# STREET-CAR MAN'S UTOPIA

## TELLING OF THE CITY WHERE THE WORKERS SMILE.

### Good Story Told By an Englishman Who Visited the City of Calgary.

There is a town where tram-men smile, and look on life as well worth while. That sounds like rhyme, but I didn't mean it, so don't call me rude names.

The City of Calgary, commercial capital of the Province of Alberta, never has any tramway disputes, because the motor-men and conductors couldn't find anything to strike about, even if they felt themselves bound to conform to fashion. At least, this was what I gathered from the conductor of the "Seeing Calgary" car when I made the rounds of the city in it a few weeks ago, says a writer in London Answers.

It is a treat in these days to hear a man extol his job; but that wasn't the only pleasure I got by riding with the conductor. With the help of a megaphone, he described the objects of interest as the car passed them, and tacked a story on to each, telling them well.

As the car started towards Eighth Avenue, he put the megaphone to his lips and gave us the opening address.

**Cars and Their Cost.**

"Ladies and gentlemen," he bawled, "on behalf of the city government, I welcome you heartily to our fine city. With a view to making your stay with us as pleasant as possible, gentlemen have permission to smoke and ladies may chew gum. While you are enjoying yourselves in that way, I will entertain you to the best of my ability.

"We will start with this car, ladies and gentlemen. It is supposed to be the finest thing of its kind on the American continent, and, that being so, there is no finer car anywhere else. It cost 7,500 dollars, and the money was well invested, for I often take over 100 dollars a day on it in fares. I hope to take something more from each of you, for you cannot see the whole of the town in one trip.

"A gentleman has just remarked that I am a good business-getter. I hope that every street-car man in Calgary is that, for we all try to boost the receipts, because the better the cars pay the more wages we will get. They gave us an increase of two cents an hour last year, and promised us another rise this year if the receipts justify it.

"We are nearly the best paid, and certainly the best treated, of any street-car men in the world, although our system only started work on July 5th, 1909, with two cars running over three miles of track.

"At present we have seventy-eight cars and seventy-one miles of rails. Nine hours counts a day's work for us, and the lowest rate of pay, after three months' probation, is twenty-eight cents an hour. In the second year, a man gets thirty-two cents an hour, which rises to thirty-four cents in the third year, and thirty-five cents afterwards.

**In Winter Furs.**

"As I have said, these rates will be increased, for our bosses don't wait to be asked for increases if they can afford to give 'em. We pay half the cost of our first year's uniform, except the winter coat, which is free from the start, and after that our working clothes cost us nothing. The corporation pay half our sick-benefit subscription, and provide us with a furnished club-house, where we can enjoy ourselves with a tune on the piano or a game of billiards.

"And if any man is dismissed, he has the right to have his case referred to the arbitration of the officials of our sick-benefit society. Conductors and motor-men are sworn in as constables, to give them authority over people who don't behave themselves in the cars.

"I believe that we are the most polite street-car men in the world, too. I will tell you a little story that illustrates our politeness, and when you have heard it I will bet you that you will also say that our politeness cannot be matched anywhere else in the world.

"The story I am going to tell you has made a bit of a noise, and it has been meanly appropriated by people who have fitted it to different places and other circumstances; but you may take it from me that the real thing happened right here in Calgary.

**The Polite Conductor.**

"The car line runs up a hill on the other side of the city. Last winter, when the ground was very slippery, a car started from the top, leaving the conductor behind, without the motor-man being aware of it. The conductor just chased it by sitting down on the snow and tobogganing down; but he hadn't gone far before he had to take on a passenger, as a lady emerged from a side street, sat on him suddenly, and went along.

"An ordinary man would have complained some about being used in that way; but that lady's luck was in when she dropped on a street-car conductor, because he just couldn't help being polite, and actually apologised to her for not being able to take her any further than the bottom of the hill.

"'I'm very sorry, ma'am," he said, as soon as he could get enough breath to speak; 'but you will have to change here. I ain't carrying passengers any further.'

"That building there is one of our most foremost hotels. It is run on the American, or 'eating-on-contract' plan, which was a new thing to an Englishman who put up there a short while ago. The waiter brought him his dinner, which was on a dozen or so little dishes, more or less, ranged all around him, and left him to it. The Englishman sat looking at the food for about ten minutes without attempting to get to work. Then he shouted for the 'Waitah.'

