SENATE WAS THE TOPIC DISCUSSED

LANCASTER INTRODUCES MOTION IN OTTAWA HOUSE CALLING FOR ITS ABOLITION.

Ottawa, Jan. 30—Private members' day brought out a set debate on a motion of Mr. Lancaster to abolish the Upper House but the measure did not receive much support, members of both sides of the House expressing themselves in favor of nothing more than drastic reform. No vote was taken on the motion which was declared "lost on division."

During the earlier part of the session, a large number of questions were answered and Mr. Fielding was criticized for having allowed the Washington authorities to announce the result of the tariff negotiations before they were given out at Ottawa. Mr. Fielding said it could not be otherwise, because of the Canadian constitutional practice of first informing the House of such matters.

A bill to incorporate the Security Trust Company of Regina was under discussion for some time, the house showing an inclination in view of the recent happenings in banking circles to tighten up on legislation in respect to these companies. An amendment by Mr. Foster that the first directors should be bona fide and not dummies was accepted.

The Duty on Paper.

At the opening of the House, W. F. MacLean asked if the reported interpretation of the agreement between the Canadian and the United States commissioners that paper would be on the free list was correct.

Hon. W. S. Fielding replied that they would have to leave their American friends to make their own interpretation of the duty, but on the Canadian side of the line, they held that until the United States admitted paper free from all parts of the Dominion, it could not come into Canada free.

Wm. Thoburn, North Lanark, read from the Almonte Gazette, an Ottawa despatch which said that an order had been issued by the department of Public Works to have the Union Jack fly over public buildings all over the country.

Mr. Pugsley said that no general order had been given on the matter.

Knowles Denies Report.

W. E. Knowles, Moose Jaw, on a question of privilege referred to statements in several newspapers that for four sessions he had had on the order paper a resolution calling for a reduction of the duty on agricultural implements and had never moved this resolution. It lay there simply to block a discussion of the question of lowering of the tariff. Mr. Knowles said that even the Toronto Globe had taken this view of it. He denied, however, that this was a fact. The resolution had only been on the order paper for two sessions. During the session before last it was not called, whereas last session he had had the full intention of bringing it before the House and he had had repeated inquiries from the opposition side of the House as to his intentions but thinking that there was still another private members' day, he had given way to Gerald V. White, of North Renfrew, who wanted to bring another question before the House. Afterwards he discovered that there was no other private members' day. He had not used it as a means for blocking discussion.

Mr. White corroborated Mr. Knowles' statement.

Farmers' Bank Again.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster asked whether the minister or any official of the finance department had received any communication before issuing a certificate to the Farmers' Bank giving warning or suggestion an enquiry as to the standing of the promoters of the bank or the manner in which its deposits with the Government was secured.

Mr. Fielding replied that the Government did not receive in any form information which would afford ground for the refusal of a certificate. At one stage of the proceedings, some shareholders through their solicitors asked to have the proceedings delayed until they could be heard, but this was afterwards withdrawn. After the certificate had been issued, a communication from the Canadian Bankers' Association bearing the same date as the issue of the certificate reached the department saying that there was some question as to the regularity of subscriptions. The procedure in the issuing of the certificate was precisely the same as in other cases.

The bill to incorpate the Security Trust Company of Regina was up in committee and some of the clauses were held over for further consideration.

The Senate Discussed.

A. E. Lancaster in moving a resolution called for the abolition of the Senate said that he would not concede that as we have had a second chamber in Canada since Confederation we should continue to have one. There is no weight or argument, he said, in the mere fact that the Upper House is an institution forty years old. Had the fathers of Confederation realized the progress Canada was destined to make in the next four decades, they would not have decided on a second chamber. They thought it would be a safeguard against the passage of ill-advised legislation and provided it as a "cooling" place for dangerous enactments.

