new era in aviation. When you come to think of it, it is a wonderful thing that a man, riding on a machine that is heavier than the air, can ascend into the atmosphere and fly a distance of two hundred miles in less than twenty-four hours, with only one stop and that not occasioned by any defect in his machine, but by a cause beyond his control. Temperature is something against which no aviator could provide.

It is well not to anticipate too much in such matters, but one may be excused if he reaches the conclusion that the flying machine is on the verge of being devoted to practical purposes.

Victoria will soon be visited by a very conspicuous group of railway men. The inauguration of construction under the government's railway policy will make this a centre of interest to transportation men.

We have a very interesting interview with Mr. Chamberlin, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, who is now in Vancouver, on his way to Prince Rupert. Mr. Chamberlin sets at rest a good many idle tales that have been in circulation.

Lord Kitchener says that he did not come to Canada because he could not spare the time. This is one more illustration of the common fact that the simplest explanation of a thing is very likely to be the correct one. It is not surprising how quick people are to close their eyes to the obvious, and seek for hidden reasons, for things.

The Eumæden Inquiry into the cost of the National Transcontinental Railway has been concluded, and whatever else may be said about the facts that have been brought out, it cannot be denied that the cost has been vastly in excess of all previous estimates, and that many of the transactions in regard to classification have not been satisfactorily explained. We suppose that in due time the report of the Committee will be available, and in the meantime comment may be deferred.

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# WEILER BROS

Ladies: Use Our Rest Room 2nd Floor

## Rugs for Summertime

The "Rag Style" Is a Typical Summer Floor Covering

With the Summer season so close you are probably trying to find something nice, something new, in a Summer floor covering. You'll look far and wide before you'll find anything nicer than these Rag-style Rugs—the most popular of typical Summer floor coverings.

You don't like rag carpets, you say? Perhaps you'll change your mind when you see what we offer. Nothing short of a visit of inspection can do them justice—descriptions here would be useless. Come up to our second floor and see the very latest craze in floor coverings.

Made of new, clean materials, and in very attractive designs. Specially desirable for bedroom or Summer home use.

PRISCILLA RUGS	FIRESIDE RUGS	COLONIAL POSTER RUGS
These are made of the unbleached muslin, dyed in fast colors—washable. These rugs are woven "hit and miss" designs, with plain or white colors. Excellent for bedrooms.	The fireside rug is one of the latest styles in the Old Colonial "hit or miss" effects. A dozen or more color effects on white and green warps. Excellent for fireside use.	One of the most attractive styles. Poster effect.
Size 30 x 30 in. .... \$2.75	Size 30 x 60 in. .... \$2.00	Size 3 x 6 ft. .... \$4.50
Size 4 x 7 ft. .... \$6.00	Size 4 x 7 ft. .... \$4.50	Size 6 x 9 ft. .... \$14.00
Size 8 x 10 ft. .... \$17.00	Size 8 x 10 ft. .... \$12.00	Size 9 x 12 ft. .... \$27.50
Size 9 x 12 ft. .... \$22.50	Size 9 x 12 ft. .... \$16.00	MARTHA WASHINGTON RUGS
		Ideal for bedroom use.
		Size 27 x 34 in. .... \$3.00
		Size 3 x 6 ft. .... \$5.00

## Squares for Every Room

A Splendid Display Awaits You

Rugs and squares are yearly growing more popular. Each season they appeal to an ever-increasing circle of housekeepers. If you have not already tried one, we suggest an early inspection of our magnificent display of squares and rugs.

Don't delay coming or think that you'll cause us a lot of labor in showing. We have hundreds of rugs displayed on specially constructed rug racks that permit the showing of the entire lot in a few minutes. You'll therefore take but little of our time and lose but little yourself.

There's a rug style, a rug size and a rug price to suit you, and we would greatly appreciate an opportunity to show it to you. Here is the price range—

Ingram Squares, from \$29.00 to .....	\$5.00
Tapestry Squares, from \$26.00 to .....	\$9.00
Brussele Squares, from \$42.00 to .....	\$16.00
Axminster Squares, from \$65.00 to .....	\$18.75
Wilton Squares, from \$48.50 to .....	\$27.00
Velvet Squares, from \$42.00 to .....	\$24.00
Smyrna Rugs, from \$55.00 to .....	\$30.00
Genuine Oriental Rugs—All prices.	



## Great Values in Low-Priced Squares

Victor Squares Are Excellent Values

We show some great values in low-priced squares. We also show a great assortment of patterns and sizes and are splendidly prepared to supply the needs of those looking for something along this line. We want you to come in and get acquainted with this worthy stock. An exceptionally broad stock of patterns and colorings and sizes to fit almost any size room.

Let us call special attention to the Victor squares. These are well made and will give excellent satisfaction as a bedroom carpet. Many pretty floral patterns offered—in reds, greens and browns. If you are looking for a low-priced carpet better see these. Witness the little prices—

Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards, each .....	\$5.00	Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards, each .....	\$9.25
Size 3 x 3 yards, each .....	\$6.00	Size 4 x 4 yards, each .....	\$10.50
Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards, each .....	\$7.00	Size 3 1/2 x 4 1/2 yards, each .....	\$10.50
Size 3 1/2 x 3 1/2 yards, each .....	\$8.00	Size 3 1/2 x 5 yards, each .....	\$12.00
Size 3 x 4 yards, each .....	\$8.75	Size 4 x 5 yards, each .....	\$13.00

## Kensington and Krypton Wool Squares

Strong Favorites These—Stylish and Great Values

These lines of wool squares are strong favorites with those housekeepers who desire something stylish in design and something that'll wear well, and yet something that isn't excessive in cost. There's nothing fills the bill better than these Kensington or Krypton Squares. Art patterns and colorings that are pleasing. Excellent wearers and reversible. Here is the Kensington price and size range—

Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards, at each .....	\$11.00	Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards, at each .....	\$21.00
Size 3 x 3 yards, at each .....	\$13.00	Size 4 x 4 yards, at each .....	\$23.50
Size 3 1/2 x 3 yards, at each .....	\$15.00	Size 4 x 4 1/2 yards, at each .....	\$26.00
Size 3 x 4 yards, at each .....	\$17.50	Size 4 x 5 yards, at each .....	\$29.00

Krypton Wool Squares are of extra heavy weight. They are reversible—giving double wearing surface. Charming art designs and colorings, specially desirable for bedroom use.

Size 3 x 3 yards, at each .....	\$19.00	Size 3 x 4 yards, at each .....	\$25.00
Size 3 x 3 1/2 yards, at each .....	\$22.00	Size 3 1/2 x 4 yards, at each .....	\$29.00

## Bamboo Porch Screens, Green or Natural

It's nice to enjoy the warm comfort of a sunny balcony or porch, but sometimes in the Summer months the sun gets just a little too strong for comfort. Right there is where the bamboo porch screen comes in. These porch screens are made of split bamboo, and we have them in either green or natural shades. The cost is little and they are ideal for either town or summer house.

Size 4 ft. x 8 ft., from \$1.50 to .....	\$1.00	Size 8 ft. x 8 ft., from \$2.25 to .....	\$1.75
Size 6 ft. x 8 ft., from \$2.00 to .....	\$1.50	Size 10 ft. x 8 ft., from \$3.50 to .....	\$2.25

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many feel run-down, weak and nervous. They need a good tonic such as

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### GOOD WORK

When men or women die the place they filled in the say of them that they were or that doctrine, but that brave, charitable in their es brave, self-denying, gentle, ing, energetic and so on. We on the fact for example, that adherents of the practice of and we do not concern ourselves what sense they accept certain the Apostles' Creed. It is sufficient lived lives, which were inspiration to those with whom contact. The human test works. We do not, after that what religion our friends professed they professed any religion made the world just a little lived in it, we say: "Well, doing, that counts." "Well, Lord," was the expression that into the mouth of one of the he sketched in a parable. A we cannot hope to understand of the Divine nature. We form of belief and accept it. ligious denominations come in men think at all about them place in the universe, they are impressed with the fact that fathomable mystery surrounds the efforts to provide some e we have the origin of creeds this explanation is the correct obligation to do unto others a they should do unto us remain and not simply because it was Founder of Christianity, but it is absolutely necessary for the perfection of mankind. The Golden Rule part of natural law as is the tion. Without the latter the would be impossible; without whole fabric of human society. To assert that men will not accept the law of life, unless certain doctrinal propositions claim that cannot be substantiated is not an argument against the term of religious doctrine. Since the reason given above seems in evolution of selfishness. We a race yet progressed far enough to do without church organization out doctrines church organization be kept together. A doctrine for principles that ought to be It was necessary for Christian trial or it never would have upon the world as it was con time the Gospel was first preached we have reached a stage with less stress upon belief and method.

But some may say that this no account of faith. That deep faith is understood to be. Very profound faith with belief, but very different. Faith is a power is not too much to say that it possesses the faculty of faith truly be said to have been created of God. Image means likeness means something else besides plane. It antagonizes reason man is made physically like Doubtless the Jews, in whose find the expression in regard made in His Image, may have the expression had a physical we are learning more and more ancient Hebrew writings. We to find evidence that they contain of a higher thought, of a prophesy, of a deeper sense of the of the Divine and the human centuries supposed. The likeness his Creator was discovered long or any one else wrote the Book of Belief in it may be the survival day, which preceded the great order whose shadow mankind has for uncounted centuries, a catalog has colored the history of earth which terminated an era, the message is reflected in every system of religion. So it may be that faith of resemblance between man and be, and doubtless is, that the exercise depends upon belief; but this exercise of every other power, spiritual. Before we can trust of operation of the law of gravitation learn to believe in its efficient learning to walk must first believe walk. Just watch a little toddler first steps. He stands up firm but the minute he is free from either grasps the most convenient settles down upon the floor. A trials he learns that he can stand after that, almost before you can walking everywhere. As soon he could walk, he walked, that is learned that the law of gravity that the centre of gravity shall be. So in every other department, endeavor, belief must precede action nothing out of keeping with what about the operations of the human its employment of physical and, to say that belief in the efficacy precede the exercise of faith. But in a fact, not in a theory. No plain the operation of faith any theory can explain the operation

# An Hour with the Editor

## GOOD WORKS

When men or women die and we speak of the place they filled in the world, we do not say of them that they were believers in this or that doctrine, but that they were kind-hearted, charitable in their estimates of others, brave, self-denying, gentle, loving, enterprising, energetic and so on. We do not comment on the fact for example, that they were staunch adherents of the practice of infant baptism, and we do not concern ourselves as to just in what sense they accept certain expressions in the Apostles' Creed. It is sufficient for us that they lived lives, which were a blessing and inspiration to those with whom they came in contact. The human test for goodness is works. We do not, after they are dead, ask what religion our friends professed or whether they professed any religion at all. If they made the world just a little better for having lived in it, we say, "Well done." It is the doing that counts. "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," was the expression that the Master put into the mouth of one of the characters whom he sketched in a parable. At the very best we cannot hope to understand the mysteries of the Divine nature. We can make up a form of belief and accept it. That is how religious denominations come into existence. If men think at all about themselves and their place in the universe, they cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that there is an unfathomable mystery surrounding them, and in the efforts to provide some explanation of it we have the origin of creeds. But whether this explanation is the correct one or not, the obligation to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us remains a binding law, and not simply because it was stated by the Founder of Christianity, but because it is absolutely necessary for the perfect development of mankind. The Golden Rule is as much a part of natural law as is the law of gravitation. Without the latter the stellar Universe would be impossible; without the former the whole fabric of human society would perish. To assert that men will not accept the Golden Rule as the law of life, unless they first accept certain doctrinal propositions, is to make a claim that cannot be substantiated. This is not an argument against belief in any system of religious doctrine. Such a belief for the reason given above seems necessary for the evolution of ourselves. We have not as a race yet progressed far enough to be able to do without church organizations, and without doctrinal church organizations could not be kept together. A doctrine is a substitute for principles that ought to govern our lives. It was necessary for Christianity to be doctrinal or it never would have gained its hold upon the world as it was constituted at the time the Gospel was first preached, but surely we have reached a stage when we can lay less stress upon belief and more upon conduct.

