WHEAT LOOKING WELL.

Mr. Lecount Says There Is No Serious Need of Rain in West.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: G. M. Lecount, United States grain expert, was in Winnipeg on Thursday returning south after a trip over the Canadian West to Regina by Canadian Pacific, to Saskatoon by the Canadian Northern, and back to Winnipeg by the Grand Trunk Pacific. Mr. Lecount states that as far as he travelled early-sown wheat was looking well, and there was no serious need of rain, though rain would be accepted almost everywhere. "Later sown wheat is not more than 1½ inches high, and some only just coming through the ground," said Lecount, "and it will take extremely favorable weather from now on and late fall to make a crop from this wheat."

$3,250,000 FOR STORE.

Hudson's Bay Company to Build in Winnipeg.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A departmental store, ten storeys in height and costing with site $3,250,000, is to be built in Portage Avenue by the Hudson's Bay Company, according to an announcement made by Herbert E. Burbidge, stores commissioner, who has just returned from England. The building, which will be erected on the company's million-dollar site between Colony and Vaughan Streets, will be 65 feet high, and provision will be made for additions later. Work is to be commenced at once. There will be 24 acres of floor space, and the building will house 100 different departments.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

Are Excellent, Notwithstanding Recent Frosts.

A despatch from London, Ont., says: Notwithstanding the recent severe frosts, the fruit prospects are excellent. As for the probability of a brisk demand for apples this season, Mr. J. H. Fleming, a leading apple buyer and packer, has had a very good proposition from a Scottish firm, James Lindsay & Son, of Glasgow and Edinburgh, who say: "We are glad to hear you say that there are 76 orchards cultivated, pruned, and sprayed, and it is these orchards you want to secure if you buy for us, as unsprayed apples are now almost unsaleable, and you want to give them the go-by."

ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.

Married as Result of Placing Card in Banana Skin.

A despatch from New York says: When Miss Evelyn Bayley several weeks ago watched the men on her father's plantation in Jamaica carrying fruit on board a steamer, she pushed a visiting card beneath the skin of a banana. It eventually reached J. E. Powell, a broker, of Toronto. Mr. Powell was called to the West Indies on business. At a dance in Jamaica he was introduced to the owner of the card. On Wednesday he returned to New York with "Mrs. Powell."

THE MARKGRAF LAUNCHED.

German Warship Displaces Approximately 27,000 Tons.

A despatch from Bremen says: The German Dreadnought battleship which is to replace the old Weissenburg was launched here and christened the Markgraf. The new warship displaces approximately 27,000 tons. She is designed for a speed of 21 knots and her armament is to be very powerful, consisting of ten fourteen-inch guns and thirty guns of smaller calibre. She is fitted with ten submerged torpedo tubes.

AEROPLANE FELL.

French Airman and Passenger Were Killed.

A despatch from Buc, France, says: The French airman, Auguste Bernard, and a passenger, Mme. Rose Amicel, were killed on Thursday under unusual circumstances while making a flight here. When the aeroplane was at a considerable altitude, Mme. Amicel's skirt became entangled in the lever. Instantly the pilot lost control, and the machine plunged to the earth and was shattered.

VIOLENT THUNDERSTORMS.

Seven Houses Destroyed by Lightning in Germany.

A despatch from Berlin says: A week of excessive heat has been followed by violent thunderstorms, cloudbursts and hurricanes at many points in Germany. Seven houses have been destroyed by lightning.

