Wednesday, February 16, 1910.

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JUDICIAL SALE

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to order of the Honorable the Chief tice dated the 29th day of Novem, A.D. 1909 and made in the matter the Estate of Richard Spence, deased,

There will be offered for sale at office of Messrs. Allan, Gordon Bryant, Barristers, Scarth Street, gina, in the Province of Saskatchen, at three (3) o'clock in the afnoon on Saturday the 19th day of bruary ,A.D., 1910, the following ds, namely:

The Northeast quarter of Section enty (20) in Township Sixteen 6) and Range Nineteen (19) West the Second Meridian in the Provce of Saskatchewan.

Terms—Twenty-five per cent. of the rchase money to be paid at the e of the sale, and the balance up delivery of transfer duly confirm, and subject to further conditions ll particulars of which may be ob ined from the undersigned.

MESSRS. ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT,
licitors for the Administrator,
-46 Regina, Sask.

JUDICIAL SALE

THE SUPREME COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN.

Judicial District of Regina.

etween: James M. Wessel, Liquidator of the Tudge Port Packing Company, Limited, Plaintiff, and William J. Tudge, Florent G. Arnold, Bank of Montreal, and George Tomlinson, Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of the Honorble Mr. Justice Johnstone herein ated the 28th day of December, A.D. 909, there will be offered for sale y Public Auction on Tuesday, the 5th day of March, 1910, at the office the Sheriff of the Judicial District Regina, at Regina, in the Province Saskatchewan, at the hour of twelve clock, noon, standard time, Lots Sixeen (16) to Twenty-five (25) inclusive, in Block Number Fifteen (15), nd the whole of Block Number Twenty-eight (28) according to a plan of he Eastern Annex to the City of Reina of record in the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District as Number F-1625.

The vendor is informed that there s a valuable Pork Packing Plant on he said lands.

Terms: Twenty-five per cent. cash t the time of sale and the balance pon delivery of transfer duly confirmed within two months of sale subject o any further particulars approved f herein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WOOD & McCAUSLAND,
Solicitors for the defendant, Florent G. Arnold, Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1910.
45-49.

SASKATCHEWAN FARMERS MEET AT PRINCE ALBERT

(Continued from page 2.)

you put it in the hands of the men who have money interested in its manipulation."

One of the millers in Ontario had informed him that in the larger elevators it was impossible to manipulate as he had stated. If the Association persisted in their demand, that demand would be acceded to. "I don't suppose they were to do it because monied men always have influence with governments and those of us who have nothing much more than muscle and a determination to use it, are patted on the back and called the time-honored backbone of the country. At the same time it is in the sense that perhaps after all we shall strike a blow against them that makes the politicians of either side anxious to do things we want them to do."

Mr. Langley then proposed an amendment to his original motion to include the west in the system of acquired elevators. "If" he said, "we are to gain a victory, it must be for the whole Dominion and not for a cetain section." Victory was already in sight and it must be for the good of the whole country.

The resolution was then put as amended and carried with enthusiasm. The resolution is printed elsewhere in this issue.

Hudson Bay Railway

"Whereas recent newspaper reports say that the Dominion Government intends to commence immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Railway;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we heartily concur with the intentions of the Government, and we would further urge them to own and operate the aid railway with all terminals and other necessary facilities."

This resolution was discussed by J. A. Murray, who took but a few minutes in explaining it.

He stated that Prince Albert was, practically speaking, the starting point of civilization in Western Canada and that it was first started by the Hudson Bay Company. It was a fact that the north country was in need of a railway and that the new road would do a great deal in opening it up. Grain could be laid down at Fort Churchill, cheaper than it can be laid down at the head of the Great Lakes. "The cost of the line he said, "was stated by the minister of railways, would be in the neighborhood of $27,783,000. He showed that in the three years the money saved a sufficient amount to build the entire road.

A. Knox, the seconder of the resolution, dealt briefly urging that the road be built as soon as possible. He claimed that the price of grain had been increased ten cents a bushel since the organization of the association and that the benefit they would receive when the Hudson Bay road was completed would equal the results received through organization. The resolution was passed.