**Shifting the Samples.**

"'Waitah!' he said, 'I weally cannot wait much longah for my dinnah. If you don't bring it soon I shall eat your bally samples!'

"See that big white skyscraper up there? Well, that's the new Hudson's Bay Company store. When it was opened, you couldn't buy a street-car ride in Calgary. The Hudson's Bay people hired the whole system for the day, and every body rode where they liked for nothing.

"Never heard of anything like that before, haven't you? My friends, there's lots of things to be seen in Calgary that you can't see in any other place.

"Calgary is just 'it'!"

## ROMANTIC LIFE OF CIPRIANI.

### Escapes From Death and Prison—A Political Ishmael.

Amilcare Cipriani, the soldier of fortune and revolution, who has been elected as Socialist deputy for Milan, Italy, is now living quietly at Bandol, on the French Mediterranean coast. He is in his 69th year, and shows no inclination to leave his present tranquil surroundings to plunge again into the storm of Italian politics.

Cipriani fought with Garibaldi against Austria, and was condemned to death. Escaping, he wandered in Greece and the Levant, and then, coming to France, he fought against the Prussians. He next joined the Commune, and for the second time was sentenced to death. This sentence was commuted, and he was sent to Noumea, the penal settlement in the South Pacific, which also sheltered Rochefort.

In 1879 Cipriani returned to France, and quickly entered upon an anarchistic propaganda in a now defunct newspaper. This activity brought him imprisonment, followed by expulsion from French territory, and he took refuge at Geneva.

On hearing that his father was dying he determined to revisit Rimini, his native place in Italy. There he was recognized, arrested and sentenced to ten years imprisonment for complicity in an old revolutionary plot. The Italian Government, in response to popular demands, set him at liberty, but he was again sent to prison on account of his revolutionary opinions.

Once more regaining his freedom, Cipriani again sought refuge in France. This was about th etime of the death of President Carnot, and was a period of great anarchistic activity. Cipriani was at once put across the frontier into Belgium, but the Government of that country expelled him within 24 hours, and he went to London.

In London this political Ishmael found an abiding place for some time, but he returned to France and identified himself with the militant anarchists and the anti-militarist movement. Twice he was tried and acquitted.

Forty-five years ago, on the occasion of his first visit to London, Cipriani made the acquaintance of an English girl whom he married. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War he left London hurriedly and never saw his wife again. His daughter he found living in Paris 38 years later.

### A Mere Intruder.

A young lady whose beauty is equal to her bluntness in conversation was visiting a house where other guests were assembled, among them the eldest son of a rich manufacturer. The talk turned on matrimonial squabbles. Said the eligible party:—"I hold that the correct thing for the husband is to begin as he intends to go on. Say that the question is one of smoking. Almost immediately I would show my intentions by lighting a cigar and settling the question for ever."

"And I would knock the thing out of your mouth!" cried the imperious beauty.

"Do you know," rejoined the young man, "I don't think you would be there!"

# THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

## INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MARCH 29.

### Lesson XIII. — Jesus the Great Teacher. Golden Text, Mic. 6. 8.

Lesson I.—Jesus and the Children.—What question did the disciples at times dispute among themselves? Who did Jesus say should be the greatest in his kingdom? What did he take as an example of Christian humility? How did the disciples treat certain mothers who brought their children to be blessed by Jesus? What did Jesus say of these children?

Lesson II.—The Mission of the Seventy.—Into what district did Jesus go when he left Galilee? Whom did he send before him? What were these seventy men to do? What was to be their message? What were they given power to do? What were they told concerning their reception?

Lesson III.—The Good Samaritan.—What did a certain lawyer ask Jesus? How did Jesus make him answer his own question? With what other question did the lawyer seek to justify himself? How did Jesus answer this question? What is the story of the Good Samaritan? What admission did the lawyer make at the conclusion of the parable? What did Jesus bid him do?

Lesson IV.—Serving Jesus.—Who ministered to Jesus as he traveled through Galilee? Who was among the women? What had Jesus done for Mary Magdalene? Where did the sisters, Mary and Martha, live? What types of service did they render Jesus? How did Jesus show his dissatisfaction with half-hearted service?

