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SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY, 2, 1911 NUMBER 567

THE U.S. FARMER ITS CHIEF ENEMY

CHIEF OPPOSITION TO RECIPROCITY IN STATES COMES FROM COUNTRY.

Toronto, Jan. 30—A special to the Star from Washington today says: "The early introduction of the reciprocity agreement into the House of Representatives in the form of a bill is regarded here generally as a small score for its friends. Those who oppose it most strongly are known to be counting a good deal on delay to assist in its defeat. Its introduction therefore, shows that its friends are wide awake and determined not to lose a moment more than can be avoided.

Town Versus Country.

"The fight in the House is going to narrow itself down to the town versus the country. The United States farmer, who has been highly protected for years, and who has been making money hand over fist, is going to receive very little sympathy from the town dweller, who has been paying top notch prices for the things which the farmer raises.

The Senate Hostile.

In the Senate the fate of the bill looks black, but it is too early yet to be sure of what will happen. One hears both opinions expressed freely, one man maintaining that the measure will never go through, another that the biggest opposition is now being expressed and will peter out.

If the Ways and Means committee does not decide to give exhaustive hearings, the bill should be reported by the beginning or middle of next week.

Taft at Ohio Banquet.

Washington, Jan. 30—The last pubpublic utterances of President McKinley in favor of reciprocity made the day before he was assassinated were recalled tonight by President Taft at an address at the Ohio Society's anniversary banquet in commemoration of the McKinley birthday. Many men associated with President McKinley in public office and prominent politicians were present.

President Taft eulogized the martyred president and paid a high tribute to his attitude on the commercial expansion of the country with particular reference to the declarations in favor of reciprocity generally made by McKinley at Buffalo.

"The broadening effect of the national responsibility that McKinley had to carry," said President Taft, "shows itself in no respect more conspicuously than in this change of view on his part in respect of a policy of which he had always been the chief exponent. May we not hope that the change that he advocated may soon find expression in our national policy toward our good neighbor on the north, who has come half way to meet us. May the fragrance of his beloved memory lead those upon whom is the responsibility and incline their minds and hearts to this end.

Fitting Close to Controversy.

"The Canadian agreement, if confirmed by legislative action, will be a fitting close to a century's controversy and permanently establish good feeling and commercial union between kindred peoples. We shall find a rapidly increasing market for our numerous products among our neighbors. We shall deepen and widen the sources of our food supply in territory close at hand.

"Our kinship, our common sympathies, our similar moral and social ideas furnish the strongest reason for supporting this agreement.

"Canada is our neighbor for three thousand miles. We have not always acted towards her in a manner most conciliatory or with due regard to her sensibilities. She has become a great country—indeed, a nation. She causes us to use no forts or battleships. She does not attack us and never will. She tends the brotherly hand of friendship and proposes closer relations with mutual benefits. Ought we to decline? The last words of McKinley urge acceptance. I am proud as a son of Ohio to bring forward for approval and effective action a measure carrying the policy which he proclaimed and made his own at the acme of his great career."

The Campaign of 1896.

President Taft in reviewing the political career of McKinley spoke of the campaign of 1896 as one in which the "fair name and credit of the nation were at stake." He declared that McKinley became in it the representative of "many Democrats who did not agree with him on the tariff but who listened long and closely to see if he was sound on the currency question."

The President dwelt upon the peculiar responsibilities and circumstances brought forth during the McKinley administration by the war with Spain, the acquisition of the Philippines and Porto Rico and commented on the bitter attacks on the McKinley policies which followed these events.

Of McKinley's commercial policy, President Taft spoke at some length.

"He, (McKinley) felt the expansion of this country into a great world power," said the President, "he saw the future growth of its commerce with other nations. He come to know that the high protective policy was too provincial and that it was time to moderate it, a Chinese wall and entire exclusiveness did not commend themselves to him in the then state of the country and the development of its industries. He had mellowed in his views on this subject. He continued to believe in protection to prevent our industries from being destroyed by competition under conditions abroad that were impossible here but he proposed to mitigate the exclusiveness of a protective tariff by reciprocity treaties that should reduce rates where the reductions would do no substantial injury to any class of our producers or manufacturers and would secure more favorable markets for our own goods.

His Words at Buffalo.