But some may say that this position takes no account of faith. That depends upon what faith is understood to be. Very many people confound faith with belief, but the two are very different. Faith is a power, perhaps it is not too much to say that it is because he possesses the faculty of faith that man can truly be said to have been created in the image of God. Image means likeness, and likeness means something else besides physical resemblance. It antagonizes reason to say that man is made physically like his Creator. Doubtless the Jews, in whose Scriptures we find the expression in regard to man being made in His Image, may have believed that the expression had a physical meaning; but we are learning more and more about these ancient Hebrew writings. We are beginning to find evidence that they contain a reflection of a higher thought, of a profounder philosophy, of a deeper sense of the relationship of the Divine and the human than was for centuries supposed. The likeness of man to his Creator was discovered long before Moses or any one else wrote the Book of Genesis. Belief in it may be the survival of a happier day, which preceded the great catastrophe under whose shadow mankind has been living for uncounted centuries, a catastrophe which has colored the history of every race, and which terminated an era, the memory of which is reflected in every system of mythology and religion. So it may be that faith is the mark of resemblance between man and God. It may be, and doubtless is, that the exercise of faith depends upon belief; but this is true of the exercise of every other power, physical or spiritual. Before we can trust ourselves to the operation of the law of gravitation, we must learn to believe in its efficiency. A child learning to walk must first believe that it can walk. Just watch a little tottler taking his first steps. He stands up firmly on his feet, but the minute he is free from your touch, he either grasps the most convenient object or settles down upon the floor. After repeated trials he learns that he can stand alone, and after that, almost before you know it, he is walking everywhere. As soon as he believed he could walk, he walked, that is as soon as he learned that the law of gravitation requires that the centre of gravity shall be over the base. So in every other department of human endeavor, belief must precede action. There is nothing out of keeping with what is known about the operations of the human mind and its employment of physical and other agencies to say that belief in the efficacy of faith must precede the exercise of faith. But the belief is in a fact, not in a theory. No theory can explain the operation of faith any more than a theory can explain the operation of the law of

gravitation. These things must be taken, the latter as the basal law of the physical world and the other as the basal law of the spiritual world, and the latter is supreme over the former, just as the Creator is supreme over creation.

A man may live a right without the exercise of faith, but he is only employing one side, and that the weaker side, of his complex nature. But to be at the perfection of his development, he must have both faith and works. One of the Apostles told us that faith without works is dead. No one has ever said that good works without faith did not make the world better. Most of us for various reasons, chiefly from ignorance, are unable to employ that marvellous power called faith; but we are all able, if we choose, to do the lesser thing, although it is as essential as the greater, namely, good works. We may not be able to give sight to the blind, but we are all able, if we choose to do so, to deal with those about us in a spirit of love. We may be unable to move mountains, but we can smooth the way for the feet of others, and if we do this we may look with confidence for the final verdict, "Well done."

## ENGLISH SOVEREIGNS

Henry VIII. was eighteen years of age when he came to the throne. He was a youth of many accomplishments, bold, dashing, athletic, fond of music, appreciative of art, good-tempered and liberal to extravagance. Personally he was exceedingly popular. His prudent father left him a vast fortune, and the young king proceeded to get rid of it as rapidly as circumstances would permit. His prodigality made him hosts of friends among the people, who had been disposed to resent the parsimony of Henry VII. It is said that the early years of his life were without a stain upon his character. Shortly after his accession he was attracted to Wolsey, whom he made Archbishop of York and Chancellor in 1515. Later he was able to induce the Pope to confer extraordinary powers upon Wolsey, who had been created cardinal, and the result was that this able prelate possessed a degree of ecclesiastical authority such as no one had ever before his time exercised in England. In this act of the Pope was the germ of the Reformation, to use the term commonly applied to the ecclesiastical revolution that marked Henry's reign. The people had grown to look upon Wolsey as quite the peer of the occupant of St. Peter's chair, and when later the King demanded Henry the head of the Church was easy.

Wolsey was a man of extraordinary talents. His capacity for work was extraordinary. As Chancellor his reputation for just administration was of the highest, and so great was the concourse of suitors that thronged his court that it became necessary to create subordinate courts to relieve the pressure of business. He administered ecclesiastical affairs with great skill. He saw to the details of the civil administration of the kingdom; he conducted its foreign policy. Under his ministry England was for the most part prosperous and contented; but he was an enemy to democracy. He believed in absolutism, and acting under his advice Henry allowed many years to pass without summoning a parliament. When at length the need of money for a war in which he intended to assert his imaginary claims to the French crown, made new taxation necessary. Parliament was called together, and a collision with Wolsey at once occurred. The British people had not lost their love of self-government, and the haughty Cardinal found himself compelled to yield to their demands. Nevertheless, the royal influence backed by that of the Cardinal was sufficient to reduce Parliament into little more than a machine for carrying out the King's desires. Thus it passed an Act declaring that the King was under no obligation to pay his debts, and followed this up with what seemed the logical consequence of it, namely, a provision requiring those whom he had paid to refund the money. It authorized the King to do as he pleased with the royal displeasure. It multiplied the acts that were to be regarded as treason. It declared that royal proclamations should have the force of law. It authorized the King to dispose of the Crown by will, and it even went so far as to declare that if the sovereign was a minor, he had the right, when coming of age, to cancel all laws passed during his minority. So servile did Parliament become that when the name of the King was pronounced, the members all rose and bowed. The only semblance of freedom which remained was in respect to taxation and private property, the Commons guarding these jealously. Such was the condition to which an ambitious sovereign and a powerful prelate brought a kingdom, in which half a century before Parliament had been recognized as little short of absolute.

Wolsey was the last of the great ecclesiastical statesmen who played a part in English history. He was remarkable not merely for his talents, but for the magnificence with which he surrounded himself. The son of a merchant, he had tastes and aspirations usually associated with royalty. Goldwin Smith says of him: "His magnificence, his palaces, his train of gentlemen clad in velvet in the cardinal's colour, the eight ante-chambers through which suitors passed to his presence, the silver crosiers, pillars and pole-axes, carried before and about him when he went abroad, the prodigal splendour of the entertainments which gave the kind and court, his towering ascendancy and monopoly of the royal smile, cut to the heart the survivors of the old nobility." Wolsey's downfall was due to his opposition to the divorce of the King from Catherine of Aragon. He was induced to give a half-hearted support to the king's plan, but Henry believed that he was not as earnest as he ought to have

been in urging the Pope to consent to the decree. It is probable that the Cardinal's aspirations to the papacy influenced him not a little in his course in this regard. He had no desire to take any action that would offend the great Catholic princes of Europe. The King was resolved upon accomplishing his purpose, and the objecting Cardinal was driven with ignominy from the court, to the strength and dignity of which he had contributed so greatly. Again quoting from Dr. Smith: "Wolsey, having served the king all these years with untiring industry and unscrupulous devotion, faced for him the hatred of the people, lifted him to a height to which he never could have raised himself, was not only cast down from power but disgraced, not only disgraced but persecuted under the Statute of Praemunire, and Anne Boleyn went to York Place, Wolsey's palace, to gloat with greedy eyes over their rich spoils." He (Wolsey) went down to his diocese of York, did his duty there as an archbishop, led a religious life and won the hearts of the people. Henry, with a lingering spark of good feeling, or possibly a lurking fear of the man whose powerful mind he knew, had kept on the mask towards Wolsey and sent him a ring as a token of regard. But the woman at his side fancied that Wolsey had crossed her design, while the members of the aristocratic party at court, to which the plebeian statesman was with good reason hateful, alarmed at his popularity in the north, and fearing that he might recover the king's favour, determined to finish the work. Starting on foot a plot of which a faithless dependant was probably the instrument, they procured the Cardinal's arrest for high treason, and were bringing him from Yorkshire with the intention, probably, of dealing with his as he had dealt with Buckingham, when he was snatched from their grasp by death." Thus at the age of 59, when under ordinary conditions he might have had many years of usefulness before him, died this great churchman and statesman. England has produced few men, if any, who were his equals in the qualities that go to make up greatness. Estimates of his character vary. He was too strong a figure to be regarded without prejudice either one way or the other by his contemporaries, and so we perhaps have no absolutely trustworthy estimate of his character. But strong as he was, he was not superior to the kindly office as he himself had magnified it, and the schemes of a fascinating and jealous woman, who knew how to inflame the passions of a self-willed king, accomplished what the opposition of the baronage failed to effect.

The downfall of Wolsey was only one of the results of the influence of Anne Boleyn upon the destiny of England; but the story of her life and how it affected the kingdom, not only for the time being but even to the present day, must be reserved for another article.

## AN ERA OF CHANGE

The claim is made with some persistency that the first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Savannah, built in New York in the year 1818; but this ship cannot be justly regarded as the pioneer of transatlantic steam craft. She was a vessel of 350 tons, and was in point of fact a full rigged sailing ship. A picture of her shows a smokestack amidships and a pair of paddle-wheels without any covering. These wheels were removable, and as a matter of fact were in place only for a short time during her voyages, which were not many. She made the run from Savannah to Liverpool in twenty-nine and a half days, but during this period her engines were working only eighty hours, or a little more than one-eighth of the time. She left Savannah under steam and arrived in the Mersey under sail, then "she hove to off the bar, waiting for the tide to rise, at 5 p.m. shipped her wheels, furled her sails and steamed up the river with American banners flying, the docks being lined with spectators, who greeted her arrival with cheers." She was so little of a success that a year later the engines were taken out of her and thereafter she relied upon her sails alone. The British Government, seeing possibilities in ocean steam navigation, offered a prize of £10,000 for a successful voyage by steam power to India. It was won by the Enterprise, which made the 13,700 mile journey in 113 days, during 64 of which she was under steam, and 10 at anchor. The achievements of the Savannah and Enterprise were not sufficient to encourage capitalists to experiment further, for sailing vessels were making better time, and for several years nothing was attempted. Indeed the scientific men of the day were able to demonstrate to their own satisfaction that no ship could carry sufficient coal to enable her to make a transatlantic voyage under steam alone. Chief among them was Dr. Lardner, at that time recognized as the greatest living authority on physical science. There happened to be in Quebec a marine architect, named James Goudie, who was not convinced by the wise men, and in 1830 he designed a ship that was launched the following year, and was named the Royal William, in honor of the reigning sovereign. She was towed to Montreal, where she was fitted with engines of 200-horse power, and then steamed back to Quebec. She was owned by the Quebec and Halifax Steam Navigation Company, which consisted of 235 members, prominent among whom were Samuel Henry and Joseph Cunard. The Royal William was a three-masted schooner of 363 tons. Her length was 162 feet and her width 44 feet. On August 24th, 1839, she set out on a maiden voyage to Halifax, accomplishing the distance in six and a half days, and made several other successful voyages. Business fell off because of a visit of the cholera, and the vessel was sold at public auction for \$20,000, which was

less than a third of her cost. She made a few coasting voyages, and in 1833 was sent by her owners to London to be sold. She left Pictou, N.S., on August 8th, with a crew of 36 men, a passenger list of seven, and for cargo a box of stuffed birds, another box, a trunk and some household furniture. She had on board 254 chaldrons of coal. The weather was very bad, and one of her engines was out of commission for ten days; nevertheless she made the voyage to the Isle of Wight in nineteen and a half days. Here she anchored while the crew repainted her, and then she steamed to Gravesend, the first vessel to cross the Atlantic propelled by steam alone. She was sold in London for \$50,000, and was chartered to the Portuguese Government. In the following year she was sold to the Spanish Government and shortly after fired the first shot ever discharged from a steam vessel in war. The Royal William refuted all the theories of the scientific folk, and the attention of men of capital and enterprise was directed to this new means of ocean transportation. Another Royal William was built in England for the transatlantic service, and was followed by the Liverpool, the latter being regarded as a veritable triumph of marine architecture. She was of 1,150 tons, and 468 horse power. She had accommodation for 70 passengers. This was the consummation of steam navigation as it was regarded in the year 1838. The Liverpool averaged 16 days from New York to Liverpool.

