

TWO BARGAINS.

C. P. R. and G. T. P. Railway Contracts Compared.

LATTER MUCH THE BETTER FOR THE COUNTRY.

Enormous Concessions Tory Government Made to C. P. R.

Two bargains have been made for the construction of transcontinental railways. The Conservative party is responsible for one and the Liberal party is making itself responsible for the other. How do they compare? The Canadian Pacific Railway was not so extensive a project as the Grand Trunk Pacific. In the former case the government only stipulated for a railway from Lake Nipissing to the Pacific coast, 2,542 miles; in the latter the bargain calls for some 3,240 miles of railway.

In money or money's worth there was granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway by the government of Canada at least \$135,000,000, as follows:—

Completed railway lines.....	\$ 35,000,000
Cash.....	25,000,000
Lands.....	75,000,000

Total.....\$135,000,000

The estimated value of the lands is put at a very low figure namely \$3 an acre. The average proceeds of the first four million acres sold was \$236 an acre. Since that the average has kept steadily increasing. In 1890 the average was \$3.76; in 1891 \$4.05. It is no stretch of probabilities to believe that much of the remaining lands will sell at from \$7 to \$10 an acre. It will be conceded, therefore, that a valuation of \$75,000,000 errs on the moderate side. In addition to these princely gifts, the following important provisions were yielded by the Government:—(1) Exemption from taxation; (2) the right of importing rails, equipment, and supplies free of duty; (3) practical non-control over the freight or passenger rates; (4) protection from competition in the west by the prohibition of the construction of lines to the United States border. To secure an abrogation of the latter clause the Government has again to put its hand in the treasury to the extent of \$15,000,000. That may fairly be added to the sum stated above, making a total of \$150,000,000 granted to this railway. In addition to this, the government frequently came to the company's aid in financing the project by extending the invaluable advantage of the credit of the Dominion in raising money at low rates of interest. After the last dollar of these magnificent gifts had been conferred not one particle of ownership or control remained in the people, who had actually granted it more in money or money's worth than the whole cost of construction. Even the control over rates, which is a species of public ownership, was not preserved in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The G. T. P. Bargain.

How does this compare with the bargain now before parliament?

Completed railways.....	none
Lands.....	none
Remitted interest (about).....	\$15,000,000

Its property will be subject to taxation; its rates will be absolutely controlled by Parliament; it will have no monopoly; and at the end of 50 years the people of Canada will have the right to do what they please with the portion of the road from Winnipeg to Moncton—either to continue the lease to the Grand Trunk Pacific or to take it over and operate it as a public property. Fifty years may seem a long time. How long is it in the life of a nation? The child born today will be still a hale man when he will have the opportunity, if he is so disposed, of voting in favor of government operation. In the meantime, during the years' when consummate business ability will be indispensable, the country will have had the

advantage of the supreme talents for organization and combination of men of the stamp of W. C. Van Horne or C. M. Hays—the Bonapartes of the railway world.

There is no intention to leave out of view the enormous benefit that accrues to the project through its practically obtaining the borrowing powers and credit of the government. That is, however, another branch of the case and can best be argued separately. The opposition, it is true, calculate the sum which we have placed at \$15,000,000 at a much greater figure, but they calculate it with pessimism supplying a large factor in their arithmetic. They throw every possible chance into the scale against us. Because at the moment money is dear, the calculations of the opposition are that it will be dear during the whole period of the construction of the railway. That is surely looking at the dark side of the shield. They anticipate that we will have to pay interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent. for our money, although we have not paid more than three for many years. We borrowed \$2,000,000 in 1897 at two and one-half per cent., the securities fetching 91, the actual rate of interest being 2.86. Will such conditions not return again during the next four or five years? If they do the sum in the above table would have to be reduced. If they remained in the existing condition, although they are worse than they have been in years, it would have to be increased, but not beyond our ability to meet it, and certainly not beyond the point where it would still show a bargain many times better than that with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

And who of all men in the House has been chosen to prove that the bargain under discussion is a bad one? Mr. Osler the member for West Toronto, a director of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and, indeed, a member of the Executive Committee. If the gentleman, or even his party, had had even a rudimentary sense of humor we would probably have been spared this grotesque sight. If the Grand Trunk Pacific bargain is a bad one, what about that with the Canadian Pacific Railway? It must have been ten times worse. Is the Conservative party willing to admit that the legislation on which the party has prided itself for years was of this sort? We have contended, and still contend, that the C. P. R. bargain was an extravagant and improvident one. The single provision which virtually prevents the regulation of rates is enough to condemn it. But there is such an immense interval between it and the Grand Trunk Pacific bargain that there is absolutely no comparison between the two, and there would be no comparison if a Canadian Pacific railway director did not invite it. Mr. Osler can scarcely hope that the people will lose sight of the fact that his company can hardly be expected to welcome a rival in the field, and a rival, too, that will have many advantages in carrying through traffic even from the first, and his opposition to the bargain and his support of the alternative plan, which promises to be so profitable to his company, will be naturally set down to self-interest rather than public spirit.

BOY WORTH DOUBLE A GIRL.

