THE MONEY HISTORY OF YEAR JUST CLOSED

It Will Go Down With 1875, 1877 and 1893 as One of the Panic Years.—Is Better Now Than at Beginning of 1907.

New York, Jan. 2.—The year 1907 has been one in which there has been making of financial history. It goes down with 1857, 1887 and 1893 as one of the panic years in American financial history, but despite the remarkable stress and strain to which the financial structure has been subjected, the year closes with conditions stronger and safer than they were when the year began. The year opened with the feeling in conservative quarters that speculations had already been carried to an unwarranted height and that prudence was imposed by conditions upon bankers and capitalists. That this feeling operated to some extent throughout the year and that there was a scarcity of capital for absorbing new securities was indicated by the diminished transactions in stocks and bonds on the New York Stock Exchange. The number of shares dealt in in 1907 fell to 195,169,192. Bond sales were $561,051,500. The number of stocks dealt in in 1906 was 288,424,234 and the bond sales for 1906 was $670,817,333. The source of the pressure upon the money marekt is indicated by the large issues of securities which took place during several years prior to the crisis. The statistics compiled by a leading financial journal in Brussels showed that the total issues throughout the world for the five years ending with 1906 was about $3,400,000,000 annually.

The Stock Market.

In the United States the issues of stocks for the first eleven months of 1907 were $757,259,500 and the bonds and notes $1,073,990,000, making up a total of $1,831,349,500. Securities of all kinds issued in the United Kingdom for five years ending with 1906 has been estimated by experts at $3,454,978,000. The extent to which capital resources have been strained was not revealed in a striking manner to the general public until the "silent panic" of March 14th, now almost overshadowed by later events, but at the time one of the most serious and remarkable breaks which the market has ever suffered. The loss of 19 points in Amalgamated Copper in a single day, and 21 points in American Smelting, 22 in Reading and 25 in Union Pacific added to several previous declines at a slower rate, wiped out margins, compelled the calling of loans and wrecked the fortunes of many speculators. It was not until mid-October that the storm broke in all its force with the collapse of the corner in United Copper; the appeal of the Morse-Heinze bank to the clearing house for help and the refusal to extend help until the old controlling interest was eliminated.

Events moved fast and furious on the heels of these revelations. The Knickerbocker Trust Company was closed October 22, after paying out $8,000,000 in cash, and runs began upon the Trust Company of America, which called for the disbursement of $34,000,000 and upon the Lincoln Trust Company which suffered an early proportionate loss of deposits. The suspension of cash payments by practically all the banks and the decision of Saturday, October 26, to issue clearing house certificates on the flag Monday marked the culminating stage of the crisis.

The Banks With the Gold.

The number of banks on November 30, 1907, allowing for mergers and liquidations, was 6,665, and their authorized capital was $910,609,775. Since the latter part of 1899 the number of national banks has increased by more than three thousand, while their capital has increased by about $303,030,000. Soon after the panic broke on November 1, 1907, the total bank circulation was $609,988,466. The measures then taken by Secretary Cortelyou to promote regulation resulted in an increase of about $75,000,000 during the next seven weeks, so that the circulation stood on December 21, 1907, at $683,795,723.

Accompanying the increase of bank note circulation in order to meet the pressure for currency was the dramatic movement of nearly $106,000,000 of gold from Europe within a period of about six weeks. This inward movement of gold was facilitated by the sharp arrest of the imports of luxuries and a combined effort by producers, railways and bankers to ship to Europe our farm produce during the autumn season.

Imports of merchandise which had been $125,806,043 in August fell to $110,270,477 in October, advanced to $204,444,860 in November. From various sources—increase in bank note circulation, $75,000,000; gold imports, $10,000,000; and public deposits, $78,000,000, a total of about $259,000,000 was added by the close of the year in the currency in circulation in the country during the summer. While much of this currency disappeared into hoards during the panic its reappearance in a time of comparative inactivity, it is feared, may be reflected by speculation in the stock market and an outward movement of gold in the spring.

One of the incidents of the period of decline in bank resources has been a fall in the market value of silver bullion. Silver has dropped down not far above the lowest point touched in its history. The price was 24 7-16 pence on December 27. The old year ends with prices of commodities and securities much lower than a year ago and with liquidation largely advanced in the banking field if not in the field of commodities. The great source of currency was absorbed early in the period of the panic is returning to the banks and the plan just taken by the secretary of the treasury to recall deposits of public money from banks will tend to check the outward movement of gold, which in some quarters is expected within the next few months.