In 1845 the Great Britain was put into service. She was designed by the famous engineer Brunel. She was 322 feet long; her tonnage was 3,270 and her horse-power 1,500. She had six masts, and was driven by a screw propeller, which could drive her at the speed of 12 knots an hour, or 14 miles. The picture of her shows a very handsome ship, schooner rigged except for her mainmast, and it is not surprising that people thought she represented the last word in shipbuilding. She was very successful, and was in service as a steamship as late as 1882, when her engine was taken out and she was converted into a full-rigged ship. The next great achievement was the construction of the Great Eastern. Here again Brunel had an opportunity to exhibit his skill. Her keel was laid in 1854 and she was three years in building. Her cost was \$5,000,000. Her displacement was 12,000 tons when launched, but when afloat and equipped she was reckoned at 22,500 tons. Her length was 692 feet and her depth 83 feet. She had four engines and their combined efficiency was 4,800. As a troopship she could carry 4,000 men, besides her crew of 400. She had paddle-wheels and a screw, and six masts, two of which were square rigged. Her estimated speed was 15 knots, but she never made more than 12, on the average of a voyage. She crossed the Atlantic in 1860, making the voyage in 10 days and 21 hours. Her career was singularly unfortunate, and she ended her checkered career as a cable ship, in which respect she proved a great success. She was eventually sold for \$80,000.

The greatest impetus to ocean steam navigation was from the enterprise of Samuel Cunard, and by the way the name is not pronounced as if it were written Q-nard, but unlike Kunnard. He organized the company which bears his name in 1830, and its first ship was the Britannia, a vessel with three masts and paddle-wheels. She was followed immediately by the Acadia, the Caledonia and the Columbia. They were all built on the same plan, being 207 feet long with 24½ feet beam. They could make the transatlantic voyage in 14 days, if all went well. The Britannia left Liverpool on her first voyage on July 4th, 1840, sailing for New York by way of Halifax. She arrived in New York in 14 days 8 hours, after accomplishing the first of a series of voyages, under the auspices of her owners, which has continued unbroken until this day. The Britannia has long since passed out of existence, but her name deserves a high place in the annals of Canada. To Canada, as we have seen, belongs not only the honor of having built the first steamship to cross the ocean propelled by steam only, but of having been the birthplace of the founder of the first and greatest of all steamship companies, a company whose name is a synonym for all that is safe and admirable in ocean navigation. The Dominion today is astonishing the world by what she is achieving in the field of transportation, but, as this sketch shows, it is in this respect only perpetuating the fame of the pioneers in the field of enterprise, in which more progress has been made during the past three-quarters of a century than in any other line of human endeavor.

## A Century of Fiction

XXXL

(N. de Bertrand Legras)

MARION CRAWFORD

It is too soon to say whether or not the quality of genius can be ascribed to this author. He was a very prolific writer and a very painstaking one—whether or not he had the "infinite capacity" time alone can prove. His stories are always human and appealing, never devoid of interest or in any sense dull, and concern themselves with pleasant themes for the most part. He is said to have been the most versatile writer that America ever knew, and he had most of the qualities which bespeak the true artist.

His position in life was peculiarly favorable to the enhancement of his literary ability. He was surrounded with every sort of intellectual stimulus, and given the advantage of the best and broadest education. Most people have

considered him always as an American. As a matter of fact he was born in Italy, though his childhood was principally spent in New York. His mother was American born and his father a native of Ireland and was favorably known as a sculptor of no mean ability. Marion went to school at Cambridge, Heidelberg, Karlsruhe and Rome, at all of which places he distinguished himself by his adaptability and the ease with which he could master his subjects.

When he was thirty-five years of age he accepted a post in India as editor of the Indian Herald, at Allahabad. The country and the people proved a delightful and fascinating study to the young man, who had as his literary inheritances "the romantic traditions and customs of all nationalities." One of his particular friends in Allahabad was a Persian merchant, with whom he became very intimate, and whom we recognize later in Crawford's famous novel, "Doctor Isaacs," the novel which first brought the author before the eyes of the public and immediately earned for him that public's admiration.

Crawford married happily and it is understood that his wife was a further inspiration to his work. Having an abundance of this world's goods, the two were able to gratify their most luxurious tastes. They lived in a charming villa near Sorrento, or else aboard Mr. Crawford's yacht. They spent many months in travel, and the author made the people of every country his earnest study. His works have been widely translated.

The scenes of his later stories were laid principally in Rome, of which intensely interesting city, he had an extensive and intimate knowledge. He was a Roman Catholic, but not a narrow-minded man in any sense of the word. Some years ago he published an essay in which he defines The Novel and What it is. In it he says: "The novel is an intellectual artistic luxury, a definition which can be made to include a great deal, but which in reality a closer one than appears at first sight. It covers the three principal essentials of the novel as it should be, of a story or romance; which in itself and in the manner of telling it shall appeal to the intellect, shall satisfy the requirements of art, and shall be a luxury, in that it can be of no use to a man when he is at work, but may conduce to a peace of mind and delectation during his hours of idleness." The theory embodied in this paragraph is exactly the one which Mr. Crawford followed in writing his own stories. There is no hint of pedantry about them. We are not forced to read pages of information that display the author's knowledge and our own culpable ignorance. While Mr. Crawford never wrote about anything or anybody until he had a thorough grasp of his subject, we are not conscious of the effort behind the production, and we never have any suspicion that the writer is trying to instruct us, though possibly we are instructed instinctively, for to view a finished and perfected piece of work with admiring eyes, is to be lifted for the moment to the level of that which we admire.

Mr. Crawford died last year. He was born in 1854 and was fifty-five years of age at his death, which was sadly untimely. It has been the case with most great writers that their best books have been produced in comparative old age, and had he lived longer we might have had still more worthy efforts from this eminent writer. His last book published prior to his death was "The White Sister," which was reviewed in these columns some months ago. Another story from his pen is to be issued shortly: "The Undesirable Governess," which is said to be very original and full of quaint humor. The scene is laid in England.

## Casa Braccio

This is one of the author's most passionate love stories of Italian life. In the convent of Subiaco near Tivoli live a beautiful young nun, Sister Marie Addolorato. During the illness of the abbess, who subsequently dies, she meets a young Scotch physician, Angus Dalrymple, who falls madly in love with her, and who succeeds in awakening an answering passion in the heart of the nun. He persuades her to leave the convent and to marry him, and they make their flight in the middle of the night, after setting fire to the wing of the convent where the dead body of the abbess lies, and where Sister Marie has had her cubicle. All believe the young nun to have perished in the flames. In the second part of the book we are introduced to Gloria, the beautiful daughter of the guilty pair, who is living with her father in Rome, her mother having died in giving her birth seventeen years before. Gloria has a divine voice, and is loved by two men, an Italian and an American. She marries the Italian and then leaves him for Griggs, the American, by whom she has a child. So deep is her shame and her regret for her sin that she commits suicide, after leaving a letter in which she confesses her love for the Italian. Griggs' heart is broken. Dalrymple, who has been pursued by the father of a girl he had wronged, is eventually murdered by the half-crazed parent.

Landowner—"You didn't pay the rent of the field last month." Secretary of Cricket Club—"No? Well, I suppose you'll hold us to our agreement?" Landowner—"Agreement—what agreement do you mean?" Secretary of Cricket Club—"Why, when we took the field you said we must pay in advance or not at all."

Two Irishmen were visiting the Zoo, and, coming to the cage of the "missing link," one remarked to the other, "Isn't he like a human being, Pat?" "Like a human being!" exclaimed the other. "He's no more like a human being than I am."

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### IMMENSE COST OF N. T. RAILWAY

Mr. Lennox Quotes Some Surprising Figures in Moving for Commission to Investigate Manner of Building

### MINISTER GRAHAM OFFERS DEFENCE

Announces That Grand Trunk Pacific Company Bought Property at St. John for Location of Terminals.

OTTAWA, April 28.—The government tonight voted down a motion by H. Lennox calling for an investigation into the cost of the National Transcontinental. The vote stood at 105 to 62.

Mr. Lennox in moving the amendment referred to the obvious intention of the Grand Trunk to build up Providence, R. I., as an ocean port with the traffic of the Transcontinental, which was costing Canada so much. Taking up the expenditure he showed that from a recent return brought down by Mr. Graham up to March 31st this year, the cost of surveys had been \$3,699,000, office expenditures of the Transcontinental commission, \$1,307,000, and cost of reports for terminals and wharves, \$8,000. Here were preliminary expenses of \$5,000,000. He asked what special knowledge of the cost of this commission, made up of political favorites of the government, had. Mr. Lennox referred to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's well-known calculation that the net cost of the line would be only \$13,000,000, and yet the list of undisputed items amount to \$7,880,000, or deducting an actual 10 per cent. of the cost of the road, \$92,000, or more than four times the estimate. He pointed out also how the cost of the line had been increased by direct evidence that more was being paid than was fair or just. Mr. Lennox estimated from the government's official figures that the cost of the road to the people of Canada by the time it was ready to hand over would be \$17,475,774. Adding interest at 3 1/2 per cent for seven years after the road was handed over. This would bring it up to the colossal figure of \$218,467,000. This must be added to the cost of the terminal, locomotive shops and equipment making the cost of the undertaking \$130,000 a mile. This meant \$3,000 a mile in fixed charges, or \$6,554,000 a year.

Mr. Lennox's concluding remarks were a severe condemnation of the government's bewildering changes in the whole situation. It has pretended to have knowledge respecting the undertaking which it had been proven did not possess. The people had been misled and deceived and committed to a wholly unwarranted expenditure of enormous sums of money. He denounced the appointment of a political commission to investigate the matter, which commission was a Liberal harbor of refuge. Thereby the intention of parliament had been frustrated and the country left in a state of anarchy and serious loss. The enormous difference shown to exist between the estimated and actual cost of the road, as alleged actual cost were too great to be accounted for on any basis or reasonable error, was such great concern as to demand an immediate and thorough investigation.

Mr. Graham charged Mr. Lennox with being in league with those who did not wish to see an all-Canadian line built. The chief effect of Mr. Lennox's speech, if it had any, would be to finance the undertaking. As to the Grand Trunk not taking over the eastern section, he could say that if this contingency arises, it was another strong company ready to take it over at fifteen minutes' notice. The minister furnished the latest estimates of the total cost of the eastern division, as estimated by Gordon Grant, the new chief engineer. Excluding terminals, it is \$123,878,784, or \$900,000 more than the estimate of some time ago. Since Mr. Grant became chief engineer, Mr. Graham had recent words from him stating that the recent financial operations, and he now declared that he had heard that the G.T.P. had purchased property in St. John for the purpose of creating terminals. He added that the line would have two terminals, but he refused to take seriously the menace of the Providence, R. I. terminal, saying that it had no such harbor as the maritime province cities. Mr. Graham refused to appoint the commission asked for by the amendment by Mr. Lennox stating that the best men to study the question of over-classification were on the arbitration board. A board of laymen could never decide upon a technical question such as this in a competent manner as would engineers.

Mr. McGrath, E. M. McDonald and R. L. Borden, all members of the debate.

Montreal Sells Stock  
MONTREAL, April 28.—The city of Montreal today sold \$1,000,000 of forty year 4 per cent. stock to the Bank of Montreal at 101 1/2 and change. The price, taking the condition of the money market into consideration, is regarded as a good one.

LONDON, April 28.—In speaking before West Indian club today Sir John Dickson-Poynder, one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to investigate the relations between Canada and the West Indies, emphasized the necessity of sugar merchants in the latter country employing modern methods. In reference to the prospects for reciprocity between the islands and Canada, he hoped the West Indies as a whole would come into the scheme. He believed that the people of Canada and the islands realized rare possibilities was near to being missed to improve and increase their trade interests to two important parts of the British dominions and add another binding link to the chain of the Empire.

### DAMAGE TO CROPS

President of Southern Railway Believes Report Unduly Magnified Destruction.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Damage to crops in the southern states east of the Mississippi river is not as great as first reported, according to President E. H. Rouse of the Southern railway. He said today that cotton and corn have suffered in the northern two-thirds of the states of Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, but that further south these crops were not injured, and that further north they were not far enough along to be seriously hurt. "There is still ample time to replant both cotton and corn," he said, "and if this is done extensively the final yield may not be seriously reduced."