MEASLES STILL UNCHECKED

Nearly Fourteen Hundred Cases and Eighteen Deaths During May

A despatch from Toronto says: The epidemic of measles that has been ravaging the province for the past few months shows no sign of abating. During May, according to the returns of the Provincial Board of Health, there were 1,398 cases, of which 18 resulted in death. Last year's May figures showed only 588 cases and 15 deaths. While there is twice as much measles in Ontario as a year ago, the figures do not give an entirely accurate comparison, owing to the fact that up to last Fall quarantine was not required for cases of this disease, and returns were anything but complete. The great difficulty the health department has experienced in fighting measles is that the average person does not consider the disease a serious one, and necessary precautions are neglected. It is a fact, little realized, that measles, whooping cough, etc., regularly claim more victims than smallpox and typhoid. The May returns, apart from measles, show an improved state of health generally, the increase in tuberculosis cases being due to more complete returns.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Produce at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, June 10.—Flour—Ontario wheat, 90 per cent. patents, $3.90 to $3.95, Montreal or Toronto freights. Manitobas, first patents, in jute bags, $5.50; second patents, in jute bags, $4.80; strong bakers', in jute bags, $4.60.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern quoted $1.01, on track, Bay ports; No. 2 at 98 1-4c; No. 3, 95 1-2c, Bay ports.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white and red wheat, 97 to 98c outside, and inferior at 80 to 85c.

Oats—Ontario oats, 34 to 35c, outside, and at 37 1-2 to 38c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada oats 39 1-2c for No. 2, and at 37c for No. 3, Bay ports.

Peas—The market is purely nominal.

Barley—Prices nominal.

Corn—No. 3 American, 63 1-2c, all-rail, and at 59 1-2c, c.i.f., Midland.

Rye—Prices nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 52 to 53c, outside.

Bran—Manitoba bran, $17 to $17.50, in bags, Toronto freight. Shorts, $19 to $19.50, Toronto.

Country Produce.

Butter—Dairy prints, choice, 22 to 24c; inferior, 17 to 19c; creamery, 26 to 28c for rolls, and 25 to 27c for solids.

Eggs—Case lots sell at 20c to 21c here, and at 18c outside.

Cheese—14 to 14 1-2c for twins, and at 13 1-2c for large.

Beans—Hand-picked, $2.25 per bushel; primes, $2 to $2.10, in a jobbing way.

Honey—Extracted, in tins, 12 3-4 to 13c lb for No. 1, wholesale; combs, $2.50 to $3 per dozen for No. 1, and $2.40 for No. 2.

Poultry—Well-fatted, clean, dry-picked stock—Hens, 17c per lb; turkeys, 18 to 20c. Live poultry, about 2c lower than the above.

Potatoes—Ontario stock, 80 to 90c per bag, on track, and Delawares at $1.00 to $1.05 per bag, on track.

Provisions.

Bacon, long clear, 15 1-2 to 15 3-4 c per lb, in case lots. Pork—Short cut, $22; do., mess, $22. Hams—Medium to light, 19 to 20c; heavy, 17 to 18c; rolls, 16 to 16 1-4c; breakfast bacon, 20c; backs, 23 to 24c. Lard—Tierces, 14 1-2c; tubs, 14 3-4c; pails, 15c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Baled hay—No. 1 at $12 to $12.50, on track, Toronto; No. 2, $11. Mixed hay is quoted at $10.

Baled straw—Good stock $8 to $8.50, on track, Toronto.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, June 10.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 41 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 41c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 50c; malting, 61 to 64c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 58 to 60c. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.40; do., seconds, $4.90; strong bakers', $4.70; Winter patents, choice, $5.25; straight rollers, $4.75 to $4.85; do., in bags, $2.15 to $2.30. Rolled Oats—Barrels, $4.35; bag of 90 lbs, $2.05. Millfeed—Bran, $17; shorts, $19; middlings, $22; mouillie, $26 to $32. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, $13 to $13.50. Cheese—Finest westerns, 12 1-4 to 12 3-8c; do., easterns, 11 3-4 to 12c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 26 1-2 to 26 3-4c; seconds, 25 1-2 to 26c. Eggs—Fresh, 22 to 23c; selected, 25c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 60 to 80c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, June 10.—Wheat—July, 89 3-8c; September, 90 7-8c. Cash—No. 1 hard, 91 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 90 3-8 to 91 3-8c; No. 2, do., 88 3-8 to 89 3-8c; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 56 to 56 1-2c. Oats—No. 2, white, 37 1-2 to 38c. Rye—No. 2, 55 to 57 1-2c. Flour and bran—Unchanged.

Duluth, June 10.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 91 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, 90 1-8c; July, 90 1-8c; September, 91 1-8 to 91 1-4c.

Live Stock Markets.