Railway Development

The resolution, introduced by Mr. Langley, referring to railway development was thoroughly and clearly explained.

He stated why he introduced the resolution and showed why the convention should watch the action of the government in the matter.

"We do not of course, meet here to please or offend the goverpment," he said. "We have met to look after our own business. You are all aware the government had adopted the policy of giving assistance to the railway companies in the form of guaranteeing their bonds and so enabling them to get cheap money on the market. Railway companies have a peculiar knack of building their lines where we do not want them and refuse to go where we do want them. Today we have three great transcontinental railways and there has naturally arisen some form of competition between them. Directly a government and a railway company get together the government finds itself entangled to a certain extent and is in danger of becoming the tool of the company. That is what I have observed and I do not want to see the government of this province (whether called by one name or another) in this unfortunate position. Then there is the influence of the man living in the town. The farmer lives on the land and directly a town gets a railway they want another." The motion was seconded by Thomas Conlan, of Moose Jaw and passed.

Consolidated Schools

That this convention place itself on record as being in favor of consolidated schools wherever same can be established, was proposed by Mr. W. Noble. He spoke strongly in favor of consolidated schools holding out as his strong point the danger from the western climate in which the children of the west live.

W. D. Moore stated that he wished the motion referred back to the resolution committee.—Carried.

Price of Machinery

"Whereas Canadian machinery can be purchased from ten per cent. to thirty per cent. less in Great Britain than in the Canadian West;

"And whereas we believe such conditions are caused by the high protective tariff existing at the present time;

"Therefore, be it resolved that immediate steps be taken regarding the said tariff, so that the home purchaser may at least be able to purchase as cheaply as the outside world."

J. A. Murray spoke in favor of the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Drewry, president of the Dominion Grange, in speaking on the question, said that the question of tariff on machinery is a question which is still bothering the people of the East. He stated that combines had greatly affected the price on machinery, there being upwards of fifty combines in Ontario. He advised that the convention strongly oppose combines, claiming that combines were the cause in the decrease of agricultural population in the east. The average decrease is six thousand a year. He advised that the government accept the United States offer on free trade of implements. He held that our farmers were in need of cheaper implements.

Mr. Fream, of Alberta, spoke in reference to combines advising that they be opposed and a strong motion for reciprocity of free goods be trought in. The words, "that the government be asked to accept reciprocal free trade with the United States," were added to the motion which was carried unanimously.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The afternoon meeting consisted practically of discussions of minor subjects. The election of officers was taken up first, the results of which are printed elsewhere in this issue.

Among the matters of most importance taken up was that submitted by Daniel McCuaig, of Manitoba. He dealt with the formation of a Canadian council of agriculture and advocated the joining together of all agricultural societies throughout the Dominion. Last year the matter had been discussed at Toronto and the object of organizing farm population of the Dominion for the study of social and economic problems was discussed.

The objects dealt with the prosperity of the people.

The resolution was seconded by E. C. Drewry who expressed his pleasure on having the matter submitted as it was really in this connection that he was attending the convention.

"Each association should confine its efforts to questions within its scope," said Mr. Dewry, "and if he was permitted to offer criticism of the work being done by the convention before him he would say that they seemed to be speading themselves on resolutions that did not affect the interests of the farmers."

This was, to his way of thinking, a great mistake. They must conserve their efforts to those objects of real interest to the large body of men they represented or else their work would receive no success.

Mr. Dewry then took up the subject of combines, explaining in detail the methods adopted by them. The question of trusts was one that should be taken up by someone and the proposed council was the body to take action. Referring more particularly to the Saskatchewan Association he thought they paid too much attention to purely local matters. Important as the elevator question was for instance, the combine problem, probably hit them far harder financially. While they were facing important grain questions, he would like to see them immediately take up the subject of combines as in any event they would at some time o rother have to go into it deeply. The existence of combines was a very real and dangerous one.