The financial structure of the country has stood the strain with only a limited number of serious disasters and enters upon the New Year under much stronger and safer conditions than it began the old year.

TO LOOK THE FLEET OVER.

British Sloop of War is to Observe American Fleet After Long Cruise.

Victoria, Jan. 3.—H.M.S. sloop of war Shearwater, now stationed at Esquimalt, received instructions from the British admiralty to proceed to Iquique, Chile and to await further orders there. She leaves for South America on January 23 and will reach Iquique about the end of February or about the same time as the U. S. fleet is in that latitude. It is rumored here that the cause of her dispatch is to report to the British admiralty any observations she may make on the U. S. fleet, after its 10,000 miles' passage round the horn. At this time last year the Shearwater was dispatched to Galapagos Islands to look into the state of slavery in which a number of British West Indians were held. She found the blacks in chains and was told pitiful tales of their sufferings under the South American task masters. Color was lent to the narrative by the government of Galapogos, an Ecudorean general, fleeing on the approach of the British war ship. The matter was reported to the admiralty and susequently Sir Edward Grey was asked in the British House of Commons what steps would be taken to secure the release of the West Indians. The Foreign Secrtary replied that the state of bondage would be terminated and the Indians would be deported. It is understood that this has not yet been done, and it is likely that the Shearwater will pay another visit to Galapogos Islands to see if slavery conditions still exist.

COUNT A BLACKMAILER.

Demanded $80,000 From South African Mining Magnate—His Dream.

London, Jan. 3.—The trial of Count Von Veltheim, alias Frank Kurtze, charged with attempting to blackmail Solly Joel, the South African Mining magnate, was resumed in the police court today.

Kurtze declared that Joel owed him $80,000 for an expedition to the Transvaal to organize a plot against President Kruger's life. Mr. Joel testified he had never seen the prisoner xcpt whnkvmbsii never seen the prisoner except when he saw him in the dock at Johannesburg. His counsel read a lette rin court which forms the subject of one of the charges against Von Veltheim as follows: "Dare say you will have quite forgotten the writer and the unsettled account between us. I have purposely delayed the inevitable settling day till now, because I intended such to bt a worthy issue between us till it is satisfied once for all with a purely financial settlement, provided you accept my decision promptly and frankly. Let me now see if you have learned from the past or not, or again regret when it is too late. There will be no threats made nor any further notice given, only a bill will be drawn against you and presented for payment, which you can refuse to honor if you choose. In the latter case, I can only assure you, you will have a full opportunity to tell me personally your reasons why you have refused." Another letter referring to the first was also read. Counsel concluded by answering that the prisoner was the writer of the letters and said the question was whether they contained threats and menaces.

HURTING ROBLIN'S FEELINGS.

Manitoba Mennonites May Lose Government School Grant.

Winnipeg, Jan. 2.—Trouble is brewing in the Mennonite districts of the province on account of the government's compulsory policy of flying the Union Jack over all the public school houses of the province on pain of losing the government grant. These people have not been flying the flag as regularly as the new regulations demands and the government has decided to enforce the law and withhold the grants. Yesterday a large number of Mennonite citizens composed of bishops, ministers and representatives from all the different Mennonite districts waited on the government and ewere closeted with the ministers for some time.

The delegation urged that the government amend the school act at the ensuing session of the house so that the Mennonite people might be exempt from the necessity of flying the flag on the schools.

The government heard their representations and discussed the matter with them but made them no definite promise that the proposed amendment would be introduced as they had asked for it. The government, however, as usual, is giving the matter their careful consideration.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP FAILS.

Pekin, Jan. 2.—Ivan Shipoff, agent of the Russian finance ministry, has just concluded a three months' investigation of the serious probleme which confront the Chinese eastern railway, and as a result he has recommended that expenditures he reduced in every direction possible. This action is construed here as a reflection of the hopelessness of Russia's position in Manchuria. The railroad was isolated during the Russo Japanese war, and the Japanese policy since then has practically strangled it. It is believed that the deficit of the Chinese Eastern railway for 1908 will amount to $15,000,000. Traffic over the line is declining, particularly at Harbin. Another railroad item of interest is that the Japanese have forbidden China to extend the Hsin-Min-Tun railroad in the direction of Tsitsikha. This step has aroused exasperation among the Englishmen who have capital invested in the line, and it is characterized as another evidence of the monopolistic attitude of the Japanese in Manchuria.