Montreal, June 10.—Prime beeves, 7 to 7 3-8; medium, 5 to 6 3-4; common, 4 to 5; cows, $30 to $65 each; calves, 5 to 6; sheep, 5 1-2 to 6; spring lambs, $4.00 to $5.50 each; hogs, about 10 1-2; a lot of young pigs, $5.50 each.

Toronto, June 10.—Cattle—Choice export, $6.75 to $7.25; choice butchers, $6.60 to $7.25; good medium, $6.50 to $6.75; common, $5 to $5.25; canners, $2 to $2.50; cutters, $3.25 to $3.75. Calves—Good veal, $5 to $7; choice, $8 to $8.50; common, $3 to $3.50. Stockers and feeders—Steers, 700 to 1,000 pounds, $4.50 to $6.25; yearlings, $2.10 to $3.50; extra choice heavy feeders, 900 pounds, $5.85 to $6.25. Milkers and springers—From $40 to $75. Sheep and lamb—Light ewes, $5.50 to $6.50; heavy, $4.50 to $5; lambs, yearlings, $7.50 to $8.50; bucks, $4.50 to $5; spring lambs, $5.50 to $6.50 each. Hogs—$10 to $10.10, fed and watered; $9.65 to $9.75, f.o.b., and $10.25 to $10.35 off cars.

TRAMPS ARRESTED.

250 Apprehended at Frontier Points in Six Months.

A despatch from Toronto says: During the month of May eighty-eight "hoboes" were arrested at frontier points by the Provincial police, the itinerants evidently considering that the "open season" for tramps is on in Ontario. For the half year the total number apprehended is two hundred and twenty-five.

RUSSIAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS

Prohibited by the Minister of the Interior.

A despatch from Moscow says: The Minister of the Interior has prohibited the second annual Women's Congress organized by the League of Equal Rights. The Minister has also prohibited a projected congress of higher and elementary teachers.

What To Do.

Brown—I've got an excellent plan for getting rid of duns. Green—Ah! That so? Brown—I have. Never fails. Green—Then, old fellow, you must let me into the secret, for I'm worried to death by 'em. Brown—Well, I've tried it several times of late, and I find the man never comes back again. Green—Aye, aye, what do you do? Brown—I pay him.

Sir Edward Grey,
British Foreign Secretary, the man who dominates Europe.

ASIATIC TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Would Consist of China, Japan and Siam.

The Shanghai vernacular journal, the Min Chuan Pao, commenting on the desirability of an alliance of Asiatic independent states, remarks that since the beginning of the twentieth century the European powers have turned their attention to Asia for colonization, and as a result several small Asiatic countries have recently been annexed. The only nations in Asia which have still independent existence are China, Japan and Siam, and now the European powers are trying to get from these countries something either in the shape of territory or in other ways.

Thus, not only China and Siam, which are two weak nations in Asia, are in great danger, but even Japan, known as a strong Asiatic power, will soon be threatened with foreign aggression. Therefore, in view of the present situation in Asia, the conclusion of an alliance between China, Japan and Siam is imperative for self preservation. We are very glad, the Min Chuan Pao says, to hear that several Siamese statesmen have been seeking an alliance with China and Japan, and that the two countries have welcomed the proposal in all friendliness, and have expressed a hope for a successful issue to the proposal.

Union is strength, continues the vernacular journal, and if these three countries stand together they will exist; should each of them work for her own ends, they will fall. For the self-preservation of China, Japan and Siam we hope that an alliance will soon be made.

At present there is in existence friendly feeling between China and Japan, as is evidenced by the hearty welcome given to Dr. Sun in the island empire. Dr. Sun's visit has brought these two nations closer together than ever. The influence of several societies recently formed for the promotion of friendly relations between China and Japan will be exerted in the direction of the proposed Asiatic alliance. If the alliance should become a fact, then will there be peace and prosperity in Asia.

A $40,000 DROP.

Succession Duties for May Show a Big Loss.

A despatch from Toronto says: After keeping ahead of last year's figures for six months, succession duties have at last taken a drop, the May returns with a decrease of $40,000, being responsible. The total from succession duties for the seven months to date amounted to $456,611,69, compared with $467,292.98 for the corresponding period last year. The May duties were $70,717.39, compared with $110,617.76 in May, 1912.

MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

Set Fire to a Mansion Near Trowbridge, Wiltshire.

A despatch from London says: Damage estimated at $75,000 was done during Wednesday night by a militant Suffragette "Arson Squad," who set fire to a newly constructed, but unoccupied mansion at Westwood, near Trowbridge, Wiltshire. The women left behind them a placard bearing the words "For damages apply to Runciman."

A Sad Fact.

"There is always room at the top."

"Yes, but the trouble is the majority of people are looking for an elevator to carry them up there."

TORONTO CORRESPONDENCE

INTERESTING BITS OF GOSSIP FROM THE QUEEN CITY.

Feminine Fashions at the Races—A Gay Scene—"Getting Into Parliament and After"—The Presbyterians.

Mere man is never expected to be able to appreciate feminine fashions, but this year he can only marvel at the extreme styles in color and design that everywhere greet the eye.

The races provide the great rendezvous for new spring clothes. The scene among the fashionably dressed women there this year was aptly described as a "riot of color." Gone were the soft shades of former years and the garish primary colors in all their rawness held full sway. Reds of the most flaunting shades and blues of vivid hue predominated, but there were also brilliant greens, Nell rose purples and a vivid new tan color, known as "brass."

Of course no one blames Toronto women for these fashions. As a matter of fact a good many people seem to like them. In any case they merely follow New York and New York in turn follows London or Paris. The reds and the blues are supposed to show the influence of the Balkan war, Bulgarian blue and Turkey red being characteristic colors of the competents. Men should not grumble, as they are not asked also in honor of the Balkan war to don the skirts of the Greek militia.

The gowns of this season reveal less "form" or "cut" than ever before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Such waist line as there is varies anywhere from the knee to under the arms. The gowns display the figures no more than they would if hung on clothes horses. Sometimes they resemble balloons and sometimes sausages. Generally they have the hobble effect at the ankle and sometimes there is a slash up the side revealing silk stockings or a ruffled underskirt. The stockings often in color match the hat.

In the United States there is an agitation to establish American fashions as distinguished from fashions imported from Paris. Perhaps some day there will be a similar agitation for Canadian fashions.

It is estimated that some of the best dressed women at the Woodbine spend upwards of $2,000 on the gowns they bought for the races alone. This provides for one dress costing at least $500, which is considered to be a moderate amount, but which is thought to be the limit of expense devoted to any dress appearing at the scene of fashion, and for six new costumes altogether for the seven days' racing.

Impressions of Parliament.

One of the most interesting chapters in "Getting into Parliament and After," which has just been published by Honorable Sir George W. Ross, he describes his impressions of the House of Commons as he remembers it when he was first elected to it with the advent of the Mackenzie Administration in 1873. He describes the happy family of members who took a suite of rooms with a private parlor and dining room in one of the Ottawa hotels. There were twelve of them. At the head sat Joseph Rymal, "a good carver and a generous one." At the foot David Stirton, just as good. At the centre on one side sat Adam Gordon of North Ontario, and opposite him John Charlton. The others included James Trow of South Perth, Thos. Bain of North Wentworth, David Thomson of Haldimand, Thos. Oliver of North Oxford, John Gillies of Bruce, Wm. Maggregor of South Essex, —— Galbraith of North Lanark, and Thos. McKay of Colchester. For three sessions they roomed together and parted with regret. Several of them grew up to distinguished careers, but one can imagine that George Ross, though the youngest of them all, was easily one of the leaders of the little band.

Particularly interesting are Sir George's impressions of the changed attitude of mind of members when they sit on the Government to that when they are in the cold shades of Opposition. He says: "I had not been long on the sunny side of the House till I had learned that "free lances" were not required there, and that one of the first duties of a supporter of the Government was to preserve a discreet silence on all public questions till after some responsible member of the Government had spoken. I might have opinions—that was all right and quite harmless, whether they were right or wrong, so long as I did not turn them loose on the House. Of course, if my opinions were in harmony with the Government all was well, providing the Government wanted to hear them. If not, it was purely a work of supererogation to give them and so I had better govern myself accordingly."