This fact was well known to legislatures of both political shades yet not a word was being said or any investigation ordered. To show the position in which the combines had recently placed themselves, the speaker then quoted the cement merger which had formed last year. At that time cement could be purchased at a dollar a barrel in Toronto. Since the formation of the merger two dollars per barrel and stock was being floated in England with promise attached of thirteen per cent. dividend. The combines operating under the tariff were taking enormous sums of one hundred and eighty-one million dollars a year out of the pockets of the public by their methods.

Motion was then put to the convention and enthusiastically carried.

Internal Elevators

This resolution was looked forward to as one of the big topics before the convention but less than five minutes was all that was required to dispose of it. The resolution is printed elsewhere and asks for the endorsing of the action of the executive re provincial ownership of elevators. Secretary Green submitted his report in connection with his conference with the provincial government on the matter. He stated that he told the government what the association really wanted and that he approached the legislature regardless of any party division.

Wm. Noble spoke and favored the resolution. It was immediately put and enthusiastically carried.

At this juncture, President Hopkins took the opportunity of thanking the convention for making him honorary president for life. He introduced the new president, Mr. Gates, who was received with cheers and the singing of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow." Three cheers for Hopkins was also given.

Banks and Loans

The resolution referring to banks and loans was among the important matters before the convention. Fred. Kirkham, an old banker, proposed the resolution, strongly opposing the treatment of the banks to the farmers. He objected to the withdrawing of money circulation and the creation of a tringency and claimed that the money of the country was under the head of certain financial combines. "The banks," he said, "in most cases the cause of hard times in a country, and if we don't want hard times you have to do something or stand the abuse of the banks in withdrawing the circulation. If the country is to be developed we must have more money and at reasonable rates."

Four and three per cent. was suggested as a fair rate by men in the audience.

"Three per cent. is a reasonable rate," said the speaker, "but five per cent. and over is usury. But, the banks never lend less than eight and nine per cent. and on up to forty per cent. Are you prepared to stand for this. It's not the pound of Shylock's flesh they get; it's the whole d—— carcass. Cheers.

Banking is, or ought to be, a public money market. But the money men rule the world."

"For what purpose were the banks established?" asked a voice. "Was it for the good of the banks or the public?"

Another claimed that if a man can give good security, the banks should be forced to carry him over till the next crop. Applause.

Others claimed it the duty of the government to issue all paper money and hold that when that system was established, we would get money at fair rates.

J. E. Paynter stated that a former editor of the Commercial, told him that fifteen per cent. of the net earnings of the farmer was lost on account of the juggling in the banking sytem. "It's up to us to bring up a resolution to give people liberty from this gruelling load of fifteen per cent. corehives to get the death grip on the people, and the only remedy is to have the government issue all paper money he concluded.

Secretary Green exhibited a carton, Bengough's view of the situation. It showed the state of the poor man and the capitalist.

Mr. Drury thought that the movement at the present time, would be unsuccessful, but said, "by all means pass your resolutions and forward it to Hon. Mr. Fielding."

J. E. Evans rejoiced in the fact that the Home Bank was not in the combine.

The resolution was read and an amendment as follows moved:

"Whereas the decennial revision of the Bank Act takes place during the present session of the Dominion parliament;

"Be it resolved, that this convention authorize its executive to investigate the system of chartered banks in Canada and urge upon the proper authorities the necessary amendments. Carried unanimously.

THURSDAY EVENING

The delegates assembled in the church at seven o'clock and for one hour enjoyed a recital given by Mr. Hutt. Following this, the Hon. W. R. Motherwell addressed the meeting, his speech dealing with the elevator question. He expressed pleasure on being present at the convention and at the request of a number of delegates he gave a short history of the work of the association since its organization. The speaker dealt with the growth of the association and the difficult matter it had at times to deal with.

Speaking of internal elevators, Mr. Motherwell said it was an acute problem.