"Accordingly, after his second election, at Buffalo, facing an immense audience and looking over toward our sister country on the north, he spoke the words showing that he thought the time had come for greater liberality in our dealings with other countries and for mutual benefits in reductions of tariffs. I use his language, uttered on the day before he fell by the hands of an assassin: By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in the fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our labor and industries.

Reciprocity Natural Outgrowth.

"Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions and thereby make a greater demand for home labor. The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times, measures of retaliation are not. If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should not they be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad."

"Thus did McKinley in last public utterance declare for reciprocity."

LUMBER PRODUCTION IN CANADA INCREASES

Ontario Last Year Produced Two-Fifths of the Lumber in Canada—Spruce is the Leading Species—Total Production in Year Valued at Sixty-Two Million Dollars.

Ottawa, Jan. 30—A total increase in production of lumber in Canada of 13.9 per cent for the year 1909 over the previous one is shown by statistics just issued by the forestry department. Among other interesting facts brought to light in the report are that Ontario alone produces two-fifths of Canadian lumber, that spruce is the leading Canadian species; that only six per cent of the wood produced in Canada is hardwood and that the production of square timber for export has declined to such an extent that only one-twelfth as much is produced as formerly.

The total production was 3,814,942,000 board measure, and its total value $62,819,477. Large as this may appear, it is a little less than one-ninth of the lumber cut in the United States for 1908 and a little less than that cut in Washington state in 1907.

Of the whole amount, Ontario alone produced two-fifths, an increase of 17.3 per cent. In spite of this fact, however, the average of the lumber in Ontario was $19.80 per thousand, whereas in Nova Scotia it was only $11.96.

SERGEANT NICHOLS IN WINNIPEG

Brought Macoun Party From Wagner Inlet.

Winnipeg, Jan. 29—Sergeant Nichols, who brought the Macoun party from Wagner Inlet, is in Winnipeg tonight after reporting at Regina. Tomorrow morning he leaves for Fort Churchill with mails and orders for the detachment of Mounted Police stationed there. He will endeavor to get back on this winter's snow and to accomplish this will have to travel at top speed, going and returning.

KILLED AT COAL MINE.

Differences of Opinion as to Death of Young Man at Fernie.

Fernie, B.C., Jan. 29—A young man named Robert Patterson, a driver in number two mine at Coal Creek, was killed last night. Some differences of opinion exists as to how he met his death.

One report states that he was kicked in the head by a horse, while others say he was found beneath the donkey engine with a thigh broken and other injuries upon his body. The young man's people live in the Old Country and are being communicated with regarding the disposition of his remains.

SAYS WILL LEAD TO FREE TRADE

U.S. JOURNAL HAILS AGREEMENT AS FIRST STEP TO DEMOLITION OF TARIFF WALL.

Minneapolis, Jan. 30—Regarding the proposed trade treaty between Canada and the United States the Minneapolis Journal has the following to say editorially:

"Not since the civil war has a question of more tremendous import presented itself to the American people for settlement than is now presented by the proposed reciprocity agreement. In its largest and simplest aspect, the question simply is, 'Shall we have free trade with Canada.' The agreement negotiated by Secretary Knox and Minister Fielding, will, if ratified, be the first great step towards absolute freedom of trade between these two countries, whose borders march together for three thousand miles, whose two people are one in blood, in institutions, in aspirations, in everything but the accident of political boundaries.

A Large Question.

"Evidently the Canadian reciprocity is a large question, one requiring to be treated with a large view, with careful consideration and in the most statesmanlike manner. It is not a question to be decided by the petty interests of individuals or even by the considerable interests of a section. The prosperity of the Republic its whole future for years to come, is bound up in the decision.

"We stand at the parting of the ways. One path leads to practical, if not political union with Canada, and the development of the entire North American continent as the heritage and the possession of a great and free people.

The Other Path.

The other path leads to the hardening into two distinct political entities, two hostile, or at least unsympathetic, peoples, on this continent. It leads to a closer relation between Canada and Great Britain. It means the carrying out of Joseph Chamberlain's great dream of a British imperial federation, bound together no less by trade than by sentiment, with preferential tariffs on either side, with Canada taking the place of the United States as chief purveyor of food products and manufactured articles to Great Britain.

Canada's Trade Grows.

"Today England is our best customer and Canada our third best. But our foreign trade wanes and that of Canada grows. If we push Canada into England's arms, the trade arrangements between the two will tend more and more to shut us out.

"How long will our trade with these two customers last if reciprocity fails? Our Canadian trade must drop off as the west and east channels of her commerce are scoured by use, and Canada will more and more supply English needs in our stead.