The M.P.'s Lack of Industry.

At another point he refers to the lack of industry of members of Parliament. "I thought it my duty to remain constantly in the House—would I take Parliamentary life less seriously later on? Even when it was a working day how few attended to the work in hand. Some would be reading the evening papers, others busy with their correspondence or carrying on a subdued conversation with their deskmates, while ten or fifteen members near the front would be settling the terms of an important Bill or voting millions for the public service. Is that the proper way to "treat, do, act and conclude," as were commanded on coming to "our city of Ottawa"?

He recalls the difficulty of dealing with the Parliamentary bore. Perhaps no better method was ever in practice of squashing this particular genus than that put into effect by one Mr. Jos. Cauchon, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and whose name appears at one or two critical points in Canadian history. Sir George recalls that Mr. Cauchon owned a Jewsharp of generous proportions and secreting himself behind the back row of seats when some speech was becoming particularly long winded, would produce the most distracting sounds from it that ever filled the House.

Pointers to Speakers.

Sir George describes the House of Commons as the most peculiar audience in the world to address and gives this advice to young members: "The young member of Parliament should also remember that a good platform style is a bad Parliamentary style. This may be rather an extreme way of putting the case, but it is in the main true. A platform admits of exhortation, of the assumption of knowledge superior to your audience, of a little schoolmastering, but Parliament never. Again, a platform admits the dramatic, the emotional and will even allow a little judicious and dignified burlesque; Parliament has no place for such weaknesses. In Parliament the speaker must be of all other things persuasive. He may be as earnest as he chooses, but he must expound rather than appear to instruct. He is talking to his equals, and so he must be deferential. The business before the House is of some importance, therefore he must be serious, calm, judicial; his voice must correspond to his theme and to the normal temper of the House. His message is to be received voluntarily, not forced upon the House. To dogmatize is to provoke opposition; to lecture the House is to be considered impertinent; to speak often and long is to be a bore. The beginner must so adapt himself to the conditions of Parliamentary speaking that he will not offend against its canons of debate, or its unwritten rules of persuasive oratory. Peel, it is said, could play on the House of Commons as on an old fiddle. How many Parliamentarians are qualifying themselves for Peel's place?"

Presbyterians Here in Force.

The Presbyterians have taken the city by storm. The red badges of the delegates to the General Assembly, which has this year attained gigantic proportions, are to be seen everywhere. Anyone who would think of Presbyterians as gloomy and solemn ought to revise his opinions, because the great Congress during the past two weeks has added not a little to the gayety and vivacity of the city. Of the 301,465 members of the Presbyterian Church, over 4,000 representatives answered the call to come to Toronto. A modern Pentecost was the aim, and those responsible for the arrangements have, to a considerable extent, had their hopes and aims justified.

It is always a great pleasure to listen to the deliberations of the Assembly. Competent authorities declare that no Parliament of Canada maintains a standard of debate equal to that of this organization.

Most things can be overdone. For instance: too many appetizers spoil the appetite.

THE NEWS IN A PARAGRAPH

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE IN A NUTSHELL.

Canada, the Empire and the World in General Before Your Eyes.

Canada.

The zone system in parcel-post is to be adopted by the Federal Government.

The body of Jean de la Salle, who discovered Lake Superior and first navigated the Mississippi River, along with the bodies of other early French settlers, has been removed from the crypt of Notre Dame Cathedral at Montreal to a new vault in St. Sulpice Church.

A recommendation has been made to the Ottawa Government by the Royal Commission on industrial training and technical education, that a Dominion development fund of $3,000,000 annually for ten years be provided and divided among the provinces for the promotion of higher technical education.

Great Britain.

Owing to Queen Mary's antipathy to gambling, the usual Derby sweepstakes among the members of the Royal household was not held this year.

United States.

An anti-trust clause may be included in the United States tariff bill.

Mr. Lloyd George will not attend the Welsh celebrations in Pittsburgh, Pa., this autumn.