"After orgaization of interprovincial convention, it was decided to submit this question to the three premiers of the provinces with the belief that the working co-jointly, better results would be obtained," said Mr. Motherwell. "In 1908, they met in Regina and took up the question. A mistaken impression had gone abroad that the three premiers had side-stepped the question." The speaker did not believe this, and claimed that whatever took place at that conference the premiers had good ground for supposing the farmers wanted a monopoly of the grain trade at that time. There was undoubtedly a misunderstanding. He quoted newspaper reports of the time showing there was misunderstanding. That however, has now been cleared up. Last fall as soon as it was known that it was the desire of the association to deal direct with their own government, the premier communicated with Roblin to that effect and intimated that in view of that request the old method of dealing with it might be banished. Mr. Green had presented the case for the association before the Agrcultural Committee of the Legislature, who finally brought in afterwards a report.

"It had been said that the government was side-tracking the question. It is true that they were adopting the old fashioned method of doing things—looking at the whole evidence before giving judgment, going into finest details befoe expending huge amounts of money and carefully weighing all facts before reorganizing a scheme that had done its duty well in the past," said Mr. Motherwell. "It was perhaps rather prosaic but it was, he thought, the only proper business way of doing it. There were other methods of dealing with the question and so long is they got desired results it did not perhaps matter which was taken advantage of. Speaking for himself, he was a farmer and in thorough sympathy with them.

"What was the government going to do?" he asked. "I would say ight here, I do not know. The only reason a commission was to be appointed was for that very purpose—to find out what steps the government should take. That is was necessary for a commission of this sort to be appointed I refer to the results obtained from the commission of telephone and municipal law. The municipal law in the province was the best in the Dominion and that in itself was reasonable evidence that the the government was sincere in appointing a commission to take up the elevator question."

The speaker then went on to deal with future prospects of association and submitted suggestions for the better carrying out of the convention programme. Work of the association should be of an educational characetr. As had been said by a previous speaker, some things crept into their programme that were outside of their scope. He asked for a saner view to be taken of their work. Their aim was in connection with grain and they should deal with no other matters.

President Gates Speaks

F. M. Gates, the newly elected president, followed with a very appropriate speech on the same topic. He was pleased to know, he said, that the government was not going back on its promises but expressed regret that Mr. Motherwell was not more definite as to the time when action would be taken. He believed that the government would carry out its pledges eventually. "But," he said, "six weeks have elapsed since the pledge was made and we are still looking for definite statement as to appointment of commission. It has been delayed too long now and I hope the government will make announcement soon as a means of handling the 1910 crop must be arranged.

Replying, Mr. Motherwell said he thought he had left the impression that they were doing their best. The house had not prorroged one week before Premier Scott was getting into touch with men to get a commission stated to work. In order to act within time suggested by the presiment, they would not only have to call special session of the legislature but also a special meeting of the convention because he anticipated that before anything was done in the way of enactment, it would be submitted to the association in convention. If they wished him to make specific statement as to when a commission would sit, it was impossible. No time would be lost. That much he could assure them. The commission would be appointed without delay consistent with getting the best men in the Dominion. The government had no desire to delay this matter or to deal with it in anything but fair and proper manner and were as anxious as they to deal with it finally and thoroughly.

Several other delegates spoke on the matter but the speech of George Langley, M. L. A., was regarded as the most satisfactory, he being strictly frank and to the point.

Mr. Langley said: "There is no doubt that you are wisely discussing this matter as it is by far the most important that has come up for discussion at this convention. It is right too, that we should let the Minister of Agriculture know exactly where we stand and that we stand as we stood last year. It is evident that Mr. Motherwell's speech was a disappointment—not so much as in what he said, but in what he did not say." (cheers).

"The inquiry into this matter must be of a most searching character and this problem must not be played fast and loose with. Premier Scott had pledged himself to deal with it but nothing has been done. He knew what was wanted. We want to cut the middlemen clean out of the West and want this question settled at once. I think we have given Mr. Motherwell a lesson and I hope that he will take it to himself and also home to his colleagues."