Foresters at Daysland.

Daysland, Jan. 2.—The following ofcers were elected for the coming year by the Daysland Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters: C.R., J. H. Schade; V.C.A., F. P. Creech; chaplain, J. F. Barker; conductor, William Wendt; R.C., C. F. Hancock; F.S., W. R. Galbraith; treasurer, F. P. Creech; S.W., J. Reed; J.W., F. J. Zaczkowski; S.R., J. Bowers; J.B., K. K. Clark; guards, G. Wardstrom and J. K. Anderson.

CANADIAN BOY IS NOW TURKISH ADMIRAL

Rancy Buckman Was Brought Up on Manitoba Farm—Sought Adventure and Fortune—Found Plenty of Both.

Emerson, Man., Dec. 30.—From ploughboy to rear-admiral in the Turkish navy.

That epitomizes the romantic career of a Manitoba lad, "Rancy" Bucknam, of this village.

It is a story that appeals to the imagination of youth and adult alike, the story of action, of achievement, of good red blood and Canadian grit—the best the world offers.

"I am going away from home now to make a mark for myself in this world."

This was the statement "Rancy" Bucknam made when he was leaving his grandmother's home in Emerson, in May, 1883. He was then a boy of 17 summers.

How well he has made good that prophesy is indicated by a recent despatch from Constantinople stating that R. D. Bucknam, naval adviser to the Sultan, had been promoted to the rank of rear-admiral in the Turkish navy, with the title of Pasha.

Ransford Bucknam is a Canadian. He was born at Hall's Harbor, Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, on April 8, 1896. When he was quite young his father, who followed the sea considerably, was lost at sea and the boy was taken by his grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bucknam, who are now residents of Emerson, and who lived there for a considerable number of years. While living in Nova Scotia "Rancy" was always around the water in his leisure hours. John Bucknam was a shipbuilder and when the boy was not at school he was around the yards.

When he was about the age of ten the Bucknam family moved to a farm near Emerson, and brought their adopted boy along with them. He was then about ten years of age, and this country was not to his liking at all, and he frequently said he could not live all his days here. But while he did live in Emerson and the immediate district he was faithful to his duties both around the house and at school. He was known around the town as "the peace maker," and many a word of praise is spoken of him yet by those who have not moved away and who knew him. He was mischievous all the time, but never to excess. If a quarrel arose he was sure to act as arbitrator and settle the difference.

Started for Duluth.

When he reached the age of seventeen he decided to go out into the world for himself, and with that in view he bade his friends adieu. They were by no means anxious that he should leave, for he was the favorite. His uncle, however, gave him money enough to take him as far as Duluth and if he was not satisfied he could come back again. He left that day and has not been back since, but occasionally writes to his relatives. That was in the summer of 1883.

Duluth was his turning point. He was standing on the docks, for wherever there was water he would have to be there, when Mrs. Elliott, wife of a captain of one of the boats, saw him and at once became interested. She inquired of him and found that his heart was set on the water and her husband secured for him a position on one of the whalebacks. On these he remained for nearly three years and in the winter time studied in Chicago. While on the whalebacks he was promoted to captain and he was the first to successfully navigate a whaleback from the great lakes to the Atlantic seaboard. The name of the boat was the Joseph K. L. Colby. He remained there and became superintendent of the Atlantic coast fleet of the American Barge Company.

For about one year Mr. Bucknam lived in the States, visiting with his aunts, Mrs. Murray, in Worcester and Mrs. Dunkerton in Boston. Through Mr. Dunkerton he secured a position on a Nova Scotia ship bound for Australia. A brother of Mr. Dunkerton was living there at that time and was running a dry dock at Sydney. His experience of the sea by this time had taught him many things and he studied the ship's position day by day. One day he found that they were nearing an island and would probably be wrecked if the course was not changed.

He told the crew and by so doing incurred the ill-will of the captain, who before had been his friend. When the ship arrived at Sydney the captain went ashore immediately and left the boy behind.

He would not stay there so jumped overboard in spite of the protestations of the sailors who told him the sharks were plentiful. He reached the shore in safety.