Some Objections.

"The Journal is aware that objection is made to reciprocity by those who fear that they will suffer—by the farmers of the North West and of New England. It does not believe they will suffer, but rather that in the general prosperity that will ensue, they will emerge the gainer.

"These are questions to be taken up in due course. Just now, what impresses the Journal is that a broad view, a patriotic view, a statesmanlike view is necessary."

Endorse Reciprocity.

Boston, Jan. 30—Representative Cushing of Boston, offered a resolution in the House today endorsing the reciprocity plan and the bill introduced by Representative McCall in Congress.

KIPLING'S FATHER AGED 74, IS DEAD

Father of Noted Author, Himself Famous as a Sculptor Passes Away—Was in the Indian Civil Service in 1867—Was a Writer.

London, Jan. 30.—John Lockwood Kipling, a famous architectural sculptor and illustrator and father of Rudyard Kipling, the noted author, died at Tisbury today, aged 74.

John Lockwood Kipling was born in 1837 at Pickering, Yorkshire, and entered the Indian Civil Service in 1867. He was principal of the Mayo School of Art, and architectural sculptor in the Bombay School of Art between 1865 and 1875. In the latter year he was appointed curator of the Central Museum in Lahore, a post which he held until 1898, and headmaster of the Lahore School of Industrial Art. He wrote a collection of Hindu and Mahammedan folktales, entitled "Beast and the Man in India," and illustrated his son, Rudyard Kipling's, first and second jungle books and Kim.

VANCOUVER ADDS TERRITORY.

Annexes District Which Will Increase Population To 155,000.

Vancouver, Jan. 29—By a vote of fifteen to one, the city on Saturday favored a plebiscite on the union of the large district of South Vancouver with the city. This is the third municipality to favor annexation within six months, giving the city a population of 155,000. In the case of South Vancouver, however, the necessary enabling legislation will not likely be passed by the legislature in time for the Federal census.

TRIBUTE TO SPEECH OF DUKE OF CONNAUGHT

London, Jan. 30—The Graphic says that a patriotic spirit and lofty statesmanship with an intelligent grasp of the intricate colonial problems constitute the speech of the Duke of Connaught at the Guildhall and is an auspicious prelude to his Canadian mission. The Dominion is fortunate in securing such a viceroy not merely because he is a royal prince but because he is a statesman with sound imperial views.

PHYSICIANS EXAMINED TRAVERS AS TO SANITY

According to the Convicted Bank Manager Two Government Officials Went to Jail, Asked all Sorts of Silly Questions and Examined Him.

Toronto, Jan. 29.—The resignation of W. R. Travers, the convicted bank manager, from the directorate of the Keeley mine is in the hands of the president. It has been rumored that Travers had become obstinate and refused to resign, but this is not the fact.

"I think it is an extraordinary thing that two government officials should go to the jail and examine a man for sanity after he has pleaded guilty and without his lawyer," said H. H. Dewart this morning with reference to the visit made to the jail by Dr. Bruce Smith and Dr. Clarke of the Queen Street asylum.

According to the story which Travers tells, they came out to the jail, asked all sorts of "silly questions," made him stick out his tongue, examined his feet and finally stuck a pin into him.

There have been no more warrants issued nor information laid but there is still an element of doubt as to further developments. There was a rumor that some of the shareholders would be summoned but this was declared to be nonsense by one of the lawyers concerned in the case.

On Monday morning, the trial of Col. Mure, the ex-president, and Frederick Crompton will begin. It is a certainty that Magistrate Denison will not try the case even if they should so elect for he has already refused to try others connected with it.

IN DREAD OF PLAGUE 8000 WORKMEN STRIKE

Administration of Chinese Railway Refused to Dismiss 1500 Chinese Laborers and to Pass Families of Russians to Their Own Country.

Harbin, Manchuria, Jan. 29—In dread of the plague, 8,000 Russian workmen on the Chinese railway have gone on strike because the administration refused to dismiss 1500 Chinese laborers and pass the families of Russians to their own country.

The strikers have been paid off and will with their families be evicted from their dwellings. Troops have been called out and stationed along the line to protect the Chinese.

Eight thousand Russian workmen without homes and without resources are likely to prove a source of grave danger. There has been no let-up in the plague. During the past forty-eight hours, forty deaths were reported in Harbin alone and probably there were many not reported. In the same period, 150 Chinese died in Fudidian, a suburb of the city.