FRIDAY MORNING

The first question taken up at this morning's sitting of the Grain Growers convention was the choice of a meeting place for next year's assemblage. A motion was made that Moose Jaw be selected and Mr. Dorrell of that city, submitted its claims in addition to reading a telegram from the city council. A second motion was made proposing Regina and Alderman D. S. McCannell took the platform in support thereof. He came, he said, at the request of the mayor and city council to extend an invitation to them to hold their deliberations next year at the capital city. He was glad to be present for this special purpose as Regina recognized the importance of organization of this nature and magnitude. So far as accommodation was concerned, he was prepared to say that the city would be pleased to entertain the organization even if their numbers increased to a thousand or more and on behalf of Regina he would extend a cordial invitations for the association to meet there next year, and future meetings if it was decided by them to hold their conventions in one fixed spot. Upon the matter going to a vote, it resulted in favor of Regina by ten to one against Moose Jaw.

Hon. Motherwell then took the platform and explained that his attention had been drawn after last night's adjournment to a remark which he had iadvertently let slip in saying that any agreement or conclusion that was arrived at by the commission in connection with the elevator question should be referred to the convention. He had neglected to add or the executive committee. The question had been asked as to what course the government would persue with regard to the selection of the commission. This body would consist of three farmers, two appointed by the Grain Growers' association and one other from outside of the association; an elevator expert, whose advice the commission should have in regard to operation and so forth, and an economic expert. During the course of the addresses of the previous evening, something had been said that the associatio ncould choose its own representatives. If it was the desire of the convention to start the ball rolling to show the government that they could make their own selection, let them agree at once on their two commissioners.

The following resolution was then moved by E. Paynter and G. Ross:

"Whereas, farmers of Saskatchewan were led to believe through the announcement of the Legislative Committee that steps would be taken to handle the crop of 1910, and whereas a quarter of the time has elapsed without apparent progress being made, therefore, be it resolved that we express our keen regret that the government is not in a position to announce appointment of promised comcimmion; and further, that the executive be requested to nominate three men as members of the committion."

George Langley, M.L.A., in speaking on the resolution, said that he opposed the last portion of the resolution, although taking the stand that action should immediately begin. His closing remarks were:

"If we allow victory to escape us ow, you can face your friends in the country; I don't want to face mine."

It was then announced by Secretary Green that he had received a letter from Premier Scott to the effect that three members of the commission would be approved of or selected by the Grain Growers' Association. A delegate asked that the letter be read to the convention. Green stated that the letter was sent to the executive and had not yet been dealt with by them. A second delegate asked if other communications were in his hands between the government and the association and on receiving affirmative reply, moved that all such correspondence be laid upon te htable. Green explained that the correspondence was not in the hall, but if it was the desire of the convention to have it brought, he would send for it. A third delegate moved that the business of the convention be suspended for five minutes in order to permit this being done. For some few minutes motions were flying around the chairman until as he candidly confessed, "things got mixed some." Finally, business was permitted to proceed on the understanding that the correspondence be produced. The original motion as above quoted was carrieu on being put.

R. McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, gave an interesting report of his recent visit to Ottawa on the question of terminal and internal elevators. These were matters, he said, that had for the past eight or ten years been strongly urged by farmers and he was glad to say they were making good progress. He dealt in detail with the question from all points of view, showing there was a tendency to discuss the matter more from the point of view of producer than other. So far as Manitoba was concerned on internal elevators, he had little doubt but what the bill now before that legislature would go through and that by next year, they would have a system of government owned elevators. From his observation, that province needed this less than any other on account of the large amount of grain shipped through loading platform and close proximity to the Great Lakes. The people, however, wanted it, and their government was committed to it. Dealing with the work of the association, he said its business was not to make or mar governments, but to consider economic questions, find out what they wanted and then get the government to see things from their point of view.

The balance of the morning session was taken up by balloting and nomination of district epresentatives.

A resolution was introduced at the opening of the afternoon session dealing with organization. It was stated that as the convention was becoming somewhat unwieldy, the provinces should be divided into three districts, and that conventions be held in these districts, delegates being chosen to represent them at the annual convention. This matter was, however, held over without discussion until next year.

T. A. Crearar, president of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, gave an interesting address, dealing with the work of his company. In connection with the rapid growth of grain associations throughout the country, the speaker said that a few years ago people would have laughed had they bee told the associations would reach a membership as at present. He would predict that within three years, instead of there being, say, a total membership of the combined associations of 20,000, it would reach the total of 125,000.