In Dollars and Cents—That is New Jersey Judge's Decision.

Newark, May 14.—The legal value of a boy and a girl was decided by Judge Adams, in the Circuit Court here, today, when he refused to alter a verdict for \$6,000 returned by a jury in favor of Evan H. Eastwood, father of Evan F. J. Eastwood, who was killed in the Clifton Avenue grade crossing accident on Feb. 19, 1903.

Judge Adams also reduced to \$3,000 the five-thousand dollar verdict awarded Henry Werpupp, whose daughter was killed in the same accident. Judge Adams based this decision upon the theory that a girl's value from a wage-earning standpoint is about half that of a young man.

A FAMILY NECESSITY

Is a remedy capable of affording immediate relief to the hundred and one ailments that constantly arise. It may be a cold, perhaps toothache, neuralgia, pain in the back,—use Nerviline, it's more penetrating, pain subduing and powerful than any other liniment. Nerviline is at least five times stronger than ordinary remedies and it's worth in any household can't be over-estimated. For man or beast Nerviline is a panacea for all pain and costs only 25c. per bottle. Buy Nerviline today.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Profitable Egg Production—Pullets for Winter Laying—The Fresh Egg Trade—Exporting Eggs.

For all farmers a most profitable branch of the poultry business is the production of eggs in winter, says Mr. F. C. Hara, chief of the poultry division, Ottawa. Every winter there is a great demand for new laid eggs; the supply is always limited, and high prices are paid. In the large cities strictly fresh eggs sold readily during the past winter at from forty to sixty cents a dozen. Some farmers are so situated that they can maintain a city trade in fresh eggs throughout the year. A premium of several cents a dozen can usually be obtained for new-laid eggs shipped weekly to the city merchant.

Market Requirements.

There is a growing preference up the home markets for brown shelled eggs. The shells of the eggs should be wiped clean if necessary, and the eggs graded in size. For shipment to the merchant they should be packed in cases holding 12 dozens or 30 dozens each. Eggs to be palatable should be eaten in a strictly fresh condition; therefore they should reach the consumer without unnecessary delay. This requires (1) that the eggs be collected regularly every day and stored in a cool room temperature 40 to 50 deg. F., until a sufficient number are on hand to deliver to a dealer; (2) that the dealer forward the eggs to the merchant at least once a week, and (3) that the merchant protect the eggs from deterioration while in his possession.

Pullets for Winter Laying.

As a general rule pullets hatched during May or early June will prove most profitable for winter laying. Farmers who expect to make a specialty of high-priced new-laid eggs next winter should at the present time be hatching out a good number of chicks from which to select suitable pullets. The cockerels should be sold in the early fall. Unless they are housed in the fall and require little attention or extra feed, the most profitable age for marketing is four months. After that age the cost of feed per pound of gain in live weight rapidly increases.

The pullets should be comfortably and permanently housed in the fall; transferring mature pullets to a strange pen defers egg-production. Early winter laying demands liberal feeding, which included in addition to the grain, waste meat or animal food, and vegetable food. From two flocks of Barred Plymouth Rock pullets that were liberally fed from birth for early maturity at the Bondville, Quebec, Illustration Station eggs were gathered daily after the pullets were four months and one week old. Experiments at the Utah Experiment Station showed that the profit from young hens or pullets was about five times greater than that from hens three to four years old. Not only did the old hens lay considerably fewer eggs, but the eggs were worth less per dozen. This is accounted for by the fact that the pullets laid a larger proportion of their eggs in winter, when the price was good.

Breeding for Winter Layers.

When the pullets are forced for winter egg production, there should be kept in addition another breeding pen of selected fowls from which to rear the chicks. A hen or pullet that commences to lay in the spring will at that time produce stronger-germed eggs for hatching than will another that has had her vitality impaired by winter laying.

The farmer should select from the flock of pullets ten or twelve of the best winter layers, placing a regular leg band or a piece of wire around the leg of each. The next winter these pullets, (then yearling hens) should be separated from the laying hens and kept in good health and medium flesh but not fed for winter laying. In February or March they should be mated with a suitable cockerel, and their rations increased so as to bring them into laying at the time when their eggs are required for hatching. Such a process of selection would soon produce a particularly fine strain of winter layers.

Exporting Eggs.

The export trade carries off the surplus eggs produced during the summer months when prices are low, but has little or no effect on the price of new-laid eggs in winter. Efforts to increase our export trade in eggs need not, therefore, alarm consumers in cities or towns. Eggs that are placed in cold storage from April till July are shipped to Great Britain for the

September and October trade; those that go into cold storage in the fall are exported during the winter months. All these are sold in Britain as "Canadian fresh eggs."

CATARH, PNEUMONIA, CONSUMPTION.

Death's fateful trinity they are often called. Catarrh is the first stage, pneumonia often follows, and consumption finally exacts the full penalty. This can all be averted by using healing, balsamic Catarrhazone, an antiseptic that penetrates the remotest air cells of the lungs. Catarrhazone reaches the entire mucous surface of the throat and breathing apparatus; it carries health wherever it goes, brings instant relief and is absolutely certain to cure. Don't delay, get Catarrhazone today. It means health, certain cure. Two months' treatment \$1.00, trial size 25c. Catarrhazone is guaranteed.