### Cutting Down Licenses

OTTAWA, April 28.—The license commissioners today cut off eight hotel licenses and gave four others three months in which to secure new premises. Four shop licenses were also cut off.

C. N. R. at Montreal  
TORONTO, April 28.—According to a statement made today by D. B. Hanna, of the Canadian Northern, that road will spend for the near future about \$4,000,000 in providing terminals at Montreal.

B. C. University Commission  
ST. JOHN, N.B., April 28.—Chancellor Jones has been chosen, along with Dean Weldon, of Halifax, and others, as commissioners to select a site for the proposed British Columbia University. He will accept.

"Empire Messengers"  
LONDON, April 27.—In reference to the claim of "Empire Messengers," Premier Fisher cables that there is no person in Great Britain authorized to express the views of the Australian labor party on any subject.

Allan Liner Disabled  
LONDON, April 28.—The Allan line steamer Cathaginia, which was disabled while en route from Liverpool for St. John, Halifax and Philadelphia, and is being towed back to Glasgow by the steamer Hesperian, passed Malin Head today.

### REPORT SENT IN BY THE MAJORITY

Liberal Members of Investigating Committee Say Former Chief Engineer's Charges Are Not Sustained.

OTTAWA, April 28.—The Liberal members on the committee of inquiry into Lumsden's charges of over-classification of work in districts B and D of the Transcontinental railway filed their report in the Commons this morning. After giving a lengthy synopsis of the evidence in the report, which was signed by Geoffrey, chairman; MacDonald, Clarke and Wilson (Laval), co-conductors.

"It is to be regretted that Mr. Lumsden did not go earlier upon the work himself and visit it more frequently. Had he done so it is probable that any question arising in regard to classification would have been immediately and satisfactorily adjusted, and where any differences arose our committee are of the opinion that it was Lumsden's duty as chief engineer to have immediately taken steps to have had the difference settled, and if any portion of the staff refused to conform to his instructions, we have recommended their dismissal to the board of commissioners."

"District Engineer Deacon and Poulton, both engineers of large experience and of high standing in their profession, stated that they were thoroughly familiar with the classification, and from their respective districts, and expressed their complete satisfaction with the engineers under them, and assumed complete responsibility for the work in their districts as a consequence."

Home Drops Protest  
LONDON, April 28.—The latest report is that the Vatican has abandoned the idea of making an official protest against the visit of Albert, Prince of Monaco, to the Quirinal, it being considered that the Prince's attitude while here sufficiently justified his claim that he was in Rome as a private individual and not as a sovereign.

Budget Passes Lords  
LONDON, April 28.—In a quiet session lasting two and a half hours this evening the House of Lords without division passed the final stages of the finance bill, which now awaits only the Royal assent. There were a few peevish remarks in the House and a small attendance of peers. Lord Lansdowne, leader of the opposition, denounced the Government's capitulation to the Irish members as an act worthy of Morocco or Somalia.

Workers Badly Treated  
WASHINGTON, April 28.—Information received by members of Congress today was to the effect that the report of Labor Commissioner Neil to the department of Commerce and Labor on conditions in the Bethlehem steel works at South Bethlehem, Penna., will be sent to the Senate tomorrow and will severely criticize labor conditions at the steel plant. It is stated that the report is describing the conditions which led to the strike some months ago, and which still exist, will say that many thousands of steel workers are laboring on an average of twelve hours daily, seven days a week. The report is said to show that wages received by the men are comparatively low, and not sufficient to enable the workmen to have proper living conditions.

### DECISION IN FAVOR OF CITY

Provincial Government Gives Ruling Regarding Tramway Franchise Under Which it Operates Hasting Townsite

### LIMITS ITS LIFE TO TWENTY-ONE YEARS

One Barrier to the Extension of Vancouver City Limits is Removed—In Nature of a Compromise

The decision of the provincial executive in the much-disputed matter of the termination of the B. C. Electric Railway company's franchise for D. L. 301 and Hastings townsites, two suburbs of Vancouver which in the natural order of events that city may be expected very soon to absorb, has been officially communicated to all the interested parties yesterday. The decision was made public by the premier, although technically the decision may be interpreted as a compromise finding, it must be regarded as distinctly most favorable to the city's claim to the tramway company's extension. In fact the intermediate nature of the tramway rights in the two directly interested suburbs is no longer a barrier to such ultimate extension of Vancouver's city limits as latterly has been much discussed.

Evidence and argument in extenso were heard in the matter at issue some little time ago, Messrs. E. V. Bowdell and L. G. McPhillips, K. C., appearing for the company, while Mr. W. A. Macdonald, K. C., Vancouver's city solicitor, represented all other interests. In answer to a statement by the company that a perpetual tenure existed in its franchise in so far as D. L. 301 and Hastings districts are concerned, residents of these districts were called in the witness box who declared that this condition arose chiefly because they had been led to believe that the contents of the agreement submitted by the company at the time the franchise was granted were identical with those embodied in the agreement with Vancouver city, executed in 1901, and terminating in 1918—at which date the city still own the right of purchasing the system if it be deemed desirable so to do. "The intermissibility of the suburban sections was naturally held by the company and fifteen years ago it was a prohibitive condition of very serious nature."

Effect of Decision  
"A minor question has been adopted embodying the decision of the executive, the effect of which is to limit the franchise of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., as granted by the chief commissioner of lands, on December, 1908, for the extension of the company's lines in D. L. 301 and Hastings townsites, to a period of twenty-one years from the date of the agreement in question—this franchise thus becoming terminable in 1929, while a temporary agreement with the company matures in 1918.

The company under the new management of council may be asked at the end of the twenty-one years to surrender its properties upon similar terms to those embodied in the agreement with the city of Vancouver and the B. C. Electric Railway Co., made in 1901. Provision is made for the extension of the franchise for five-year periods from time to time in the event of the municipalities interested or other authorities making no advantage of their rights of acquisition, by purchase, of the properties.

The question of a time limit was not presented or considered at the time when the agreement of 1908 was entered into. Had it been the government would have fixed the limit as has now been done.

HINDUS WANT VOTES  
VANCOUVER, April 28.—That Hindus in British Columbia will appeal to Ottawa and insist on the government to give them the vote, was the announcement today of a leader of the Vancouver Hindus, who is expected to be on the way to England, and in Vancouver recourse will be immediately had to the courts to test some federal legislation obnoxious to the Hindus.

Mr. Ames' Affliction  
NEW YORK, April 28.—Six thousand miles on a stretcher from Montreal to his home near Toronto is the unique journey which Herbert Ames, a Canadian, is making. He is here today on the stretcher, having developed sciatica while searching for health. Mr. Ames decided to start for home, but he was unable to travel on a stretcher. With his wife, he left Cairo on April 9th and reached here in nine days.

Death of Col. Davidson  
TORONTO, April 28.—Lt. Col. John Davidson, 60, died at his home on St. George St. after an illness of a year due to internal troubles. He was born in Scotland and was engaged in Canada when 18 years of age. His advancement was uniform and steady until he became best of the firm of Davidson and Hay, wholesale grocers of this city. He was a member of many Scotch societies and was the best commanding officer of the 48th Highlanders of this city. A bullet struck him in the back at the battle of Marston in 1844, and he survived. The funeral will be held Saturday and will be a military one.



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**"BUSTER BROWN" DRESSES FOR BOYS OR GIRLS,** in galatea or holland. Each ..... **75c**

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**CHILDREN'S PRINT MORNING DRESSES,** each 60c and ..... **40c**

**"JUMPER" DRESSES FOR GIRLS—**These are waif-like and very pretty little costumes. Each \$1.00 and ..... **80c**

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FRAWNS IN GLASS	35c
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CODFISH BALLS PER TIN	25c
SPICED HERRING PER TIN	25c
HERRING IN TOMATO SAUCE PER TIN, 50c and	25c
HERRING WITH ANCHOVY SAUCE PER TIN	25c
DEVILLED HERRING PER TIN	25c
FRESH CRAB PER TIN	25c
DEVILLED CRAB MEAT PER TIN	25c
TUNNO FISH IN OIL PER TIN	25c
BISMARCK HERRING PER TIN	25c
ANCHOVIES PER TIN	25c
MORGAN'S EASTERN OYSTERS PER TIN	25c

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**NICE MILD-CURED HAMS,** per lb. **24c**

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**CHIVERS' ENGLISH MARMALADE—**1-lb. glass jar **15c**

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### RAILWAY MEN ARE FLOCKING TO COAST

General Manager Chamberlin of G.T.P. Interviewed in Vancouver—Mr. William Mackenzie Coming

Distinguished railwaymen will be much in evidence among the notary visitors to Victoria during the month of May. In addition to Vice-President D. D. Manly and Mr. F. H. Phippen, of the Canadian Northern, who are awaiting the return of President William Mackenzie from London, and expecting to leave Toronto for the city within the ensuing few days, it is quite possible that Mr. Mackenzie also will take time for a flying trip to the coast to witness the initiation of construction of the B. C. portion of his transcontinental system and the taking over of the Dunsmuir colliery interests. Mr. D'Arcy Tate and Mr. E. J. Chamberlin, second vice-president and general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, are also on the coast, the latter being on his official tour of inspection of the company's northern interests. These gentlemen will reach Victoria on their return from Prince Rupert about the 8th proximo, to take up with the premier and his colleagues various pending matters of a parliamentary character. President Warren, of the Kettle River Valley railway, is also leaving Toronto for British Columbia during the first week of May, and his construction programme will be made public immediately upon his arrival on the coast.

E. J. Chamberlin, general manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, accompanied by Mrs. Chamberlin and his private secretary, Mr. W. J. Macpherson, arrived at Vancouver from Winnipeg and will go to Prince Rupert Saturday night. Mr. Chamberlin will take a run down to Seattle before going north to inspect the progress being made in the construction of the company's wharf at that place. This trip, however, may be delayed until the Prince Rupert itinerary has been completed.

Seen at the Hotel Vancouver by the News-Advertiser, Mr. Chamberlin is making the progress of the company's work in the west and particularly in British Columbia. Mr. Chamberlin said that the work of construction was progressing satisfactorily but that operations were greatly hampered by the scarcity of men for work on the line. Only about half of the men required for building the coast line had been secured. The line had been completed some 125 miles west of Edmonton and is being completed to Tete Jaune Cache as rapidly as possible. Twelve hundred teams are employed on this work and the construction of supplies has been sent forward to the Cache. A through service between the Prince Rupert itinerary has been completed.

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It has been learned, however, that the Grand Trunk Pacific Company has secured an option on valuable waterfront property and that during the past few days Mr. Chamberlin negotiations for its purchase will be carried out. This rumor Mr. Chamberlin refused to verify. Indeed, he stated that such a rumor was incorrect.

### PROVINCIAL NEWS

T. E. Crowe has the contract for the burglarious gang of nine—six men and three women—recently arrested in Vancouver and other places, has been rounded up in Spokane.

A seam of coking coal has been struck 282 feet from the mouth of the tunnel at the Midway mines. The seam is four feet wide.

The C.P.R. will spend \$38,000 at Summerland this season in the erection of a cold storage plant, wharves and slips.

Armstrong has appointed a committee to inquire into engineering matters relating to the town's electric system, with a view to doubling the capacity of the plant.

Vancouver's board of works has recommended the appointment of Peter Wylie as superintendent of the city's scavenging department, his duties beginning on May 1.

Last season's work at the Skeena River hatchery was very successful, over four million young fish having been collected ten days earlier than in any previous year, and 4,200,000 salmon fry having been released in splendid condition.

A Dominion order-in-council has been passed setting aside certain lands surrounding the Kootenay lakes as a forest, fish, and game reserve. There is also a provision that no intoxicating liquor may be sold within the reserve.

An Indian woman received a bullet through the neck at the neck at a few days ago, through the accidental dis-



FINE STEAMERS OF C. N. RAILWAY

Royal Edward, First of Line, to Sail from Bristol on May 12 for Montreal—Will Make Twenty-One Knots

TRIP FROM GLASGOW IS VERY SUCCESSFUL

President Mackenzie Felicitated by Guests at Dinner Given in Celebration of Occasion—To Lower Time

LONDON, April 29.—The Royal Edward, the Canadian Northern Railway's new steamer, which will inaugurate the new Canadian service by sailing from Bristol on May 12th for Montreal, arrived here today with 250 guests after a delightful voyage from Glasgow.