A Joplin negro, serving two years in the penitentiary at Jefferson City, stole the governor's clothes and escaped during the night.

A second schooner, the Alaska, has been purchased for the Stefansson arctic expedition, Capt. Bartlett not deeming the Karluf fit for the trip.

Jack Johnson, negro heavyweight champion, was sentenced to a year and one day in the State penitentiary at Joliet and fined $1,000 for violation of the Mann "White Slave" act.

General.

The French Chamber of Deputies proposes to protect working women about to become mothers from dismissal by their employers.

In the disorder that marked the resignation of the Cabinet of Hungary, the former Premier was struck three times by a sabre in the hands of Captain Gerce, the commander of the guard.

FARM WOODLOTS.

Rapid Increase in Value Through Timber Scarcity.

With the increasing inaccessibility of the forests and the consequent high price of wood, the small wooded areas common on the farms of eastern Canada are also increasing in economic value. They frequently occupy soils unfitted for agriculture, and with a little care can be made to furnish the farmer with a continuous revenue in fuel, fence-posts, rails, poles and structural timber.

Unfortunately these woodlots are frequently allowed to deteriorate through carelessness or lack of knowledge on the part of the farmer. He takes great care to farm his agricultural lands to the best advantage, but often fails to realize that by farming his wood-lot with the same care, he could get the same increase in productiveness. Cattle and weeds are not permitted in a wheat-field, yet in the wood-lot the cattle range at will, and instead of removing the weed-trees the farmer allows these to increase in number, removing only the trees best suited to his purpose.

To save the farmer from himself, the Dominion Government has appointed a technical forester, with headquarters at the Forestry Branch, Ottawa, whose principal duty is to answer all inquiries and give free advice on these matters. If necessary, arrangements can be made for a personal inspection of wooland properties by this expert. No conditions are imposed on the owner of the woodland, it being assumed that he who is anxious for advice will accept it when given. The expert looks to the soil and to the local market, shows how to improve the character of the crop and its rate of growth by proper thinnings, and, if desired, gives advice regarding tree-planting, hardwood-coppicing, felling methods and the most profitable sizes to be grown.

Further information on this subject can be obtained by writing to the Forestry Branch, Ottawa.

BENGALESE ARRESTED.

Incriminating Documents Found by the Police.

A despatch from Calcutta says: The seditious plot which was recently discovered at Paris proves to have been more serious than at first supposed. Forty-four prominent Bengalese have been arrested. Much ammunition and important documents were found in a search by the police. The latter indicated that there was a plot for the Schemesedues, Gurkha, Mahratta and Punjab troops to promote a wholesale massacre of Europeans.

What He Objects To.

"Pride goes before a fall."

"Yes, I know, and I don't mind that so much, but I can't stand the pride that hangs right on after four or five tumbles."

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NEWS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are "Making Good."

April building permits for Calgary were $1,560,420.

If present plans materialize, Calgary will have a Lutheran college.

Regina will have a battery of five motor fire rigs for use in the Central fire hall of that city.

In the month of April, 89 loads of decomposed fruit was disposed of at the Calgary incinerator.

For selling cocaine on the street of Edmonton, Barney Diamond was fined $150 or four months in jail.

Work has been commenced on the erection of two new public schools in Regina which will cost $350,000.

Winnipeg Y. M. C. A. added 1,000 members to its rolls by a great rally on the last day of a membership campaign.

Magistrate Sanders, of Calgary, said employment agencies in that city are carrying on the daylight robbery of workingmen.

Calgary ratepayers carried five money by-laws providing for the expenditure of $676,000 on municipal improvements.

Grading on the C. P. R. track west of Snowflake, Man., is proceeding apace, over one and a half miles being now completed.

Four hundred and seventy-three permits were issued by the building inspector in Edmonton during April, aggregating $2,080,380.

Wilkie, Sask., has now a splendid water supply, recent tests showing that there is a flow sufficient to supply a city of 50,000 people.

The R. N. W. M. P. detachment, which has been stationed at Windthorst, Sask., for the past three years, has been removed to Kipling, Sask.

Thieves entered a Medicine Hat jewelry store and stole $5,000 worth of diamonds while a band was giving a concert in front of the place.