TORONTO LIBEL ACTION.

Suit Begun Against Saturday Night by T. A. Slocum Co., Ltd.

Toronto, Jan. 30—Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, has launched its action for libel against "Saturday Night" at Osgoode Hall, as has Louis S. Levee.

The company asks $25,000 damages and an injunction restraining the defendant from circulating the statements made therein concerning "Psychine" and its value as a medicine.

Louis S. Levee also asks $25,000 damages and an injunction restraining the Saturday Night from a publishing statement alleging that Mr. Levee "has been, or is using his official position as a member of the board of education for the purpose of promoting or furthering the sale of shares of stock of the Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, among the teachers under the board's jurisdiction."

J. D. ROCKEFELLER, JR. TAGS.

Displayed at Dinner by Members of Young Millionaire's Bible Class.

New York, Jan. 30—All the 190 members of Rockefeller's Bible class, holding their yearly dinner at a fashionable Fifth avenue restaurant, last night, wore tags with their names scrawled upon them in the handwriting of John D. Rockefeller, jr. Mr. Rockefeller feared there might be some trouble about the various members knowing each other and it was his suggestion that the tags be displayed. The millionaire leader himself wore a tag on which was written in bold letters "Rockefeller."

CONNAUGHT TO SUCCEED GREY

APPOINTMENT OF HIS GRACE OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED IN LONDON AND OTTAWA.

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Jan. 29—It is officially announced that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Earl Grey in September as Governor General of Canada. He will hold the appointment for two years, and that period may be extended. Various reports have been current from time to time, particularly from Canada, that the Duke of Connaught would not be the next Governor-General, although on the original announcement of his appointment shortly after the death of King Edward officially it was stated that it had been the wish of the King that the Duke of Connaught, his brother, should be Governor General of Canada.

May Cause Delay.

A late despatch from London stated that the Duke would be appointed regent during the absence of King George in India for the Coronation Durbar. Such an appointment, it was believed, would serve to delay the Duke replacing Earl Grey.

View of London Times.

The Times says: "The appointment of the Duke of Connaught will meet with the warmest appreciation in both countries, and will reach the Dominion in a profoundly significant period, it gradually being recognized that the tariff arrangement is a momentous departure. He should be the last to believe that Canada's acceptance of the terms of the United States implies a weakening in allegiance. Canada is only on the threshold of national life and Britain must not relax the fibre strengthening and maintaining the imperial system. The Duke of Connaught will take a wide view."

To Strengthen Imperial Tie.

The Daily Mail asks, "Does the Duke of Connaught succeed to an empty throne and has Canada by drawing nearer to the United States set her foot on the road to separation from Great Britain?"

"Some will see this in the reciprocity agreement," it says, "and no doubt but that relations will grow until Canada and the United States will have a common market. The new agreement gives a reinforcement against which the British imports will not avail. The truth is that the Canadians are unconvinced of the need of a custom union within the empire, and the scheme of imperial preference with Canada as the corner stone is dead, but not federation."

The Mail adds that the Duke of Connaught can do much to strengthen Canada's sentiment towards the empire.

Affection Not Diminished.

The Graphic says: "In Connaught, we send one of our best in a double sense," and recalls that 41 years ago he smelt powder in the Fenian trouble in Canada. Anent the reciprocity agreement, the Graphic says that it may be safely assumed that mutual affection is not diminished by the commercial arrangement which will be the means of adding prosperity to the Dominion.

The Standard says that it is even conceivable in the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to detect royal statecraft designed to remedy mischief worked by some fiscal perversity. "It is an ideal choice anyway," it says, "and Canadians will regard the compliment paid to themselves as beyond precedent."

The Telegraph discusses the appointment, eulogizing Canada and declaring that "a fresh, bright page now opens under the new regime, and that Canada's heart will go out to the representative for the consummation of many loyal hopes."

CAN PUT FIVE MILLION TRAINED MEN IN FIELD

Says Germany in 1911 Will Have Actually Under Trms 775,000 Trained Soldiers and Sailors, and Can at Any Time Send $5,200,000 Into Action.