At a dinner last night with William Mackenzie, president of the company, in the chair, Hon. Robert Rogers, minister of marine, spoke for Manitoba, in a brilliant and witty speech proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie.

LORD KITCHENER

LONDON, April 28.—The S.S. Oceanic from New York with Lord Kitchener as one of her passengers arrived at Plymouth yesterday.

Representatives of King Edward, the Prince of Wales and of the British War Office met Field Marshal Lord Kitchener at his arrival at the Waterloo station from a trip around the world.

LITTLE GIRL BURNED

Eleven Year Old Daughter of Edward Moore of Alberni Sustains Fatal Injuries

NANAIMO, April 28.—News was received here today from Alberni of the death of Elizabeth Moore, the eleven-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moore of that place, which resulted from the effects of severe burns in her bedroom on Monday night.

The child retiring late, was very sleepy and in blowers out her lamp, pulled it over and upset it on the bed.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT FOR SENATOR

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator Theodore Roosevelt for the United States Senate as successor to Chauncey M. Depew. This is the way the political situation stands in Washington.

CONDUCTOR REYNOLDS HONORED

LONDON, April 28.—The award of the Albert medal to Conductor Thomas Reynolds of the C. P. R. for conspicuous bravery in the recent wreck at Spaulding River, appears in the London Gazette.

WOULD TAX COLONIAL FLOUR

LONDON, April 27.—It is understood that if the Unionist get into office a duty will be imposed upon colonial flour.

QUEBEC IS OBSCURE

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Efforts of the United States to have modified the immunity from taxation of policy of the province of Quebec have been unsuccessful.

GENERAL MILLS HURT

WASHINGTON, April 28.—General Nelson Miles, U. S. A., retired, was thrown from a new horse he was riding in Potomac Park late yesterday.

FOR SELLING WOOD ALCOHOL

WESTBURY, N. Y., April 28.—The tax warrants directly charging responsibility for the death of any of the fourteen supposed victims of wood-alcohol in this vicinity lately, were served today on John Clisco, a local contractor.

HORRIBLE FATE OF MISSIONARIES

Killed and Eaten by Cannibals on Savage Island—Many South Sea Natives Revive Barbarous Practices

SEATTLE, April 28.—Details of the eating by cannibals of February of the Rev. Hector Hopkins and his assistant, the Rev. Hector Laurie McPherson, missionaries of the Presbyterian church, on Savage Island were brought by the barkentine Mary E. Winkelman, which arrived today at Mukilteo, Wash. from the Tonga islands in the South Sea.

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MINISTER KEEPS EVIDENCE BACK

Blocks Efforts of Opposition Members to Ventilate Another Scandal Affecting Department of Public Works

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ROW

Conservatives Strongly Object to Mr. Pugsley Prompting Witness to Refuse to Answer Questions Put by Them

RESERVE SMALL IN HEINZE BANK

Witnesses State That Copper King Was Warned of Dangerous Situation Occupied by Mercantile-National

NEW YORK, April 29.—Officers and directors of the Mercantile-National bank warned Wm. Augustus Heinze in 1907 of the danger of impairing the institution's reserve by heavy loans while he was treasurer.

COLLECTING DATA FOR TIDE TABLES

Official of Marine Department Comes to Coast to Establish New Stations—Canadian Tables Now in General Use

YANCOUVER, April 28.—E. H. Hayden, official in the department of marine and fisheries, in Vancouver in connection with the establishment of new stations on this coast for the observation of tides and currents.

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LAST IDLE FREIGHTER GETS A CHARTER

Finding of Germanians by W. R. Grace & Co. Removes Only Disenfranchised Craft

SEVERE ATTACK ON MR. HEARST

Mayor Gaynor at Newspaper Banquet Charges Noted Publisher With Forgery and Falsification of Document

HINTS HE SHOULD BE IN PRISON

Attempt of Business Manager to Speak in Defense is Howled Down by Diners—Much Turbulence Results

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Many Homeless

CALGARY, April 28.—The extraordinary movement this spring of homeless men from United States points to Central Alberta is indicated by the fact that eighty thousand acres of farm lands have been sold by the Canadian Public Safety Company, during the last three months for actual settlement in districts tributary to the Westwinds and Lacombe valleys of their railways in Central Alberta.

COAL WAGE SILENT

PITTSBURGH, April 28.—That twenty-six coal operators out of a total of thirty-one in the Pittsburgh district have signed the wage scale demanded by the miners and will soon resume operations in their mines, is the statement confirmed today at the headquarters of the district officials of the United Mine Workers of America. It was said, however, that the five operators who have not yet signed the scale were among the larger producers in the district.

Joseph Martin Checked

LONDON, April 28.—In reference to the government's proposal to exempt agricultural values from taxation, which is stated in the budget speech, Mr. Joseph Martin, M.P., for East St. Pancras, declared in the commons that in spite of the government's intention of the company they ask for tax such. He was pulled up by Lloyd George and was about to illustrate his point when he was called to order by the chairman for exceeding the limit of discussion.

G. N. R. Machinists

WINNIPEG, April 28.—The C.N.R. machinists were notified yesterday afternoon by the company that they had just for a higher wage schedule was turned down. At present the machinists are receiving 40 cents an hour, which is 2 1/2 per cent less than the C. P. R. machinists are getting. In the schedule which the C. N. R. men presented to the company they ask for 45 cents per hour. The men held a meeting last evening at which the whole question was discussed thoroughly, but just what decision they arrived at is not known.

SECOND PAYMENT MUST BE MADE

Government Will Require Promptitude in Meeting Call for Installments on Prime Rupert Lots, Soon Due

VANCOUVER, April 28.—The man who purchased provincial government property at the auction of Prince Rupert townships in May, 1909, will be required to make the second payment on the lots he bought. The announcement was made this morning by James W. Booth, that the government will shortly issue notices to all purchasers of government property that prompt payment of the second installment is essential on account of property bought will be accepted, when due.

ANOTHER MONSTER LINER FOR CUNARD

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—Alfred A. Booth, chairman of the board of directors of the Cunard Steamship Company, announces that the line is planning for another great steamer to take the place of the Marconi, and Lusitania in the Liverpool-New York service, and that tenders already have been invited for the construction of another vessel of the Franconia type. This is the official confirmation of earlier reports regarding the company's plans.

SENTENCED TO DEATH

Albert Wolter to Die in Electric Chair at Sing Sing in Early Part of June

NEW YORK, April 28.—Albert Wolter, convicted of the murder of Ruth Wheeler, was sentenced by Judge Foster in the general sessions, to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing prison, some time during the week beginning June 1. The condemned man displayed only languid interest in the court proceedings.

ONLY IDLE RUMOR

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy Takes Occasion to Deny Reports Concerning His Intentions

TURKS SUSTAIN HEAVY LOSSES

Make Little Headway in Effort to Suppress Albanian Rebellion—Severe Fighting at Kachanik Pass

CONSTANTINOPLE

April 28.—The Turkish forces have succeeded in dislodging the Albanians, who held a strong fortified position in the Kachanik Pass, the second holding the Turkish troops, lost 300 men killed or wounded in the battle of April 27th.

Method of Culture

The best method of culture makes the plant profit from the which facilitates the free circuit and which makes the fruit abun-

Sowing the Seeds

Now, having made the surface even in the hotbed, I sow from melon seeds with proper spacing plant has sufficiently grown, I stop keeping the best ones. Then, grad the ground so as to leave one or two

Watering

We should never water nor plants at night, when the nights are in the morning. On the contrary, we should water them least before sunrise, then close the cover. As water, because it cools the plants, but we can use other waters—but we have been heated by the sun.

Cutting and Pinching

When the melon plant has four the fourth one is big like the nail, I cut the stem under the third; and land on the wound; yet one is not of that. We should never cut cotyled seed leaves. The operation causes to the plant. I never touch branch out from the armpit of cotyledon from these, appear the first female if they do not give any female flow them without trenching them.

Ne branches appear

When the fourth leaf appears branches again cut the stem under leaf. This is the second cut. Ne branches appear, and when four leaves, that is to say, when the appears, this time I cut above the third cut. By this cut male flowers appear.

RU

THE CULTURE OF THE PROFIT

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USTAIN  
VY LOSSES

leadway in Effort  
re Albanian Rebel-  
re Fighting at  
Pass

OPLE, April 28.—The  
ave not yet succeeded  
Albanians, who hold  
position in the Kac-  
ket Pasha, command-  
troops, lost 200 men  
and in the battle of  
newed the attack on  
and the battle of  
at night and into  
Albanians contesting  
ground. The losses  
re heavy.

ed an important post-  
at the northern end  
It is hoped that the  
pletely cleared by to-  
absence of news from  
increase anxiety. There  
an forces in the field,  
the second holding  
as, and the third hold-  
in Prizrend to Periso-

whether the Turkish  
will succeed in cap-  
hanik pass, which is  
between steams  
is held by 10,000 Al-  
though the Turks are  
in both ends, the Al-  
serving reinforcements  
in from Prizrend and  
say that General Tor-  
in the capture of Or-  
that the Albanians de-  
the suppression of the  
bragation of the state  
more and to choose as  
Prince Mesiza, a pro-  
presumptive.

HECK IS  
WILL TO BE SEEN

re, April 29.—Coming  
bits of Magellan, the  
w of the German  
Capt. Schuller, ar-  
werp via San Pedro  
saw Monday, got an  
what remains of the  
Utgard, wrecked in  
all while bound from  
United Kingdom with  
Her master and crew  
sared, and all that re-  
tered-up hull, which  
of the south side of  
ing the numerous  
partially buried in  
same marine grave-

completed the passage  
to San Pedro in 72  
by at Funchal Madeira  
with her bunkers. She  
my weather during  
from the Belgian port  
Islaenda. The officers  
were continuous rains  
were running high, sea  
board, but doing

near broke down twice,  
two hours to make the  
repairs. When the first  
ed there was a big  
and the steamer drifted  
This was on the At-  
re the cooling station  
on after getting away  
in the second mishap  
nether was fairly good  
were completed with-  
out wondering far from  
se.

ONSTER  
FOR CUNARD

Vessel of the Type of  
and Mauretania for  
the Atlantic.

April 29.—Alfred A.  
of the board of direc-  
and Steamship com-  
that the line is plan-  
great steamer to  
sides the Mauretania  
in the Liverpool-New  
and that tenders al-  
invited for the con-  
other vessel of the  
This is official con-  
sults reports regarding  
the subject of trans-  
Mr. Booth said:  
the New York trade  
10,000-ton cargo boat,  
5,000 and 50,000-ton  
anager and cargo  
warned Liverpool that  
to hurry up and make  
ations for such ves-  
sels stepped in and lur-  
re.

BLE RUMOR

Laughney Takes Oc-  
ary Reports Con-  
His Intentions.

April 28.—A rumor has  
that Sir Thomas G.  
contemplating retir-  
ency of the C. P. R.  
entering the political  
use of Commons, Ot-  
today on the subject.  
This absurd rumor  
without the slightest  
re has any serious sig-  
character been made to  
ad been made, and if  
erous reasons to sim-  
or me to consider it  
to come. This rumor is  
probable that it is  
of a denial, especially  
time, when we are so  
an expansion and de-  
various important in-  
Canadian Pacific Rail-

Page was among the  
the steamer Charmer

# RURAL AND SUBURBAN

## THE CULTURE OF THE MELON FOR PROFIT

Four principal things have to be considered in order to assure success in the culture of the melon—the kind of soil, the best method, the best cut and the best care. A sandy loam soil is most favorable. Every means should be taken to render the ground suitable, whether by special manures or by peculiar improvements in order that the ground may contain all the best fertilizing principles.