Mr. Lancaster went on to say that the people who claim that there is as much necessity for a second chamber as for the British House of Lords do not know what they are talking about. The House of Lords is a bulwark between the Commons and the King who might be forced to abdicate by a persistent Commons. The Senate is supposed to exist to correct bad laws passed by the Commons and to protect minorities. As all Canadian legislation has to be passed upon by the home government, the necessary protection could be given by that body. Besides the members of the Commons being members of an elective chamber are more directly responsible and are more likely to protect their interests than the appointed members of the Senate.

Mr. Lancaster then proceeded to argue that the Senate fails in its duty to protect minorities. He instanced his bill to protect level crossings. After four years' discussion the Commons from Sir Wilfrid Laurier down to the most recently elected back-bencher adopted it unanimously. Although the bill was in the interest of municipalities who might rightly be classed as minorities, the Senate twice rejected the measure and finally passed it in a modified form. In this instance, thirty Senators had defied the will of 221 members of the Commons and the sixteen Senators who supported the bill in the Upper House.

Opposed Resolution.

Alex McCall, Norfolk, opposed the resolution but thought the Senate should be reformed. His strongest objection was life appointment, while it was also unfortunate to see such an overwhelming majority with one political party. He advocated a six year term.

Geo. E. McCraney, Saskatoon, declared in favor of the Senate reform rather than abolition, but felt that the term should be longer than six years.

Sir Wilfrid's Defence.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in taking up the defence of the Senate, pointed out that this was the third session in which Mr. Lancaster had introduced that resolution and while he had no doubt that he was sincere, he hoped that next year he would present some plan of reform that would be acceptable to the House.

"Is it advisable or not?" Sir Wilfrid asked, "that the whole legislative power of this country should be reposed in one chamber. If Mr. Lancaster were in England, would he not advocate the abolition of the Lords?"

"I would not," replied Mr. Lancaster, "because they have no other cooling place, but we have the imperial parliament."

Sir Wilfrid contended that the remedy of disallowance which Mr. Lancaster proposed would be far worse than no check at all on legislation. It certainly would not improve the relations between Canada and the Mother Country.

"Would my honored friend take the stand that as a check upon the province of Ontario we ought to disallow the legislation of the province of Ontario?"

Mr. Lancaster, he added, he thought would be the first to object for the same reason. The prime minister contended that the will of the people of Canada as expressed in the House of Commons should not be substituted for the will of the imperial parliament. He thought that a reformed Senate partly nominative and partly appointative would suit better.

Dr. Sproule Agrees.

Dr. Sproule was very much of the Premier's opinion, and it would not be wise for Canada to try and get along without a second chamber. Of one thing Dr. Sproule was convinced, that the time has arrived when the people of Canada should apply themselves to the task of bringing about reforms in the Senate which would bring it into harmony with the present needs of constitutional government.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster quoted from Liberal newspapers to show that a demand for Senate reform was general and pointed out that there are only 20 Conservatives out of 87 members in the Upper House which was absurd. The whole difficulty was in two questions—the mode of appointment and the tenure of office. He suggested that a strong committee be appointed from both Houses to take the matter up and report to the Government on a plan of reform.

Mr. Monk in supporting the resolution said that the present constitution of the Upper House was simply a reward for party services and at present a useless appendage to the parliamentary system. The motion was lost on division.

Mr. Monk gave notice that he would move a resolution that securities of mergers should be open to investigation.

The Quebec Bridge.

In reply to a question by R. L. Borden, re the completion of the Quebec bridge, Mr. Monk Graham replied that various tenderers had named dates from June 1914 to December 1916, all contingent upon the masonry being completed by November 1911. He estimated the value of the steel used in the old bridge at $10 per ton scrap price. This would make the material worth about $113,000. The steel in the new piers is valued at $300,000.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

James Gorham, Peterboro Youth, Escapes Gallows at Eleventh Hour.

Ottawa, Jan. 30—At the eleventh hour, James Gorham, the Peterboro youth, under sentence to be hanged there tomorrow morning for the murder of his mother last summer, has escaped the gallows. This afternoon his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Gorham, while shooting at a policeman who was endeavoring to arrest him, missed his mark and killed his mother. The verdict of murder was coupled with a strong recommendation by both judge and the jury that executive clemency be granted.