He remained in Australia for the next three years, or at least he sailed in Australian and Chineses waters. There he secured all the knowledge he possibly could and this proved of great assistance to him shortly

Superintendent at Cramps.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company heard of his exploits and gave him the position of first officer and master of one of their large boats plying between Aspinwall and China. After being in charge of this boat for some time he was appointed superintendent of the line and also general agent of Panama. After holding that position he resgned to become superintendent of Cramp's shipbuilding yards at Philadelphia, and while there regained his health which he had lost in Panama.

When the Turkish Government ordered a large man-of-war from this company and it was completed, Mr. Bucknam was put in charge of it and sailed for Turkish waters. The boat was the largest in the navy and its name was Majeda. When he arrived there he remained for the purpose of instructing the Ottoman's naval men how to use the guns to best advantage. He was appointed a captain in the Turkish navy. He was introduced to the Sultan as "the sick man" but the Sultan was taken with him and at once offered him the vice-admiralty. Mr. Bucknam did not refuse but asked time that he might think it over. He left Turkey and sailed for America, and while in the States was married to Miss Rose Thaylor of San Francisco.

He remained in the States but a short while and then returned across the Atlantic and nothing more was heard of him for some time.

On May 14 he wrote a letter from London, England, to his grandmother in Emerson, in which he stated that it was just twenty-two years since he had left home, and he was then a captain in the Turkish navy and naval adviser to the Sultan, and was to be in London a few weeks and would then go back to Turkey. On August 20 of the same year a post card was received at Emerson which stated that he was again there for a short while. Since that time no word of his movements has been received until the above despatch was noticed in the papers and brought back memories of the Canadian who started out to make his mark.

Rear-Admiral Bucknam is a nephew of E. E. Bucknam, superintendent of the bridge and building department of the C. N. R.

UNITED STATES RECOVERING.

British Financial Papers Think Dangers Exaggerated.

London, Jan. 1.—There is considerable comment in London bullion market over the apparent cessation of the demand from the United States and Germany for Gold, and speculation as to whether this implies an improvement in the recent state of affairs though there will be $5,000,000 of gold available in the bullion market Monday which the Bank of England is expecting to secure and a generally favorable interpretation is placed on the slackened demand for the metal.

The Statist expresses the opinion that probabilities favor a very large addition to the reserves of the New York Association Banks and a return of a portion of the gold recently sent from London.

The Statist also thinks that the depression in the United States will neither be as serious and prolonged as the pessimists anticipate.

According to bankers' magazines there has not been for twenty years such a depression of stocks as during the year 1907. It gives a list of 387 stocks, representing active securities dealt in on the London stock exchange, having a nominal capital value of $17,125,000,000 on which during the year there has been a net depreciation of $1,710,000,000 oranaverage fall of nine per cent.

The decline on seventeen American securities alone, the bankers magazine preciation of $1,710,000,000 or an average per cent.

BIG INCREASE IN CUSTOMS RETURNS

1907 Shows Over Seventy per cent Increase Over 1906. The Homestead Entries.

The customs returns for the year 1907 show an immense increase in the business in Edmonton during the past year. These show a great growth in the business interests of the city and indicate very clearly the progress of the capital.

While there is a falling off in homestead entries this is mainly accounted for by the rapid settlement of the surrounding country. A gratifying feature is the largely increased number of inquiries with reference to the district.

Customs Returns.

Followinig are the customs returns for the past year and 1906:—

1906	$155,072.56
1907	265,149.31

These figures show an increase of over seventy per cent.

During December the returns totaled $15,029.18. The express parcels, during the month were 273, compared with 180 in December, 1901.

Land Registrations.

The fololwing is the record of the land registration office for the month of December, 1907:—

Homestead entries	234
Applications for patents	176
Letters received	3,313
Letters sent	3,138

These are a big increase over Dec., 1906, when the returns were as follows:—

Homestead entries	178
Applications for patents	138
Letters received	2,592
Letters sent	2,200

The following is a comparative statement for the year 1906 and 1907, showing the increases and decreases:—

	1906.	1907.
Homestead entries	5,121	3,894
Applications for patents	1,661	1,764
Letters received	30,022	34,947
Letters sent	29,232	32,901

A Tragedy of the Sea.