### Method of Culture

The best method of culture is that which makes the plant profit from the solar influence, which facilitates the free circulation of the air, and which makes the fruit absorb solar rays. This method exposes them to the influence of light. The culture of the melon upon knolls appeals to all these conditions in preference to any other method. I recommend, therefore, hotbeds and windows (sashes) in preference to the flat ground. This kind of culture assures a greater quantity of fruit and gives more strength to the plants. The ascending direction of the sap and the descending direction of the branches, are the two great factors in this method.

By this method one can get at least ten melons a mound and even more. This is the smallest number I raise from my mounds; generally I have more. If you cultivate only one plant on a mound, your melons will be bigger, but, if the fruit is to be sold, it is far better to leave two plants a mound which will give twenty melons. On an acre, at a distance of six feet from each other, you have 900 mounds. At twenty melons each mound this will yield 18,000 melons which, at ten cents each, will give a revenue of \$1,800.

In spring as soon as the ground is in order and the weather favorable, I place my hotbeds six feet apart on the ground, which was well prepared in the fall. I then dig only the ground where the hotbed should be placed. I fill the hotbed with the best mould containing twenty per cent of pigeons' dung thoroughly mixed with the mould, leaving two or three inches between the hotbed and the ground. The front part of the hotbed should be nine inches high while the back twelve inches. The width of the base of the hotbed should be twenty-six inches and at the top twenty inches. Each pane of glass should measure fifteen by sixteen inches. The size of the hotbed can vary in size as one wishes, and consequently that of the frames. My frames are made of one-inch spruce boards.

### Sowing the Seeds

Now, having made the surface of the mould even in the hotbed, I sow from ten to fifteen melon seeds with proper spacing. When the plant has sufficiently grown, I sort the plants, keeping the best ones. Then, gradually, I clear the ground so as to leave one or two a mound.

### Ventilation

As soon as the seeds begin to grow I move the window somewhat to allow the air to circulate through the corners of the box. I move the window thus between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. According as the sun gives more heat and as the plant grows, I move the window more and more.

At night I push the window back into its place about an hour before sunset so as to keep the heat inside the box. I then cover the hotbed with a heavy covering. The hotbed should be surrounded by dirt at least six inches thick and two-thirds of the height of the hotbed frame. The covering made with empty salt-bags should be thick enough so as to preserve mounds from low temperature, and should be put on the frame every evening, as soon as the melon seeds are sown, and then taken off after sunrise.

### Watering

We should never water nor warm melon plants at night, when the nights are cold, but in the morning. On the contrary, when nights are warm, we should water them an hour at least before sunrise, then close the frame and cover it. Rain water heated by the sun is preferable to all waters, because it contains more fertilizing principles. For want of rain water, we can use other waters—but waters which have been heated by the sun.

I water the melon plants with "purin" (French word)—a liquid manure—and common water; then, I warm with one-quarter of purin mixed with three-fourths of water. My melons are very aromatic and juicy. During the period of the culture of the melon, the watering should be made so that it may reach the interior of the mound three or four times, according to the dryness of the mound, and to the temperature of the weather. The watering should be done every night or every morning, according to moisture of the night, because leaves are the soul of the plant, or in other words, its pulmonary surface.

### Cutting and Pinching

When the melon plant has four leaves and the fourth one is big like the nail of a thumb, I cut the stem under the third; and I put dust-land on the wound; yet one is not obliged to do that. We should never cut cotyledons (the seed leaves). I never touch branches that come out from the armpit of cotyledons, because from these appear the first female flowers; but if they do not give any female flowers I pinch them without trenching them.

When the fourth leaf appears on new branches I again cut the stem under the third leaf. This is the second cut.

Ne branches appear, and when they have four leaves, that is to say, when the fourth one appears, this time I cut above the third. This is the third cut. By this cut male and female flowers appear.

I make a fourth cut, also a fifth cut. If the female flowers do not appear at the fifth leaf, I then pinch the branches just after the fifth leaf. It is necessary to see and to know how, and when, we should pinch. When the female flowers appear we should not pinch branches immediately, because you would destroy the coming fruit in bringing the plethora of the sap to the branch before the vessels of the peduncle (stalk) of the female flower have taken enough development to receive it with profit. Likewise too great dryness at the interior of the mound brings a considerable diminution of the sap; consequently, the death of the plant and of the female flower. Therefore we have to wait three or four days before the female flower opens in order to pinch the extremity of the branch. Then you fold slowly the extremity of the branch while having it form an acute angle on the right of the insertion of the peduncle in such a manner that the latter may appear to form the lengthening of the branch and we fix it thus by means of two small branches. This is the best way to have the fruit knotted. If on the mound there are no male flowers but only female flowers, and though draughts, bees, etc., would favor the transportation of the pollen; yet it is prudent to gather flowers from the nearest mound—also to shake the stamens on the pistil of the female flower, in order to assure fertility.

When the fruit is knotted, that is to say, when it has acquired the size of an egg, we cut the branch about two or three inches above the melon. If other branches come forth in the armpit it is better to take them off. If there are branches not bearing fruit we should take out some of their wood with great precaution.

We should not forget that, if we wish to get excellent melons, the solar rays have to reach them entirely and continually. This is the reason why we should prevent branches from forming bushes and regretful confusion that cause a great harm to the circulation of the air. This is why we should not leave more than one or two plants a mound.

### Making the Mound

I come back to the making of the mound: when the leaves touch the glass I raise the box a little; then when branches reach the edge of the window I remove the hotbed. I dig the ground around the hotbed, stir the land, and with a rake again fill up the land a little towards the melon plants. I again put some mould on the top of the mound and on the melon plant as far as the seed leaves.

I make a circular mound with depression in the centre where the plant is in such a manner so as to form a basin, in order to obtain the quantity of water needed. Afterward I put a thickness of one inch or one and one-half inches of a black substance (like dung) all around the mound, in a manner so as to mask all the surface of the mound. This is done to have all the heat possible penetrate the depth of the mound. In fact, of all colors, black absorbs most heat, and the more a mound will absorb of solar heat the more melon plants will develop; the fruit then will be juicy and delicious. Therefore, the whole plant absorbs an excessive heat which is an advantage over flat layers.

My mounds finished, I put four shingles (about middle size) in each, leaving them a little larger than the branches of the melon, then I put on my hotbed with the frame entirely closed. I open it only to water or to warm the plants. I take off the hotbeds in June only when the heat of the temperature is strong. When the fruits are half grown, I gradually take them away from the leaves, or rather, if the weather is cloudy, I place them on a large shingle which I sharpen at one end and which I put in the mound; at the other extremity I put a support.

The height of my mounds is eighteen or twenty inches, having a circumference at the base of two inches at least, and at the top, a circumference of seventy or seventy-five inches.

### Varieties and Seed Selection

I have cultivated a great variety of melons with seed coming from Los Angeles, California, but the best ones that I have found are those of Montreal and Cantaloupe. Select those varieties that are known to give the best results.

We should always select the seed. The best seed is that which is taken from the middle part of the slice of the melon. This is the first one formed, and it reaches always its full development. A melon seed, well cultivated, requires four months to cover the period of vegetation. —Canadian Horticulturist.

### A FEW FACTS ABOUT POTATOES

Although everybody grows potatoes there are a few interesting facts about them that are not generally known. To obtain an early crop of potatoes, not only should an early variety be chosen, but the tubers should be exposed to the sun under glass until they have turned green, and until the sprouts on them are an inch or more long. The longer these sprouts are, the better, if the sets are carefully handled so that they are not broken off. This sprouting has the effect of developing a number of short joints on the young shoots, and, as the young potatoes form at the joints, it stands to reason that the more joints we have underground, the heavier the crop will be. If after planting, the potatoes are earthed up, more young tubers will form, but as these do not develop until the plant has made considerable growth, the ensuing crop though heavier is later than if the plants had not earthed.

### Potato Culture in Ireland

In Ireland, where the labor is not grudging, I have seen very fine crops of potatoes grown in wet boggy land by the following method: After being plowed, the land is marked out

in strips alternately four feet and two feet wide. Straw manure is spread on the four-foot strips, and on this manure, the freshly cut potato sets are evenly distributed, at from twelve to eighteen inches apart, according to the variety of potato used.

The soil from the two-foot strips is then shovelled all over the four-foot beds, covering the potatoes to a depth of three to four inches. When the potato tops have grown a few inches above the soil, the bed is given another top-dressing of the soil from the two-foot strips, which are by this time converted into deep trenches.

Good crops are obtained in this way, and a second crop is obtained from the land at the same time by inserting cabbage plants two feet apart along the edge of the trenches at about the level of the manure. These generally also yield a fine crop. By further deepening these trenches can be converted into drains, whereby the land can be easily reclaimed. This hint may be worth nothing, although I doubt if the method would become popular in this labor-saving country.

### Growing Early Potatoes in Cellar

New potatoes in small quantities can be produced early in the year, when they will fetch fancy prices, by the following method:

Fit up a number of wide shelves in a dark cellar and on these place two inches of almost dry soil. Select good-sized tubers and half imb-dred these in the soil, setting them two and a half to three inches apart. Sprouts will shortly form with small potatoes at their base. The tops of these sprouts should be nipped off with scissors. The small potatoes can be gathered and marketed when about the size of a large walnut. Several crops will be borne before the bed is exhausted. The cellar must be perfectly dark. A very slight sprinkling of water may be given carefully from time to time, though too much does harm.

In fertilizing potatoes, sulphate of potash and not muriate of potash should be used, as the latter tends to make the potatoes waxy. If nitrogen has to be supplied, nitrate of soda is preferable to ammonia salts. As a rule, however, this is not needed, especially if potatoes are planted on a turned under clover sod, which gives nitrogen equal to about fifteen loads of barnyard manure per acre. As potatoes like a strawy manure, this clover particularly suits them, and it has another beneficial effect in that its fermentation produces a slight acid reaction in the soil which has a tendency to check potato scab. —Canadian Horticulturist.

### A VASE OF FLOWERS TO LIGHT A ROOM

Most wonderful is the promise just made by Mr. Edward Weston, the well-known engineer, says Science Sitings. It is the invention of light without heat. "It is not practicable yet," he says, "it is merely strange: In a little laboratory behind heavy shades objects are gleaming with the new pale light that is spoken of as the light of the future." The light comes from a substance that can be painted on any object, causing it to glow in its own colors and giving out a luminous mist of light by which it is easy to read. To have instead of a lamp or electric drop or chandelier a vase of tall flowers in the corner glowing with light sufficient to illuminate not only themselves but the whole room would be a wonderful turn in the magic wheel of modern life." Mr. Nikola Tesla is the wizard behind this invention.

### CRADLE OF THE SHORTHORN

Be the origin what it may, there is no doubt that the Holderness and Teeswater districts were the cradle of the Shorthorn. In fact, the breed has at different times been known as Holderness, Teeswater, and Durham cattle, and the last named title is still used by many people. That the old type were good milkers there is little doubt, but when fabulous prices were being paid for beautiful beef-type animals inbreeding with the object of producing such was carried out regardless of every other consideration. The result was that milking qualities and constitution were both so neglected that they suffered very severely. Then the usual collapse, characteristic of booms, came, and the corresponding reaction. Cattle, however fine their pedigree or fine their lines, were not wanted by the beef-grower, unless accompanied by a vigorous constitution. In other directions the dairymen began building up from selected animals the shrunken milk qualifications. The result was the formation of two types, the beef Shorthorn and the milking Shorthorn, both of which have also several sub-branches.

Bakewell, who was born in 1725 and died in 1794, showed with his Leicester sheep and Shorthorn cattle how, by judicious selection and inbreeding improved types could be established, and from that time the improvement of all domestic animals has developed. Charles and Robert Colling applied Bakewell's principles to Shorthorns, and may be said to have established the breed as we at present know it. While attending Darlington, market they noticed that calves from one district were particularly good, and on inquiry learned they were the progeny of a parish bull called Hubback, which was serving cows at 1s. a head. Colling bought Hubback for eight guineas, and many of the most distinguished Shorthorns seen in the world show today trace descent from him. Without following the details of the pedigree breeding it may be said that Thomas Booth, who acquired two bulls from the Collings, was the first breeder of historic note. He expended twenty years in working a concentration of the blood of Favorite, Pusch

Foljambe, and Hubback in his herd. His great aim was the perfect beef animal. Thomas Bates, who also founded his strain on animals of Collings' breeding, sought to get milking qualities as well as a fine beef type, and great rivalry grew up between the Booth and Bates factions.