MURDERED HIS BROTHER.

Awful Crime Laid at the Door of G. F. Marret.

Canmore, Alta., May 13.—One of the most cold-blooded murders that has ever occurred in Alberta has just come to light here. G. Francois Marret, a Frenchman, went to his brother's ranch near here, on Wednesday, and it is believed, murdered his brother John. The murder was committed with an axe, while John was asleep, and his brains were scattered all over the bed. From evidence secured by the police it appears that Francois, after killing his brother, threw the body out of the window, and then carried it to a nearby creek, where he threw it in three feet of water, with the face downwards. He then returned to the house and turned the mattress upside down. The body of the murdered man was found in the creek by the physician, Richardson who immediately started officers on the track. The alleged murderer was found in a town hotel, and is now locked up in the barracks.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life will make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant drains which are often consequent on marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness. As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Half a million women and more have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

'Tis better to have loved and known than never to have known at all.

MANY SUDDEN DEATHS

Are traced to a heart that was neglected. If your heart is weak or beats too rapidly you need Ferrozone to strengthen the heart's muscles, regulate its action and stop smothering spasms. Ferrozone always cures weak heart and restores this organ to a strong healthy state. The best heart medicine in the world is Ferrozone which beats any substitute. Widely used by doctors and sold at 50c. per box by all druggists.

RUSSIAN TRIBUTE TO JAPANESE.

Gen. Mishchenko Lauds Their Gallantry and Endurance.

Paris May 12.—A telegram from St. Petersburg contains the following extract from a private letter sent three weeks ago by Gen. Mishchenko to a friend:

"I have inspected my troops quite recently. They are magnificent and only ask to be led to battle. I believe we have nothing to fear on that side, and if it please God we shall fight gloriously like true Cossacks."

But I am conscious that the difficulty of our task is very great, for the enemy with whom we have to deal are among those who should be respected, if not feared, owing to their gallantry and their contempt for sufferings and danger. These little Japs are real soldiers.

SANE WOMAN TO MADHOUSE.

Nurse Made Mistake in Papers and Went for Detective's Wife.

Mount Vernon, May 12.—Mrs. George D. Atwell, wife of Detective Atwell of the Mount Vernon Police Department, is ill at her home in South Fourth Avenue tonight as the result of a severe shock caused by a nurse from the Hudson River State Hospital for the insane mistaking her for a lunatic and attempting to drag her off to the asylum.

Mrs. Atwell contended with the nurse for half an hour, and with the combined efforts of John Dillon and Mrs. Milen, a neighbor, succeeded in convincing the nurse that it was a case of mistaken identity.

Sergt. Clarke yesterday found Mary Hartless, a demented colored woman, wandering around Mount Vernon. Dr. George C. Weiss and Dr. Philip Van Patten declared her a lunatic, and the State Hospital was asked to send a nurse to take her to the asylum. Late this afternoon the nurse in Mount Vernon, and on receiving the commitment papers went to the residence of Detective Atwell. She asked for Mrs. Atwell, and said to her:

"Hurry up and dress yourself. You have got to go with me to the hospital."

"To the hospital?" Mrs. Atwell said in astonishment. "This is a mistake, I am not crazy."

"Never mind; you must hurry up and go with me. I must catch the train for Poughkeepsie," was the response.

Mrs. Atwell protested, and Mr. Dillon, a boarder, came in just then and insisted that there had been a mistake, but the nurse declared that she had a commitment for Mrs. Atwell. Mr. Dillon telephoned to Detective Atwell, who was in District Attorney Young's office at White Plains, and he broke all records in driving to Mount Vernon.

Before he arrived, however, the nurse had re-examined the commitment papers and found that George Atwell was the complainant, that the name of the lunatic was not Mrs. Atwell, but Mrs. Hartless. The nurse made a hasty departure, and now the detective says that he intends to sue the Poughkeepsie Asylum for damages.

OLD FOLKS CAN'T STAND

Harsh, purging medicine, but invariably find Dr. Hamilton's Pill of Mandrake and Butternut the mildest cure for constipation and sick headache. No gripping pains, sure cure, price 25c. Use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

Nothing is so sweet to a man as a woman's submission—except her resistance.



Mrs. Fairbanks tells how neglect of warning symptoms will soon prostrate a woman. She thinks woman's safeguard is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and neglect are the cause of untold female suffering, not only with the laws of health but with the chance of a cure. I did not heed the warnings of headaches, organic pains, and general weariness, until I was well nigh prostrated. I knew I had to do something. Happily I did the right thing. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound faithfully, according to directions, and was rewarded in a few weeks to find that my aches and pains disappeared, and I again felt the glow of health through my body. Since I have been well I have been more careful, I have also advised a number of my sick friends to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and they have never had reason to be sorry. Yours very truly, MRS. MAY FAIRBANKS, 216 South 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn." (Mrs. Fairbanks is one of the most successful and highest salaried travelling saleswomen in the West.)—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.