Lesson V. — The Unfriendly Neighbor.—What did the disciples ask Jesus to teach them? What model prayer did he give them? What quality did he say was necessary in prayer? How did he illustrate this truth? What is the story of the unfriendly neighbor? What did Jesus say of God's readiness to give us what we need? What is Jesus's promise to his followers about asking?

Lesson VI.—Darkness and Light.—What kind of a demon did Jesus drive out from a man in Peraea? Of what did the Pharisees accuse him? How did he answer their accusation? By what power did he declare he drove the demons out? Against what did he warn the man from whom the demon had been driven?

Lesson VII.—Christ's Hatred of Shams.—Where was Jesus invited to dine? What did his host say when Jesus omitted to wash before eating? Of what did Jesus then accuse the Pharisees? What did he utter against them? What other class did he include in his denunciation?

Lesson VIII.—Faith Destroying Fear.—Of what did Jesus bid his disciples beware? What did he call hypocrisy? What did he say that sinful men might well fear? How may his followers be saved from such fear?

Lesson IX.—Trusting in Riches and Trusting in God.—Who interrupted Jesus in the midst of one of his discourses? What did this man request? What did Jesus tell him? Of what did he bid his hearers beware? What happened to the man who trusted only in his riches? Where should Jesus's followers lay up their treasure?

Lesson X.—Watchfulness.—What did Jesus say should be the sign of the beginning of God's eternal reign? What do we know of the time of this event? What then should be our constant attitude? What will be the reward for faithfulness? What the punishment for disobedience?

Lesson XI.—The Lawful Use of the Sabbath.—Whom did Jesus heal in a Peraean synagogue? How long had this woman been afflicted? Who rebuked Jesus for this deed of mercy? What were the grounds of his rebuke? How did a certain Pharisee challenge Jesus's attitude on the Sabbath question? How did Jesus accept his challenge? What did Jesus declare was lawful on the Sabbath? What did he say of the purpose of the Sabbath?

Lesson XII.—Lessons by the Way.—To what did Jesus compare the kingdom of heaven? How is the Kingdom like the mustard seed? How does it resemble the leaven? What question did one of his hearers ask Jesus? What was Jesus's answer? What kind of service did he declare was insufficient to gain an entrance into heaven?

### Greatly Disturbed.

A minister was greatly disturbed by a certain set of women in his congregation who persistenly gossiped during service. During Sunday morning, at a given signal, the choir stopped abruptly in the middle of a hymn. Then one of the gossips, unable to check herself, was heard all over the church to say, "I always fry mine in lard." "As we know," announced the minister, "that she always fries hers in lard, we will proceed with the singing."

**The Fashion in Velvet.**

A charming gown in blue panne velvet. The bolero, trimmed with skunk, is worn over a chemisette of fine spotted net. Belt in orange charmeuse.

## SKIPPER FIRST AID TO CUPID.

### Has Power to Perform Marriages on on High Seas.

Very few people are aware of the power vested in the commanding officer of a British man-of-war, or in the captain of a British merchantman when on the high seas or in a foreign port, where there is no British representative, as regards marriage, providing one or both of the contracting parties be a British subject, says the London Weekly Telegraph. The scope afforded either of the officers is such as might be turned to very good account by enterprising novelists.

The captains of His Majesty's vessels are authorized by the Foreign Marriage Act of 892 to act as marriage registrars just the same as an ambassador, consul, or British resident abroad, and the ceremony may take place on the high seas or on board a British man-of-war or a "prescribed modifications." These indicate that the legality of the marriage depends on the commanding officer fulfilling the conditions of the Foreign Marriage Act, which, with very slight differences, conform to the conditions as to age, consent of parents, false oaths, residence, and so on applying to marriages in the United Kingdom.

Though no one can question a captain's authority to marry at sea or on board a vessel on a foreign station, if any of the provisions laid down are not fulfilled, a secretary of state has the power by means of a warrant to vary or annul the marriage performed under the act.

Before this act commanding officers of men-of-war and merchantmen celebrated marriages on board under an old act, and the marriage had to be confirmed on arrival at the nearest port by the British representative there. Where there was none, the captain himself had to act as consul and confirm his own deed.