### POINTS OF THE SHORTHORN

The type of Shorthorn we are dealing with here is that for the production of beef, as distinct from the purely milking strains, and the aim of the breeders is to get an animal with a good constitution, well covered with nicely-marbled flesh, and carrying as much as possible on those parts which fetch the highest prices in the butchers' shops.

Mr. John Thornton, who for years was the chief salesman of stud Shorthorns in England, thus sets forth their points:

"The breed is distinguished by its symmetrical proportions, and by its great bulk on a comparatively small frame, the ofal being very light and the limbs small and fine. The head is expressive, being rather hard across the forehead, tapering gracefully below the eyes to an open nostril, and fine flesh-colored muzzle. The eyes are bright, prominent, and of a particularly placid, sweet expression, the countenance being remarkably gentle. The horns are by comparison with other breeds unusually short. They spring well from the head with a graceful downward curl and are of a creamy white or yellowish color, the ears being fine, erect and hairy. The neck should be moderately thick (muscular in the male), and set straight and well into the shoulders. These when viewed in front are wide, showing thickness through the heart, the breast coming well forward, and the forelegs stranding short and wide apart. The back among the higher bred animals is remarkably broad and flat, the ribs barrel like, springing well out of it and with little space between them and the hip bones, which should be soft and well covered. The hind-quarters are long and well filled in, the tail being cut square upon them. The thighs meet low down, forming the full and deep twist. The flank should be deep so as partially to cover the udder, which should not be too large, but placed forward, the teats being well formed, square set, and of a medium size. The hind legs should be very short, and stand wide and quite square to the ground. The general appearance should show outlines. The whole body is well covered with long soft hair, there frequently being a fine undercoat, and this hair is of a most pleasing variety of color, from a soft creamy white to a full, deep red. Occasionally the animal is red and white, the white being found principally on the forehead, underneath the belly, and a few spots on the hindquarters and legs. In another group the body is nearly white, with the neck and head partially covered with hair, whilst in a third type the entire body is most beautifully variegated, of a rich deep purple or plum-colored hue. On touching the beef-points the skin is found to be soft and mellow, as if lying on a soft cushion. In animals thin in condition a kind of inner skin is felt, which is the 'quality' or handling of the great fattening propensities for which the breed is famous."

### PRACTICAL POINTS FOR BEEF

Dealing with the qualities requisite for high-class animals, Professor Curtis, Director of Iowa Experimental Station, United States, discussed the subject as follows:

"The first thing that should be looked to is the general beef form—low, broad, deep, smooth and even, with parallel lines. No wedge shape is wanted for the block. Next in importance is a thick, even covering of the right kind of meat in the parts that give the high-priced cuts. This is a very important factor in beef cattle that is often overlooked. The high-priced cuts are the ribs and loins, and on an average they sell for about three times as much per lb. as other parts. Good, broad, well-covered backs and ribs are absolutely necessary to a good carcass of beef, and no other excellencies, however great, will compensate for the lack of these essentials. It is necessary to both breed and feed for thickness in these parts, and mere thickness and substance here are not all. Animals that are soft and patchy, or hard and rolled on the back are sure to give defective and objectionable carcasses, even though they are thick; and they also cut up with correspondingly greater waste. Then, in addition to seeing the general beef form, and make up, together with good backs, ribs and loins, there is a certain quality, character, style and finish that constitute an important factor in determining the value of beef cattle. One of the first indications of this is to be found in the skin and coat. A good feeding animal should have a soft, mellow touch, and a fine but thick and heavy coat. A harsh, unyielding skin is an indication of a sluggish circulation, and low digestive powers. The character and finish exemplified by a clear, prominent, yet placid eye, clean-cut features, fine horn and clean, firm bone, all go to indicate good feeding quality, and a capacity to take on a finish of the highest excellence, and, consequently, to command top prices. Cross-boned, rough animals are almost invariably slow feeders, and hard to finish properly. Above all it is necessary to have vigor and constitution. We find evidences of these in a wide forehead, a prominent brisket, broad chest, full head, girth, and general robust appearance; and without them the other excellence will not have its highest significance."

"I wish to call attention by way of emphasis to the necessity of having the right kind of cattle to ensure a profit. There is not a very

great difference in the rate of gain or the number of lbs. of increase in weight from a given quantity of feed that will be made by a representative of the best beef breeds and a genuine scrub, Jersey, or Holstein steer. This is a fact that practical breeders and improvers of live stock were slow to accept at first. In fact, they did not accept it until it was repeatedly demonstrated, and some will not concede it yet; but the evidence is constantly accumulating, and it is useless to ignore the facts. Take, as an illustration, two steers fed at the Iowa Experimental Station; one is a Jersey and the other a Hereford. While they were in the feed lot the Jersey made a gain of 2 lb. a day for nine months, and the Hereford 2.03 for fourteen months. There was practically no difference in the rate and cost of gain. But, the interesting part of the comparison came later. The Jersey took on flesh rapidly, and was exceedingly neat and well finished, and was as good as it is possible to make a Jersey steer. Yet, when he went to market he had to sell for \$2.12 1-2 cents per 100 lbs. below the top quotations, while the Hereford went 10 cents per 100 lb. above the top prices for any other cattle on the market. But you may say that this was partly prejudice, and I used to think so, but since I have followed the cattle through and carefully ascertained all the facts for several years, I have changed my mind. I will show you where the difference was in those two steers. The Jersey belongs to a breed that has been developed for centuries for the specific purpose of making butter—that is putting the produce of its feed into the milk pail. They are rough, angular and bony, and when you fatten them, as you can do, they do not put the fat into the tissues of high-priced cuts of steaks and roasts on their backs. This Jersey steer had 100 lb. of what is termed loose or internal tallow, and 55 lb. of suet on a 763 lb. carcass; that is 32.1 per cent of that steer's carcass was tallow. Tallow was at that time worth 4 cents a lb., while the best loin cuts were worth 19 cents wholesale. And besides that, since I have followed the cattle through of beef, while the Hereford dressed 67.5 per cent. Then the Hereford only had 95 lb. of tallow and 38 lb. of suet on an 888 lb. carcass—equivalent to 15 per cent. And besides the striking difference in percentage of meat in high-priced cuts, the meat of the Jersey was very much inferior to that of the Hereford. The Jersey steer went on accumulating fat around his paunch and internal organs to the extent of nearly one-third of his body weight, while he had not enough meat on his back to decently cover his bones. There is reason why rough cattle do not sell. When a steer is put into the feed lot to fatten it is all right to know whether he is making a 4 per cent product or a 19 per cent product. If he has not the beef type, and has not the characteristics of a beef animal bred into him he will fall short of the mark. Feed alone does not make the high selling product."

### POINTS ON POULTRY

Provide plenty of shade for your stock during the summer months.

Place the water fountain in a cool, secluded spot, and replenish the supply twice daily.

A few grains of permanganate of potash placed in the water will act most beneficially on the health of the stock, for it purifies and keeps the drinking fountain sweet and clear.

Use plenty of disinfectants. Insect prey are specially vigorous during the hot weather, and need all the repressive measures that can possibly be taken to keep them in check, otherwise they take a considerable time to get rid of.

Never feed on inferior or damaged foods because they are obtainable at a cheap figure. If you want good results from your stock, feed on the best, it is really the cheapest in the long run. This applies equally to fowls, pigeons, cage birds, or dogs; they are none of them equal to the task of converting bad food into good eggs, flesh, or stamina.

It will often be noticed that after the first feather growth on a chicken, they appear to flag, which is merely the rest that the system is called upon to undertake after the severe effort of throwing out the first plumage, and need not be taken as an indication of disease. However, a little more stimulating food at this period will assist materially in aiding the youngsters to recoup their strength.

Many poultry fanciers are not acquainted with the fact that if an egg is sat on overnight and removed the next day, the germ succumbs and the egg becomes rotten. This is often put down to infertility.

### WINGLESS CHICKEN EVOLVED

Chicken wings will disappear from bills of fare when the new wingless chicken, raised by Mr. W. A. Bertram, of Illinois, became common, says Science Sitings. He has found that wings decrease the value of chickens in cities and towns by making their confinement in yards more difficult. He conceived the idea of crossing common breeds with Wyandottes and the barred Rocks, whose wings are smaller in proportion to their weight than those of other chickens. After several seasons he has produced a fowl which has only a few pinfeathers where Nature meant wings to be, and which cannot jump a fence higher than two feet. It will be easier, Mr. Bertram says, to fatten chickens which do not reduce their weight by the exertion of flying. This will compensate, by putting more flesh on drumsticks and wishbones, for the ultimate atrophy and disappearance of the wings.

# DAVID SPENCER, LIMITED.



**Remarkable Bargains in Beautiful Net and Silk Waists for Monday**

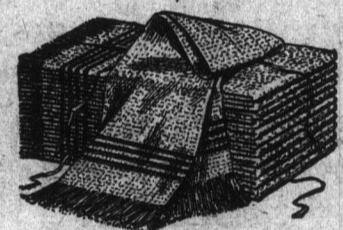
**300 Traveller's Samples Go on Sale. Regular Values up to \$15.00 for \$3.50**

When we state that the values offered for Monday in beautiful Silk Waists, we do not exaggerate in the least, for they are simply marvelous. Being the last lap in the traveller's journey west, we were able to procure these at our own prices, he being willing to part with them at any price rather than carry them back East again. And we are in turn offering them to our patrons at corresponding savings. In this assortment you will find every known shade and style. In fact these include many new novelties heretofore not seen in the West, and include plain tailored silk effects and magnificent Net Blouses. These if sold in the usual way would bring prices all the way up to \$15.00, but we have bunched them together and are offering them Monday at one price, viz., \$3.50. Don't overlook seeing them anyway. They are being shown in our Broad Street windows to good advantage.

## Better Bargains Were Never Offered in Pongee Silks

You will go a long way before you will find such excellent bargains as what we are offering Monday in fine Pongee Silks, that is to say if quality is considered. The Summer season is close at hand, and a light dress will be an actual necessity. By taking advantage of this sale you can have a dress at next to nothing prices.

- Natural Pongee, 25 in. wide. Regular value 35c. Monday, **25c**
- Natural and Colored Pongee, 28 in. wide. Reg. 50c. Monday, **35c**
- Natural Pongee, 36 in. wide. Regular \$1.00. Monday, **75c**
- Natural Pongee, 36 in. wide. Regular 45c. Monday, **35c**
- Colored and Natural Pongee, 36 in. wide. Regular 75c. Monday, **50c**



## Economize on Towels, Monday

Two golden opportunities present themselves in our Staple Department in the shape of Towels, which every housewife should take advantage of.

- Turkish Towels, Reg. \$1.50 per Doz., Each, **10c**
- Turkish Bath Towels, at Each, **20c**
- Turkish Towels, in white, with blue borders, also unbleached with red stripe edges. Usually sold for \$1.50 per doz. Monday, each **10c**
- Turkish Bath Towels, in grey with white stripe, large size, extra heavy quality. Regularly sold for \$1.00 per doz. Monday, each **20c**

## What Is Better for Baby's Health Than Fresh Air?

When baby is feeling a little out of sorts, you generally run or telephone for the doctor. When you get him, nine cases out of ten he will tell you to give Baby plenty of fresh air, and to do this a vehicle is most necessary. We have a splendid stock of nearly all kinds and styles, at every price.