PASSES LOCAL OPTION BYLAW.

Carman Council Takes Action Although Liquor Men Question Its Validity.

Carman, Man., Jan. 30—At a special meeting tonight of the Carman council, the local option bylaw had its third reading, and was finally passed by a practically unanimous vote. This action was taken in the face of a letter from the representatives of the liquor interests that its validity would again be attacked in the courts.

When her child is in danger a woman will risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or risk of life is necessary to protect a child from croup. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and all danger is avoided. For Sale by Dealers everywhere.

ELEVEN NOMINEES TO UNIVERSITY SENATE

Nominations Close Today for Ten Positions on the Senate—Mr. Justice Stuart Alone Nominated for Chancellor—Dr. Rutherford Among the Senate Nominees.

With the election of the senate of the University of Alberta, which will be completed on March 8th next, the final step in the organization of the university under the University act passed during the last session of the legislature will have been completed.

During December last the board of governors was appointed, consisting of the following:—

O. M. Biggar, Edmonton; E. C. Parsons, Edmonton; C. H. W. Ross, M.D., Vermilion; M. Clark, Calgary; E. Sisley, M.D., Calgary; A. T. Cameron, Calgary; D. A. Kennedy, Macleod; L. M. Johnstone, Lethbridge; R. E. Starks, Medicine Hat.

The duty of the governors is to see to the business of the university and the transaing of the finances, the senate will decide on the policy and the curriculum. Five of the members are elected for a four-year term, five for two years.

The following, however, are known to be candidates in the elections to begin today.

For chancellor—Mr. Justice Stuart.

For senate—F. A. Morrison, B.A., Vegreville; J. McCaig, M.A., LL.B., superintendent of Edmonton city schools; G. Harcourt, B.S.A., deputy minister of agriculture; W. D. Ferris, M.D., Edmonton; A. C. Rutherford, LL.D., Strathcona; E. L. Hill, B.A., Strathcona; E. T. Bishop, B.A., Edmonton; P. J. Nolan, B.A., K.C., Calgary; O. Boyd, M.D., Medicine Hat; J. Trenholme Dickson, LL.B., Macleod.

The five receiving the highest number of votes are elected for a four-year term, the next five for two years. Besides those elected, are those who are ex-officio members of the senate:—

The chancellor, chairman of the board of governors, the president, Dr. Tory, the heads of affiliated colleges, (Dr. Lyde of the Presbyterian college, Dr. Riddell of Alberta college, Dr. McRae of Western Canada college, Calgary), deans of faculties, or representatives until such time as deans are appointed, ex-chancellors, or ex-vice-chancellors, Justices Stuart and Beck, the principal of Normal school, W. H. Thompson, Deputy Minister of Education D. S. McKenzie, and representatives of those societies whose examinations are under the control of the university as the architects and law societies.

The senate, which will grow with the addition of new ex-officio members from time to time, will this year consist of about twenty members. Elections will necessarily be held in two years time to replace the five whose term expires at the end of the two years. Until then no further elections will be held and the organization of the university will be left undisturbed to undertake the work of administration.

N.S. POSTMASTER STOLE PACKAGE OF $7,500.00

Wm. O'Neil, Who Disappeared With Package of Money Transferred by Waterford Bank of Nova Scotia, Gives Himself up After Eluding Police Several Weeks.

Sydney, N.S., Jan. 31—After having eluded the police and postal authorities several weeks Wm. O'Neil, postmaster at Waterford, N.S., gave himself up yesterday to answer a charge of stealing from the mails packages containing $7,500 in cash. The money belonged to the Waterford branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The Waterford agent of the bank addressed the package to the Sydney branch and registered it at Waterford post office. The package did not arrive and when an investigation was begun it was found that O'Neil was missing. A few days later O'Neil gave the package to a clergyman in Truro, requesting that it be delivered to the Truro branch of the bank. O'Neil then again disappeared but returned yesterday and surrendered.