Berlin, Jan. 29—Calculating on the basis of the census taken on December 1, Col. Gaedka declares in the Tageblatt that Germany is able at the present moment to send the collossal total of 5,200,000 trained soldiers and sailors into action. That number includes only a portion, namely 400,0000 of the so-called "substitute reserves." Col. Gaedka estimates that Germany will have actually under arms in 1911, a total of 774,000 trained sailors and soldiers. Without calling upon the "substitute reserves," Col. Gaedka states, Germany can at any time now put 4,800,000 trained men in the field from among the 6,604,000 who have done service with the colors by land and sea during the last 25 years.

CLERK OF HOUSE QUARANTINED

Dr. Thomas H. Flint Must Remain Two Weeks in House.

Ottawa, Jan. 30—Dr. Thomas H. Flint, M.A.D., Clerk of the House of Commons, was not in his seat when the House resumed this afternoon and for a very good reason. A servant who worked at his residence has small-pox and is now a patient at the smallpox isolation hospital on Porter's Island and he will remain indoors for a fortnight at least.

ESCAPED GAS NEARLY FATAL.

Four Girls Attending Brandon College Has Narrow Escape From Death.

Brandon, Jan. 29—Four girls who attend Brandon College were nearly asphyxiated by coal gas in their home at 522 Russell street this morning. The girls were not found until in a precarious condition about ten o'clock. The house is near the hospital and a neighbor rushed there and got doctors Templeton and Carlisle. When the doctors arrived, they found two in a very serious condition, the others not so badly affected. The girls seriously affected will be three or four days recovering. In another hour all would have been past aid it is believed. The gas escaped from the furnace.

WAS AN INVASION OF PROVINCIAL RIGHTS

At Suggestion of Minister of Railways Bill to Compell Holding of Coroner's Inquests Upon All Persons Killed in Railway Accidents Withdrawn—To Ask Provinces to Introduce Legislation.

Ottawa, Jan. 31—In the railway commission this morning, E. A. Lancaster, M.P. for Lincoln, withdrew his bill to amend the railway act by providing that coroner's inquests should be held upon all persons killed by a train.

He took this action at the request of the Hon. Geo. Graham, who pointed out that the bill as it stood was an invasion of provincial rights. He promised, however, to write to the various provincial governments calling their attention to the proposal and asking them to produce legislation to bring it into effect.

Grand Trunk Bill.

The bill respecting the Grand Trunk Railway preceeded along quietly until the clause was reached which provides for the elimination of the clause in the original charter referring to a penny-a-mile rate an third class cars between Montreal and Toronto. This is the proposition which was defeated last session by the agitation of W. F. MacLean, and it looks very much as if the company will again fail to succeed.

Dr Sproule Leads Attack.

The attack upon the penny-a-mile clause was led by Dr. Sproule. The Minister of Railways said that in view of the popular view of this subject he would advise that the clause be withdrawn. If the company wanted to force the issue as to the third class fares, it could do so in a special bill, but he warned them that if the clause were retained, the whole bill would be imperilled.

Mr. Biggar, K.C., for the Grand Trunk, accepted the suggestion and the clause was dropped, whereupon the rest of the bill was reported.

BANK ASKS MORE INSPECTION.

Caisse Populaire Thinks Government Supervision Would Inspire Public Confidence.

Quebec, Jan. 30.—A delegation of the directors of the Caisse Populaire called on the Hon. Mr. Caron yesterday asking that their bank be put under Government supervision in order to inspire greater confidence by the people. The matter will be brought up in the Cabinet.

The Caisse Populaire was incorporated two years ago, and has fifty-four branches in Quebec, with deposits aggregating $1,500,000.

Nesbitt's Brother-in-Law Appears.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—Frederic Compton, brother-in-law of Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, appeared in the police court this morning charged with receiving notes of the Farmers' Bank. Magistrate Denison refused to try the case and an adjournment was made for a week. Col. Munro was represented by counsel and his case was adjourned to Wednesday.

KING'S ADVISERS BEGIN LIBEL SUIT

TO END RUMORS CIRCULATED OF ALLEGED MORGANIC AT MARRIAGE.

London, Jan. 29—The News of the World says that King George's advisers have instituted criminal libel proceedings with the object of ending the rumors which have been freely circulated for years that His Majesty, when Prince of Wales, was Morganatically married to a daughter of an admiral at Malta.

The defendant in the case is Edward Mylius, who is said to be connected with the paper, the Liberator, published in Paris, which printed the statements on which the libel charge is based. Mylius was arrested some weeks ago, committed for trial and sent to goal. Subsequently, he was bailed in the amount of $100,000.