### Collapsible Go-Cart, \$9.75

Collapsible Go-Cart, same as shown in illustration, folds with one action, goes into such a small compass as would allow it to be placed in a trunk, should you go traveling. Just the thing for city, can be put under any street car seat out of the way. Gearing is well enamelled. Rubber tired wheels. **\$9.75**



### Go-Cart, Same as Shown, \$14.50

The illustration shown here correctly represents one of our leading styles of Go-Carts, made of extra good quality wicker. Foot well can be let down. Has fine quality parasol. Rides very easy owing to class of springs. Wheels are rubber tired, and gearing well enamelled. Especially built for baby's comfort. Priced **\$14.50**

## 9x9 Tapestry Squares at \$6.90

A better stock of Tapestry Squares at prices that will suit every purse would be hard to find in the West. At \$6.90 we wish to bring before your notice that the value is really unsurpassed. These are in a number of specially attractive weaves, good quality. Size 9 x 9 ft, probably just the size you need. If so, be here on Monday. See Broad Street Windows

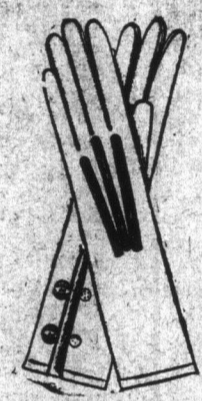
## A Cool and Comfortable House for the Summer

By the Use of Screen Doors and Windows, You May Have a Cool and Comfortable House All Summer. We Have the Goods, Well Made and Low in Price.

- Screen Doors with hinges, sizes 6 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 8 in. **\$1.25**
- Screen Doors with hinges. Specially strengthened at corners. Sizes 6 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 8 in., and 6 ft. 10 in. x 2 ft. 10 in. **\$1.50**
- Screen Doors with hinges, artistic design and rigid make. Sizes 6 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 8 in., 6 ft. 10 in. x 2 ft. 10 in., and 7 ft. x 8 ft. **\$1.75**
- Screen Doors with hinges, finely finished, suitable for front door. Sizes 6 ft. 8 in. x 2 ft. 8 in., 6 ft. 10 in. x 2 ft. 10 in., and 7 ft. x 8 ft. **\$2.25**
- Screen Windows, oil finish. Sizes—Height 14 in., all sizes—Width 18 in., extending to 26 1/2 in. Price **20c**
- Width 20 in., extending to 33 in. Price **25c**
- Width 24 in., extending to 40 in. Price **25c**
- Extra strong make, plain hardwood—Height 14 in., all sizes—Width 18 in., extending to 26 1/2 in. Price **25c**
- Width 20 in., extending to 33 in. Price **25c**
- Width 24 in., extending to 40 in. Price **25c**

## A Sale of Ladies' Gloves, Monday. Reg. \$1.00 for 50c

Another sale of Gloves takes place Monday, and should prove equally as interesting as any former glove event, for the price has been just cut in two. These are a fine glace kid, two dome fasteners, in shades of black, tan, beaver, brown, slate and French grey. Being a purchase of 100 pairs which were bought at prices that were right, we are able to offer them to you at, per pair **50c**



See Broad Street Windows

## Thousands of Yards of Black Dress Goods Go on Sale, Monday, Only, at Special Reductions

To make Monday a busy day in the Dress Goods Department, we are placing on sale an enormous quantity of Black Dress Goods. But don't confuse thinking that these prices will be forever, because we mean to clean out all these mentioned lines Monday alone.

- Black Lustre, 42 in. wide. Reg. 25c. Monday, **15c**
- Black Lustre, 44 in. wide. Reg. 50c. Monday, **30c**
- Black Serge, 42 in. Regular 75c. Monday, **50c**
- Black Estimans Serge, 42 in. Regular 75c. Monday, **50c**
- Black Panama, 42 in. wide. Reg. 40c. Monday, **25c**
- Black Gripe Cloth, 42 in. Regular 75c. Monday, **50c**
- Black Nun's Velling, 42 in. Regular 45c. Monday, **30c**
- Black Estimans Serge, 42 in. Regular 75c. Monday, **50c**

## House Keepers' Day, Monday, in the Linen Department

All housekeepers can economize to a large extent in our Staple Department, which is devoted to Linens. Every price shown here speaks economy in the truest sense of the word.

- Satin Damask, per Yard, **40c**
- A splendid variety of Satin Damask, 65 inches wide, is being shown in our Broad Street Windows. It is extra fine weave, in a number of very attractive designs. Price, per yard **40c**
- Also a fine variety of Mercerized, 66 in. wide, at per yard Monday **60c**
- Linen Table Napkins, Doz., **\$1.50**
- Linen Table Napkins, in sizes of 28 x 22 in., in a very large assortment of patterns. These are not hemmed, very fine and even wear. Regular value \$2.50. Special Monday, per doz. **\$1.50**

## Shams and Runners, Mon., Reg. 75c for 50c

A splendid assortment of Swiss Shams and Runners go on sale. These are in very dainty lacey effect. A very large variety of different patterns to select from. The sizes of the shams are 30 x 30. Runners to match. Usually sold for 75c. Monday, each **50c**

## Colored Madras Muslins, Reg. 35c, 50c, 60c, 70c for 25c

House-furnishing day up on the third floor shows that Spring renovating is here. You will need some new Curtains. Muslin makes a specially fine material for this class of decoration. This is in yellow, orange, cream, burnt orange, yellow and green, green and tan, blue, red and white, two-toned yellow, and mauve. In most exquisite designs. These qualities usually sold from 35c to 75c per yard. Monday **25c**



## Beautiful New Parasols Moderately Priced, Indeed

This year the values in Parasols is better than ever. The designs, effects, etc., are prettier. A large assortment has just been received. It is the finest hereabouts. Better come in and see them.

- Fancy Holly Gaiats, self cold mercerized lawn, self cold mercerized saten, and fancy saten covers, with natural and fancy cane handles and gilt frame, in almost any color. Each **\$1.00**
- Beautiful Silk Parasols. These are taffeta and Pongee, with fancy stripe satin border with natural wood fancy Directoire handles, in light and dark shades. Price **\$2.00**
- We are showing some exceptionally pretty Sunshades, in a real good lawn with fancy embroidery, also a fancy checked and striped silk line. We can match any of the new colors in this line. Price **\$2.50**
- Fancy Net and Lawn, with applique work, lined with mercerized twill and taffeta silk in white, cream, champagne and light fawn. These are finished with fancy ruff edge. Are a special value at **\$3.50**
- Never before have we had such a variety of the best grade Parasols, the designs of some of the Dresden ones being exceptionally attractive, the prices comparing the quality, are extremely low. **\$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.75, \$5.75, \$5.00 and \$4.50**

## Four Sterling Values for Monday in Bedroom Furniture

Our Furniture Department comes forward Monday with some exceptional savings in Bedroom Furniture. We are not using comparative figures against these, for we think the prices, as based against the high quality goods should tend to bring a large number of enthusiastic purchasers to the store.

### Solid Oak Bureau \$9.75

These Bureaux are made of solid golden oak, in very attractive designs. They have two full length and two small drawers, brass pulls, and oval bevelled plate mirror at back. Monday's price is **\$9.75**

### Golden Oak Bureau \$11.75

A splendid bargain indeed. They are made of solid golden oak, well finished, has an oblong bevelled plate mirror at back, bright finish, has two full length and two small drawers, brass handles.



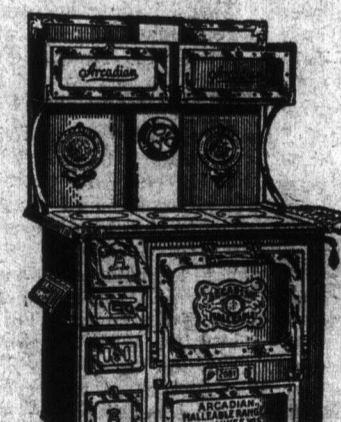
### Solid Oak Bureau \$14.75

At \$14.75 the values are surprising, consisting of Bureaux made of solid golden oak, polished, has best bevelled plate mirror oval shape, top of case is 21 in. x 39 in., has bow front, fitted with two large and five small top drawers. Monday **\$14.75**

### Colonial Style Bureaux at \$16.75

These Bureaux are well worth coming to this store to see. Made of oak, polished golden finish, colonial style, contains four small top drawers and two full length drawers, also best bevelled plate mirror. Special Monday **\$16.75**

## Stoves and Ranges



When we refer to our Stove Department, we do so with pride, because we know that we can offer you the best value in the city, quality considered. For instance, take the Arcad an Malleable Range. There is none better made. Not only has it a most beautiful appearance, but its more important features, and ones which appeal to every home, is its many economical points. There is not another range on the market that is so easy on fuel. Its cooking qualities are unexcelled. Then, too, it can be worked as a gas range by attaching the gas combination. Arcadian Malleable are the highest type of range construction. Come in and see them.

### Champion Interchangeable Gas Range

This is another very good range. Just the kind for limited kitchen space. It is a gas and coal range combined, and stands in the space of one. We also keep in stock the famous Albion makes, such as the Nugget, Albion, Coronation, etc.

## Second Half of Our Special Purchase of \$35.00 Suits at \$17.50 Takes Place, Tomorrow

If you did not attend the Great Sale of Magnificent \$35.00 Costumes on Saturday, don't delay, but be here tomorrow.

VOL. L. NO. 350.

## SAFETY FAREWELL TO EARL GREY

Address Presented by Hon. of Parliament to Ret. Governor-General After Rogation Ceremonies

## CLOSING BUSINESS WITH FEW MEMBERS

Hon. H. R. Emmerson A. About Conditions for Ending Canadian Navy—1. C. Branch Lines Bill Amended

OTTAWA, May 4.—Parliament prorogued this afternoon by His Excellency Earl Grey, whose tenancy office as governor-general will expire before another session. There were the customary military ceremonies attending prorogation.

After delivery of the speech of the throne and the formal prorogation ceremonies had ended, the "hats" the Senate was removed and members of Parliament were invited to the floor of the Senate Chamber to witness the presentation of the well address to His Excellency.

address, which conveyed expressions of goodwill and appreciation to and Countess Grey, on behalf of people of Canada, was adopted by two houses yesterday. It was read in English by Speaker Kerr of the House and in French by Speaker Macdonald of the Commons.

When the Commons met this morning there was a slim attendance. Messrs. Pugsley, Graham and Taylor were appointed a committee to represent the house at the conference with the Senate in regard to the differences which arose over the refusal of the Commons to accept amendments made by the Senate to the C. E. branch lines bill. Hon. Graham later announced that the Senate and Commons had agreed to drop the amendments to the bill and a compromise clause had been adopted. This measure, along with several other bills, was put through the house then concurred in the remaining estimates.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson drew the attention of the house to a letter written by Admiral Kingman in reply to a request for information as to conditions on which cadets could join the Canadian navy. The letter Admiral Kingman stated that the entry would be conditional on competitive examination, but that probably there would be no opening for three or four years yet until the new ships were ready. Hon. Mr. Emmerson noted that under the regulations contemplated it would probably cost several hundred dollars to secure a commission and he thought unless freer access were given to the navy, it would be difficult for Canadians to have a chance enter the naval service. Mr. Emmerson wanted to know if Canadians who have served in the merchant navy and others are to be told that they are to be no openings in the Canadian navy until the vessels are completed. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Canadian boys would be invited and encouraged to enter the navy. At present time we have no officers, and it was necessary to borrow them from the British navy to give instruction on training ships. Nothing has been done in the way of determining the regulations under which cadets will enter the navy, and that would be settled before the proposed naval college is opened.

In the Senate this morning the Senator Davis, providing for the incorporation of railway companies the secretary of state, after investigation by Parliament, was dropped. Sir Mackenzie Bowell declared that much time was wasted because practically no roads were built by promoters.

Canadian Loan in London LONDON, May 4.—Underwriting arrangements are understood to have been completed in connection with the Canadian government \$25,000,000 loan of \$25,000,000.

### War Office Parsimony

LONDON, May 4.—Several territorial army associations are denouncing the war office parsimony. The Manchester association has resolved that further administration is impossible without a thousand pound increase.

### Well Known Traveller Dead

WINNIPEG, May 4.—Wm. C. M. Lean, a well known commercial traveller who has been on the road for the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Company for the past six years, died this morning. He had been confined in his house for a month past suffering from tuberculosis.

### Trades of St. John

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 4.—Total value of exports through Port of St. John for the winter just ended is \$24,395,284, an increase of \$10,000 over last season, and making new record. Cattle shipments compared with last year fell off more than a million dollars in value, a shipment of American goods declined, but the general Canadian export showed \$1,200,000 increase. The season opened with prospect for a record, but then a decline marked later stages. Grain shipments were more than 5,000,000 bushels, a gain over last year.