A letter from E. A. Partridge, who has always been a warm friend of the association, was read by Secretary Green. In the course of his communication, Mr. Partridge recommended that they follow the action of the Manitoba executive regarding government owned elevators, a sthey had gone into the matter more deeply.

Directors Elected

F. Dorrell presented the results of the ballots for directors at large and distract directors. The election results are as follows:

Directors at large—George Langley, M.L.A., Maymont; F. C. Tate, M.L.A., Regina; E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; A. G. Hawkes, Broadview; W. Noble, Oxbow; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw.

District directors—No. 1, James Robinson, Wapella; No. 2, J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; No. 4, Charles Dunning, Beaverdale; No. 5, John Evans, Nutana; No. 6, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; No. 7, T. Cochrane, Melfort; No. 8, A. Knox, Prince Albert.

The following resolution were passed, without discussions:

Cash grain tickets—"That clause No. 54, sub-section No. 40, Manitoba Grain Act be amended by entending time for surrendering cash tickets from twenty-four hours to six days." Proposer, A. G. Hawkes, seconded by George Langley.

Demurrage—"Whereas, at the present time the demurrage law only acts in favor of transportation companies; therefore, be it resolved, that legislation be enacted enforcing reciprocal demurrage. And further, that all freight shall move at a certain rate per twenty-four hours until its destination is reached." Proposer, F. Shepherd, seconder, Walter Simpson.

Levi Thompson, Wolseley, submitted the report of the auditors of the secretary-treasurer's books, which stated that the same were found to be correct. The report was adopted, and Mr. Thompson moved that an official auditor be appointed, which motion was carried.

Defective Cattle Guard

A great deal of interest centred around a resolution dealing with cattle guards, which was in the following terms: "Whereas the railway companies are guilty of gross negligence in not providing proper cattle guards at the various points where their roads cross public highways and whereas the railway companies show no disposition to compensate the owners of stock that get on their tracks where there are no cattle guards and are killed or injured, therefore be it resolved that this association urge the executive to make a test of one of the many cases that have come to their notice and if the present law dealing with the matter does not properly protect the public interest, that they take the necessary steps towards securing the necessary amendment of the Railway Act."

The mover, S. Armstrong, stated that he understood the Railway Commission had passed an order providing for the fencing and putting in all necessary and proper cattle guards The question was a proper one, as most of them knew. It was a matter that he would invite discussion on, so as to obtain the feeling of those present. Some discussion arose in connection with the law at the present time, which lays the onus of proof on the farmers. This was thought to be a hardship, and it was suggested that the step taken by Alberta be followed by Saskatchewan, that of getting the provincial government to make a test case, and if the law is not fair and just, to have it changed.

Dealing with this phase of the subject, George Langley said he did not think they would get any further ahead if they undertook a test case. It would be fought by lawyers on both sides, and the liability or nonliability of a railway company would be decided in that manner. In his own mind there was no doubt but what the law was bad in this respect. The remedy was to have the law changed so as to deal with the matter in a just manner to all. After further discussion, the resolution was referred to the National Council of Agriculture to be dealt with.

This resolution practically closed the business end of the convention.

Votes of thanks were passed to the mayor, city council, retiring president, executive and press.

Successful Teachers

The following students, having completed the course at the Provincial Normal School, Regina, and passed the prescribed examination, have been granted interim certificates:

First Class—J. T. M. Anderson, D. Creswell, C. W. James, M. Mawson, W. J. O'Dair, M. E. Staples, J. Sweeney, E. Topliffe.

Second Class—A. G. Beaman, M. F. Beatty, A. D. Boal, M. S. A. Cameron, Nellie Casey, Annie Clarkson, Anetta Cox, W. W. Craig, I. A. Ford, M. Galbraith, P. J. Gillen, L. E. Hawkins, S. M. Johnston, M. E. Kidd, E. MacDougall, M. McLaren, J. O'Gorman, E. G. Rennick, L. E. Sellars, Lily Willoughby.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

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Asst. General Passenger Agent,
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MILLIONAIRES OF WINNIPEG

Nineteen Men Said to Be in That Class — Men of All Classes Included in List.