The case will be brought up on Wednesday next before Lord Chief Justice Alverstone and a special jury. According to a statement in the Liberator, the defendant intends to plead justification and subpoena the King as a witness. The constitutional law, however, makes it impossible for His Majesty to give evidence in his own courts.

Practically all the London papers have stories on the intention of the King's advisers to carry the case to the courts on a charge of criminal libel. It is noteworthy that the Morning Post made no reference to the alleged Morganic marriage. It is understood that the proceedings in the King's libel suit are taken under a statute 600 years old.

ARCHITECTS MEET.

Annual Sessions of the Association Are Now Being Held in Calgary.

Calgary, Jan. 30—The annual convention of the Alberta Association of Architects opened in Calgary this morning at 10 o'clock. There were 40 members present including architects from Edmonton, Lethbridge and other points. The meeting was held in the Board of Trade assembly rooms and Jas. Henderson, of Edmonton, was in the chair.

Reports of the past year were read and adopted and the members appointed a committee that this afternoon took up the matter of electing officers for this year. The officers and council are: E. C. Hopkins, Edmonton, honorary president; S. M. Lang, Calgary, president; R W. Lines, Edmonton, honorary secretary; L. M. Gotch, Calgary, secretary; D. S. McElroy, Calgary, treasurer; G. M. Lang, W. S. Bates, James Henderson, L. M. Gotch and R. W. Lines, examiners; A. Pierre, J. J. O'Gara, auditors; R. W. Lines, librarian.

HUDSON BAY CO. TO BUILD.

Report in Winnipeg That Company Will Erect New Block in Calgary.

Winnipeg, Jan. 30—The Free Press tomorrow will say: "It is said that the Hudson's Bay Company have closed for a new site in Calgary on which will be erected the new stores of the company, which promises to exceed in magnitude anything in the way of departmental buildings west of Winnipeg. Land has been held at such prohibitive prices in and adjacent to the present centre that the company, it is reported, will move entirely away from their present location and acquire a site further west on Eighth avenue in the vicinity of the old registry office. The projected action of the Hudson's Bay Company means the establishment of a new mercantile centre for Calgary."

HON. FRANK OLIVER GUEST OF WESTERN STUDENTS AT QUEENS

Minister of Interior Addresses Western Association of Presbyterian University at Kingston—Dr. Dyde, President of the New Alberta Presbyterian College, Strathcona, and Principal Gordon Were Also Present.

Kingston, Jan. 30—One of the outstanding functions of the term at Queens was the recent dinner of the Western association. This organization includes some seventy members, all of whom are native born westerners, or have lived in the west for a number of years. The aim of the association is to keep the claims of the east before the population of Queens and the claims of Queens before the people of the west. And they are succeeding. The Western association is one of the most enthusiastic organizations around the university. Between sixty and seventy guests sat down to the dinner last week.

The guest of the evening was the Hon. Frank Oliver, and among others present were Principal Gordon and Dr. Dyde. Mr. Oliver's speech was of great interest. The speaker was in a reminiscent mood, and dwelt on his early experience in the west. Mr. Oliver has known the prairies since '77, and has watched their development from a wilderness to throbbing life. He has seen the Indian tepee and the Hudson's Bay fort give way to flourishing cities and the dog-trail and bridle-path superseded by the iron road. Mr. Oliver spoke warmly of the far-reaching influence of the R. N. W. M. P. and in passing paid a generous tribute to the late Judge McLeod.

Principal Gordon's speech in replying to the toast of the University, was in his usual cultured and eloquent vein. The address of Dr. Dyde was rendered of peculiar interest by his recent appointment to the principalship of the new Presbyterian college, Strathcona. Dr. Dyde leaves Queens in the spring for Alberta university at Strathcona, after many years occupation of the chair of mental philosophy. In the person of Prof. Dyde Queens is making a worthy contribution to the advancement of the west.

Queens has been made richer by two new matriculation scholarships. One is the gift of the Hon. J. R. Stratton, of the value of $100, to be held by students from the county of Peterboro. The other is presented by W. J. Bell, of Sudbury. It is of the value of $20, and is to apply to students from Sudbury.

An up-to-date feature of Queens student life is the mock parliament, the sessions of which are held usually on Saturday night. Last Saturday the house occupied itself with the speech from the throne. Much important and indeed revolutionary legislation was foreshadowed by the government. The opposition, however, showed by their keen [illegible] critcism that the proposed bills will not become law without some hot fighting.