FATE OF ONTARIO TRAPPER.

Cobalt, Ont., Jan. 30—A tragic story comes from the district 50 miles north of Gowganda, where a trapper named Wilson was devoured by wolves. His bride of four weeks almost perished from cold and fear.

Wilson's wife had insisted on accompanying him. On snowshoes they went north to Spawning lake. They built a log shack. One day Wilson set out on the round of traps, which would take two days, but not returning his wife grew anxious.

A man named Dumont, a companion of Wilson's, several days later came across an empty tent in which utensils were found scattered about as when the trapper left, but no sign of Wilson.

Dumont organized a search party, and immediately commenced a return trip, making seventy miles without resting. The party found Mrs. Wilson in a terrible condition. She had made an effort to get to the settlement, but without snowshoes made only two miles in two days. The snow was deep and she sank to the waist at every step. She returned to the shack. Her hands and feet were terribly frozen and with difficulty she lighted a fire and kept alive. Her hair had turned white with the strain. Her food was almost gone and every night wolves howled about the door. Rescuers took her back to Thompson's and then to Gowganda. No trace of the husband could be found, and friends are certain he fell a prey of wolves

Lisbon, Jan. 29—The Diaro de Noticias announces that the Portuguese government has decided to pay a monthly pension of $3,300 to the deposed King Manuel. A cheque for the months of October, November and December already have been sent him.

THE MARKETS

EDMONTON CITY MARKET.

The passing of the management of the municipal markets into private hands yesterday evening, occasioned no flurry in the schedule of prices. The changes will be made without delay but without haste, and the new regulations applied. It is not expected that any inconvenience will be caused those exposing their goods for sale, every effort will be made to accommodate sellers.

Little or no change is to be recorded in prices. Dressed fowl seems to be rising somewhat. The arrival of fresh supplies seems to have eased off eggs, now and again when fresh dressed fowl are sold on the market, only stored stuff is sold. Very few vegetables are arriving, but the price is stationary. Fish is now scarce as none are now arriving from the north or west.

Following are the prices:—

HAY—	
Slough, ton	$6 to $13
Upland, ton	14 to 18
Timothy, ton	18 to 22
Green feed, ton	8 to 12
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, bus.	65c
Carrots	50
Beets	50
Turnips	50
Onions, lb	5c
Cabbage, lb	5c
Rhubarb, lb	20c
Celery, lb	12½-20
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1 Northern	78c
Wheat, 2 Northern	75c
Wheat, 3 Northern	72c
Wheat, 4 Northern	70c
Oats	30 to 35c
Barley	40c
FISH—	
White fish, lb	6c
Salmon, lb	15c
Halibut, lb	15c
Butter, dairy, lb	30c
Butter, creamery	35c
DRESSED POULTRY—	
Fowl	17c
Chicken	20c
Turkeys	28c
Geese	22c
DRESSED MEAT—	
Hinds	10c
Fronts	7c
Dressed Hogs	11c

Swift's Circular.

The Swift Canadian Co.'s circular to shippers quotes the following prices, week from Jan. 20th to Feb. 4th, weighed off cars at Edmonton:

HOGS—	
Choice quality hogs 150 to 200 lbs	7 1-2
Roughs and heavies	5 1-2 to 6 1-2
CATTLE—	
Good fat steers 1200 lbs. to and up	4 1-4 to 5
Good fat steers 1050 to 1200 lbs	4 1-4 to 4 1-2
Extra fat heifers, 1050 and up	4 to 4 1-2
Med quality fat heifers 1050 to 900 lbs.	3 1-4 to 3 3-4
Extra fat cows 1100 lbs. and up	3 3-4 to 4 1-4
Med quality fat cows 900 lbs. and up	2 3-4 to 3
Bulls and stags	2 1-2 to 3
CALVES—	
Good calves 125 lbs to 250	4 1-2 to 5
Good calves 200 to 300	3 1-2 to 4
SHEEP—	
Choice killing sheep	4 1-2 to 5
LAMBS—	
Choice killing lambs	5 1-2 to 6

Tuesday's Grain Markets.