The Winnipeg Telegram has just made a careful investigation and has come to the conclusion that there are nineteen millionaires in that city. The list, which contains some names that will cause surprise to most outsiders, is as follows, being alphabetically arranged:

J. A. M. Aikins, K.C.
W. F. Alloway.
J. H. Ashdown.
N. Bawlfe.
Edward Brown.
D. C. Cameron.
D. S. Currie.
E. L. Drewry.
C. Enderton.
Rev. C. W. Gordon.
E. F. Hutchings.
W. C. Leistikow.
J. D. McArthur.
Rod. McKenzie.
Sir Daniel McMillan.
A. M. McNichol.
Alex. Macdonald.
A. M. Nanton.
Capt. W. Robinson.

Mr. Aikins, in addition to being a very successful lawyer, has made extensive real estate investments.

Mr. Alloway is the head of the firm of Alloway and Champion, the leading private bankers of Winnipeg for thirty years past. Much of his money has been made in his regular business, supplemented by real estate investments.

Mr. Ashdown started a tinshop in Winnipeg in 1869 which has grown into a great hardware business.

Mr. Bawlfe is the pioneer grain dealer of Western Canada.

Mr. Brown recently moved in from Portage la Prairie, where he had large general stores. He has been an extensive investor in farm lands.

Mr. Cameron is the leading lumberman of Western Canada.

Mr. Currie started as a Mounted Policeman, later entering the employ of the C.P.R. supply department, and finishing up as comptroller of the City of Winnipeg. He has been a large investor in city real estate

Mr. Drewry established the first brewery in Winnipeg.

Mr. Enderton, since coming from Indiana in the early eighties, has devoted himself almost exclusively to the real estate business.

"It is not often," says the Telegram, "that a man of letters reaches the millionarie class, but the west has the distinction of having an author who, if he is not a millionaire, is said to be very near the magic mark. He is Rev. C. W. Gordon (Ralph Connor), whose books have had such a wonderful sale in Canada, United States and Great Britain. Mr. Gordon, also is said to have been very successful in his real estate investments in Winnipeg."

Mr. Hutchings is head of the Great West Saddlery Co.

Mr. Mackenzie is the son of William Mackenzie of the C.N.R., and a very acute business man himself.

Sir Daniel McMillan got his start as a successful mill-owner.

Mr. McNichol was a successful life insurance agent, who invested heavily in Winnipeg real estate when it was at its lowest ebb.

Mr. Macdonald is the head of the A. Macdonald Co., wholesale grocers, having branches throughout the West, one of the most important being that at Edmonton. "Largely as he was an investor in real estate in the early eighties of last century," says the Telegram, "the bulk of his wealth is almost entirely due to the legitimate profits of essentially commercial enterprise. Coming to Canada as a young man he entered upon his commercial career in the County of Huron, Ontario, but in the middle seventies came to Winnipeg. After acquiring a knowledge of the local situation he entered into business as a general merchant and by 1880 was recognized as one of the leading wholesale merchants in provisions and a prominent contractor of such supplies to the Indian and Northwest Mounted Police departments of the Dominion government in Western Canada. Through this connection and his knowledge of Western Canadian conditions, he became interested in mercantile establishments in the growing towns of the west. Quietly but at t hmesame113 mmtug 123456 1131 at the same time aggressively he obtained a large business connection not only in Winnipeg but throughout the great northwest and laid the foundations of his fortune. With the growth of the country his wealth increased until he is now easily a millionaire."

Mr. Nanton is a member of the financial fir mof Osler, Hammond and Nanton.

Capt. Robinson found the basis of his fortune in the fisheries of Lake Winnipeg.

Drummond Was Wealthy

Montreal, Que., Feb. 7—The estate of the late Sir George Drummond, president of the Bank of Montreal, will be divided equally among his three sons, Messrs. Huntley, Guy and Arthur, and Lady Drummond. The Sherbrooke street residence is placed at the disposal of the widow. The estate is estimated at $6,000,000, and instructions are left to the family regarding some charitable bequests, but at the wish of Sir George these will not be made public.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.