New York, Jan. 3.—Several men, picked up in a small boat in mid ocean after eight days' terror, almost starved and dead of thirst, arrived today in the oil tank steamer, Nathan Newton, from Middlesbrough, England, and told the story of the wreck of the barque Germanic, the drowning of the captain, who went down with the ship, and the disappearance amongst the waves of a small boat taking the other eight members of the crew. The Norwegian barque Germanic put out from Weymouth, N.S., with a cargo of pulpwood for Fleetwood on November 23. After being buffeted in the storms until she was leaking badly, the captain decided to abandon her on December 9th. A big sea tore free the small boats, and before the eyes of the men the captain went down with the ship.

Close Bars at Six O'clock.

Portage la Prairie, Dec. 30.—A petition to close the bars at 6 p.m. was circulated in the churches yesterday and was largely signed.

To Pardon Blackmailer.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 1.—There is talk of petition being circulated for presentation to the authorities for the release of John R. Labatt, recently convicted of attempted blackmail and sentenced to nine months at Central prison.

FIREMEN ATTACKED BY JAPS WERE DRUNK

One of Them Playfully Pushed the Other Against Glass Front of Japanese Store and With Breaking of Glass Irate Japs Poured Out from Surrounding Buildings.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 2—While the fight between the firemen and Japanese at two o'clock on the morning of New Year's did not reach anything like the dimensions of the September riots, the incident has renewed the bitterest feelings toward the Asiatics. After all the explanations and apologies made by both governments and the civic authorities, the citizens did not believe it possible that such attacks could be made. All three victims are still alive, though two at least ore disfigured for life. Frost, a fine looking athlete, had his nose sliced off by a sword-like knife. The others, though frightfully injured, are recovering. McDonald has been removed to his home.

Firemen Were Drunk.

The three men are all Canadians, and have been residents of the city for half their lives. They were returning from a dance to No. 1 firehall. One of the three was the worse for liquor. The others were sober. Frost jocularly pushed McDonald against the glass front of a store, which broke. It was less than two blocks from the police station, a spot not often patrolled and there was no officer within hailing distance. The proprietor of the store appeared first and the young men were trying to explain to him that it was an accident and that they would make good the damage, when suddenly from all directions armed Japanese jumped at them. It was evident they had leaped from their beds when aroused by the breaking glass, as they appeared half naked. If the proprietor ever had any notion that he would allow the men to pay for the damage and go away quietly, he did not have an opportunity to carry it into effect.

A Score Against Three.

"There were knife blades flashing everywhere in the dark," said McDonld. "It was no fault of the Japanese that we were not murdered, for they tried hard enough. They tried to kill us, for we were only three against a score, and they knew very well we were not armed. We simply fought with fists, with the blood sputtering around until we were blinded. Frost was first knocked to the ground, and it was while helpless that the Japanese carved his face. It was a wonder they did not cut off his head, for they tried hard enough. I broke free from them at last and ran towards the alley which ends at the police station. There I met a sergeant and two police officers and we went back. The Japanese did not try to justify their presence or the fighting with knives, but fled like highwaymen, and, as everybody knows, men marked with bloody shirts were pulled out of bed later and arrested."

City Fears Armed Japs.

Only three Japanese are arrested so far, and held on a charge of attempted murder.

The most serious thing, in the popular view, is that the Japanese section is practically armed against the whites, and two thousand men live there together, ready to murder anyone who makes the slightest disturbance. The flagrant feature is the men were all wearing uniforms with firemen's caps, and for all the assailants knew they were attacking policemen. It is being forced home to the city that the Japanese are simply barbarians enough to murder on the slightest provocation. There is danger of another outburst soon.

Labor Men Will Arm Themselves.

Vancouver, B.C., Jan. 3.—The Trades and Labor Council last night held a hot discussion on the Japanese question. There was a big attendance of laboring men. It was proposed that if there is no legal machinery to have the police go through all the houses in Japan town in search for knives and revolvers, and thoroughly disarm the Japanese, then the laboring men should arm themselves with revolvers in case of emergency.

The situation is serious to laboring men, and the declaration is made that the mayor and civic authorities are "chattering in their teeth," and fearful to act lest they should offend the Japanese government or consul.

"I for one will arm myself," said R. P. Pettipiece, and another said: "I am ready to join a force any day."

Jap Town Armed Arsenal.