By the end of July, construction work on the C. N. R. will be completed to the summit of Tete Juan Cache, 350 miles west of Edmonton.

Medicine Hat will spend nearly a million dollars in municipal improvements this year, but will not build a municipal street car system at present.

Farmers in the Crystal City, Man., district are already marketing their fat stock, a recent sale of 29 head belonging to William Gardner, netting over $2,000.

At the Melfort sub-land office since January 1, 1913, to May 1, there have been 101 homestead entries. This number is a considerable decrease on that for the same period last year.

The new town hall at Entwhistle, Alta., on the G. T. P., west of Edmonton, will be built of native sandstone from the Pembina quarries, which have been opened on the Macleod river nearby.

The proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, Regina, was fined $20 and costs for employing a boy under 14. This was the first prosecution that ever took place in that city under the Child Labor Act.

A big real estate deal was put through at Edmonton, when W. J. Magrath paid J. A. Powell $200,000 for 236 acres of land situated four miles from that city. The property will be sub-divided soon.

The entire police force of Lethbridge, Alta., paid a hurry-up visit to the scene of a supposed bomb outrage there. It was found that a Russian who was monkeying with a railway torpedo had blown three of his fingers off.

Charged with land titles forgery in Edmonton district, R. D. Isaacs was arrested in New York and will be brought to Canada for trial as soon as extradition proceedings can be arranged. Thousands of dollars are involved in his operations.

Saskatoon will soon have two new big industries. One of them is a $200,000 farm implement factory, at the head of which is Crookston, Minn., capital, and the other a $100,000 flour mill, with a capacity of 600 barrels per day. J. F. Diefenbach, of Red Wing, Minn., will be the proprietor.

MARY'S HAIR PUT UP.

English Princess Given Suite in Buckingham Palace.

Being now in her seventeenth year, Princess Mary has put up her hair, though not quite in the orthodox sense. It is made into a plait and tied up with a large bow of black ribbon on her neck. And very charming she looks, the new style giving her the first suggestion of the young lady to be, writes a London correspondent.

According to all accounts Princess Mary was very excited over the fresh arrangement of her beautiful tresses, for putting up the hair is a great event in a girl's life. It is nearly as important as putting on her first trailing dress or receiving her first love letter.

Of all the royal family none takes a more hearty interest in airships and air heroes than Princess Mary, whose great ambition, it appears, is to fly. She made a tour of her own of the airsheds at Aldershot and was fascinated by all she saw.

Princess Mary has her own suite of rooms now at Buckingham Palace. They are those which formerly were occupied by her aunt, Princess Victoria, and have a charming view up Constitution Hill. They have been considerably altered for her, made all pink and rosy with white walls and woodwork. There is a schoolroom where she pursues her studies and does her reading, and a delightful room it is, with its chintz covered chairs and bookcases filled with volumes all bound in rose leather with the princess' own book plate within.

Ruskin is one of the authors the queen approves for her daughter's perusal, and every one of his works finds a place on those shelves. Princess Mary is as fond of her camera as the rest of the family, and she does not shirk developing her pictures herself. In fact, she regards it as the best part of the fun.

The Prince of Wales, if custom and etiquete allowed him, would reside with the king and queen until he marries. He is reputed to be very shy on the subject of matrimony. Indeed, it is said of him that the less he has to do with ladies the better he is pleased. He will talk eloquently about war, about aeroplaning or sport of any kind, but the moment the fair sex is mentioned he is boyishly reticent. There is one exception, however. The tactics of the suffragettes are said to cause a merry twinkle in his eye.

The prince is to pass another year at Oxford and not go to Trinity College, Cambridge, as had originally been contemplated by the king. The heir apparent, who has been enjoying the best of health since his return from Germany, will remain at Magdalen until the end of the summer term of 1914. As soon as he leaves Oxford preparations will be made for his proposed visit to Canada, but how far it will be possible for him to visit other parts of the British empire remains to be seen.

Not So Clever.

Hewitt—Gruett doesn't know enough to go in when it rains.

Jewett—Well, he's all right in a dry season.

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