In the merchant service the skipper has even greater powers. He is not obliged to give a certificate, the only compulsion on him being the necessity to "log" the marriage in his official log-book, where it may be seen entered between reports dealing with the vessel's victualling, her course, the weather encountered, the ships spoken to, and the many humdrum details of "writing up the log."

## APPLE TREE 131 YEARS OLD.

### Is In Virginia and Still Bearing Good Fruit.

There is an apple tree in Virginia that is 131 years old. A short time ago W. H. Goodwin, of Avon, Nelson county, shipped to the Land and Industrial Department of the Southern Railway a box of apples from this tree. The fruit is of the celebrated Albemarle pippin variety. Last year this particular tree bore eight boxes of apples of commercial variety.

The Goodwin orchard is a few miles west of North Garden Station, and in the heart of a famous apple country. Mr. Goodwin has in his orchard four other trees of the same age. They are in good condition, and the indications are that they will bear perhaps 100 years more.

The tree spoken of is even older than the famous Handy tree in Patrick county, which is bearing at the age of 100 years, and has a record of 132 bushels to the season. Still another famous tree is the Hall tree in Patrick county, which has produced as many as 165 bushels of apples in one season. These apples have a commercial value in the markets that equals the celebrated Hood River Valley fruit of Oregon.

# SIDELIGHT ON MEXICAN WAR

## COMIC OPERA WARFARE OF THE TWO ARMIES.

### Correspondent of London Times Tells Amusing Stories of Army's Tactics.

"The endeavor of each side is in most cases to avoid the other. A train full of soldiers went out to Tampico to reconnoitre. It sighted a train full of rebels. Each train went back."

This instance is one of many delightful little stories of General Huerta's army told in the London Times, by that journal's special correspondent in Mexico.

Gilbert could have imagined nothing funnier than a commander who forebore to chase a beaten enemy because it was dinner time. Yet this actually occurred in Mexico:

**"Time for Dinner."**

"At a small battle in the State of Morelos the Federals by use of machine-guns forced the rebels to retire. The nature of the country made it easy for their retreat to be cut off. But the Federal colonel looked at his watch. 'It is time for dinner,' he said, and told his bugler to sound the 'Cease fire.' The rebels leisurely went away.

After the evacuation of Torreon General Munguit was tried by a Court of Inquiry. The intention was to shoot him. This was his defence:

"How could I meet the rebels in the open?" he asked; "they fight in loose formation. I was obliged to keep my troops together. If I did not they would melt away. Desertion is the idea uppermost in almost every soldier's mind.

"Again, how could I order my officers to lead their men to the attack? I knew their men would shoot them down as soon as they got the chance."

**Camp Followers.**

At some gun-trials near the capital the generals' daughter came forward to fire a charge; then his wife was urged to show her courage, then his sons must do likewise! It was more like an afternoon tea party than a serious piece of military business.

General Huerta cannot be accused of neglecting the material comfort of his men. Whatever the day's march may be, a little army of solderadas (camp followers) must be on the camping ground before the men arrive, to rig up shelters and cook meals.

**Unsportsmanlike Rebel.**

There are boys as majors, and colonels of thirty. Even among the aged generals a young man of thirty-three has forced his way. Two more stories:

The strategems of an active general like Villa, who is the best soldier the rebels have, are resented. He is not considered to be "playing the game." In a club one day a Mexican complained of the trick by which Juarez was taken. Villa seized the railway, piled his men into trains, forced the telegraph operators to announce these as freight trains, and turned his troops out in the city before the authorities had any suspicion that they were on the way. "Shameful!" the Mexican declared.

Another day the Times writer asked a Mexican war correspondent who had been present at a small fight whether the Federal loss was heavy. "Very," he said, and then in horrified tones added, "they killed a colonel."

## DIFFERENT WALKS.

### Country Man and City Man Use a Different Method of Walking.

Country people and the dwellers in cities have different walks according to Dr. Felix Regnault.

The city man uses short steps, holds his body erect, keeps his legs straight, and strikes the pavement sharply with his heels before putting down the rest of his foot. The country man takes a longer stride, he leans forward, keeping his knees bent, slides his foot over the ground, and leans his weight upon the whole sole at once.

Each method of walking has its own merit.