Declarations were made that Powell street is an armed arsenal, and that the Japanese are ready to fight with knives or guns at the slightest provocation or excuse. No resolutions were passed on this subject, but in the way of resolutions the meeting did pay marked attention to Magistrate Williams, whose alleged pro-Japanese decisions since the Japanese riots in September were severely criticized. It is alleged that the magistrate, police and city council are all afraid to act against the Japanese. A committee of three was appointed to investigate the conduct of the magistrate, and to demand his dismissal if the charges are found to be true. The fourth Japanese was arrested last night on a charge of attempted murder on New Year's morning. Fireman Frost had his nose cut off in the fight but will recover. All the victims are now doing well. Little evidence against the arrested Japanese has been secured except when arrested they had on blood-covered clothing.

Italy More Peaceful.

Rome, Jan. 2.—The unexpected resignation of the minister of war, General Vigano, who is replaced by a civilian, is looked upon as the result of the peace conference at the Hague. To the policy approved of there is attributed the refusal of the parliament to vote an appropriation of $40,000,000 for the army. It is argued that a civilian minister would be satisfied with a diminished policy of expenditure, whch practcally amounts to a reducton in the armaments.

TORONTO'S PARKS SCANDAL.

Parks Commissioner Chambers Gave Away Valuable Plants.

Toronto, Jan. 2—At the parks commission enquiry, presided over by Judge Winchester, William Jordan, English gardener, said he worked for two years in Commissioner John Chambers' department. Valuable flowers and plants, he alleged, were given to persons elected by people to look after civic business. Civic employees had been sent to improve private grounds, he declared, and mentioned specific instances, with one of which the name of R. J. Fleming, now manager of street railway, was connected. He admitted in participating in this work himself, stating as an excuse it had to be done or else he would be forced to leave the department. He swore Hubbard and McBride had received from the commissioners. Whole rose trees had been sent to McBride's place. Jordan also gave instances of work paid for, that was never done. Another important witness was Thomas Lightfoot, fruit merchant, who said Chambers had been selling him vegetables for five or six years. These were alleged to be grown on civic property.

THE FAMOUS DRUCE CASE.

Public Interest Fizzles as Result of Opening of Grave.

London, Jan. 1.—Public interest in the Druce case fizzled out with the finding that bones and not lead occupied the Druce grave at the Highgate cemetery, and it seems likely that the entire litigation against the heirs of the Duke of Portland will collapse. Geo. Hollamby Druce, chief contestant, is much cast down over the outcome of the grave opening, although he says he has not yet given up hope. He thinks there is yet doubt as to whether the bones found were those of T. G. Druce, the Baker street bazaar merchant. A conference of the counsel for the contestants was held today, and it was decided to postpone the final decision until another conference, which is to be held January 4, on what course will be taken in the famous gamble for the dukedom.

Will Prohibit Jap Emigration.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 2—A cable received from Ambassador O.Brien, in Tokio, says the mikado is to issue an edict prohibiting the emigration of his subjects to the United States and Hawaii, with some excepted classes, few in number, and inspection of these to be rigorous, to meet the requirements of this country and Japan herself, as understood by O'Brien.

Negro Sentenced to Five Years.

Woodstock, Ont., Jan. 2—Alexander Green, colored, was today sentenced by Judge Finkle to five years in Kingston. He was found guilty of robbery at the C. P. R. station here, Oct. 9. The supposition is that he stood guard while Jackson (now doing nine years on another charge) and another man conducted the affair.

Two Killed in Collision.

St. Thomas, Jan. 2.—A head-on collision between two freights on Wabash occurred at four o'clock near Tilsonburg. John Walker, engineer, was killed. McCraig, brakeman, of Windsor, had both his legs taken off and has since died.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or a surb-agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, tion will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution for cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Application for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favour of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Duties.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80 acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term vicinity in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, or his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined

Quartz.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 12 per cent. on the sale.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

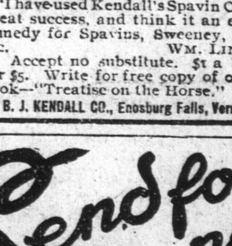
An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for



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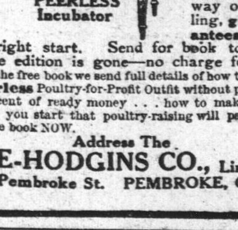

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