The country man's method enables him to get over greater distances without fatigue if the road is fairly even. If, however, it is rough or broken he at once and instinctively adopts the mode of the city man.

### Teacher's Reply.

The principal of a college was lecturing his staff of teachers upon efficiency. "What," he demanded, "would be thought of a glove-maker who at the close of the season found ten per cent. of his stock returned because it fell below standard requirements? Why should we require a one hundred per cent. efficiency from the glove-maker and only ninety per cent. of a teacher?" "Because," responded a teacher, "he can select his kids!"

# NEWS FROM SUNSET COAST

## WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

### Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

Prince Rupert, B.C., is to have a Hydro-Electric system of its own.

The first floating wharf ever built by the Dominion Government has been constructed at Hallett's Landing, opposite Harrop, B.C.

The Hudson's Bay Company has let contracts for its new departmental store in Toronto. The cost will be over a million dollars.

More than two millions will be expended in new sewerage system in and near Vancouver. The money will be raised by a sale of bonds.

As the result of an investigation into the working of the civic staffs at Vancouver, it was decided to dispense with the services of 47 civic employes.

A liner which recently left Vancouver took $120,000 worth of farming implements to Siberia, and $200,000 worth of electrical machinery for Oriental ports.

At Vancouver a Spaniard named John Alcaine was fined $15 and costs for catching, at Burrard Inlet, a crab less than six inches at its greatest diameter.

In the police court of Nelson, B. C., it was held that pigeons kept within the city limits constituted a nuisance, and owners were ordered to remove them or be fined.

Fire Chief Davis of Victoria has been a fire fighter for 25 years. He was started on St. Valentine's Day, in Toronto, in 1889, and has been with Victoria four years.

Charged with attempting to defraud the public by collecting funds to form an alleged lodge of Free Masons, John Gateman, at Vancouver, was fined $200 or three months in jail.

Mrs. Roy Taylor of Vancouver wrote to the papers there objecting to the city giving $500 to the bonspiel while, so she said, there were 4,000 destitute and workless people in the city.

Two creamery companies in Vancouver were fined $50 and costs each for selling butter which contained more than 16 per cent. of water, being an infraction of the Inspection and Sales Act.

A Vancouver Italian burglarized a vacant house there, in broad daylight and in plain view of a police station. A constable saw him and arrested him just as he was coming out of the house with stolen goods.

Nelson, B.C., has reduced its gas rates to $1.90 per 1,000 feet. There is a minimum charge of $12 per annum, and a meter rental of 15 cents per month. Vancouver's rate is $1.50 per 1,000, and Victoria $2.

R. Whittington, of Victoria, B. C., had a plaster round his neck in which was a quantity of radium, which had been placed there by a doctor as a cure. While walking on the street the patient lost the radium, valued at $500.

John Durham, at Vancouver, was found guilty of padding the pay rolls of the West Coast Granite Company. Before sentence was pronounced on him it was found that he was also a bigamist. Three years in the pen was his portion.

On an average, in Vancouver, every month of 26 working days, 232,000 people ring up "Central" to ask what time it is. This is 8,925 times a day. To supply this information it costs the B. C. Telephone Company $3,500 a year in salaries.

Another of B.C.'s pioneers is dead, in the person of Henry Wain. Born in Kent 88 years ago, he went to Victoria in 1850, on the occasion of the first attempt of the Hudson's Bay Company to colonize Vancouver Island under its grant from the Crown.

Officers of the unemployed bureau in Vancouver were refused the right to hold concerts on Sunday evenings in order to raise funds to help those out of work. They said they would hold concerts, anyhow, charging no admission, but taking up collections, which they claim they have a right to do.

## EVERYBODY LAUGHED.

### Magistrate Outwitted By a Clever Irish Witness.

An Irish witness was being examined as to his knowledge of a shooting affair. "Did you see the shot fired?" the Magistrate asked. "No, sor; I only heard it." "That evidence is not satisfactory," replied the Magistrate sternly. "Step down!" The witness proceeded to leave the box, and directly his back was turned laughed derisively. The Magistrate, indignant at this contempt of Court, asked him how he dared to laugh in the Courtroom. "Did you see me laugh, your Honor?" "No, sir; but I heard you." "That evidence is not satisfactory," said the witness with a twinkle in his eye. At this everybody laughed except the Magistrate.