Winnipeg, Jan. 31.—A slight reaction after yesterday's break took place on the American markets, while Winnipeg remained unchanged to 1-8 lower. Liverpool cables came 1-4d lower and was followed by Winnipeg opening 1-4c higher and American markets 1-8 lower to 1-4 higher with the strength in the more distant options. With the advance of the morning, all markets declined somewhat. Winnipeg May selling to 96 1-4 to 3-8 when the bills appeared and boosted it to 96 7-8 to 97 from which point it again fell to 96 3-8 to close, thus showing a decline of 1-8 from yesterday. July, however, after a range of 1-2c closed unchanged, while October dropped 1-8. Demand for cash wheat was good, millers taking all in sight of No. 1, 2 and 3 Northern, which however, was small, as very little was offering. Export bids were in line for lower grades but little was worked owing to scarcity of wheat.

The American market showed more strength than the local and closed fractionally higher than yesterday. Chicago May being 1-8 to 1-4, July 1-4 and September 1-8, while Minneapolis showed a decline of 1-8 for May and 1-8 for July.

Oats remained steady on the local, but declined 1-8 to 3-8 on the Chicago exchange.

Chicago Grain Market.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Speculators claimed a slump in wheat today through buying for a rally, which they asserted was due to follow the recent sixteen cent decline. The market closed steady, with a net gain of a shade to 1-4.

The wheat market was a nervous but narrow affair from the start. Purchases even by the strongest people were limited, by the weak spots. On the other hand, selling was not pressed on declines. The bull side received aid from the fact that primary receipts were lighter and that a further falling off was predicted. There was also talk of hessian fly in Illinois. On behalf of bears, it was argued that the west and the south-west were burdened with cash wheat both Omaha and Kansas City having sold considerable number two hard to come to Chicago.

Friends of higher prices, however, derived satisfaction from an unexpected decrease in the World's available supply. At the corresponding time a year ago, the total showed a heavy gain.

Winnipeg Markets.

Wheat—	Open	Close
May	96 3-4	96 5-8
July	97 5-8	97 5-8
October	closed	92 3-8
Oats—		
May	35 1-2	35 1-2
July	36 3-4	36 7-8
Flax—		
May closed 350		
July closed 240		

Chicago.

May	95 3-4, 96
July	93 1-8, 93 3-8
September	92 1-8, 92

Minneapolis.

May	102 3-4, 102 1-2
July	103 3-4, 104

The Stock Market.

Winnipeg, Jan. 31. — Stocks were easier at the opening in New York today and prices were shaded a large fraction. C.P.R. shared in the crumbling movement and sold down to 209.

Listed.	Bid	Asked
Can. Fire, r.p.	110	
Great West Life	295	
Great West Perm.	122	123
Home Inv.	145	
Northern Trust, r.p.	130	
Standard Trust, r.p.	130	
Winnipeg Elec.		190
Unlisted—		
Com. Loan, r.p.	110	
Com. Loan, r.p.	110	
Empire Loan, p.p.	107	110
Empire Loan, p.p.	110	115
Occ. Fire		110
Sovereign Fire	75	
Western Trust	110	
Winnipeg Fire	105	115
Cent. Canada Fire		110
Western Canada Fire		120
Banks—		
Northern C.F.E.		100
Industries—		
Beaver Lumber pfd.	92	
Man. pressed brick	100	
Traders bldg.	100	110
Western Canada flour		140
Estevan coal	95	100
Estevan Coal Com.	21	28
Carbon oil		75
Portland canal	11	15
S. A. Warrants	735	745
Sales—		
6 Carbon oil	75	
10 Great West Life	100	
1 Warrant	740	
2 Home Investment	145	
10 Empire Loan, r.p.	107	

EVELATORS AT HEAD OF THE LAKES USELESS

J. J. Garrick, Member of Ontario Legislature, Declares Port Arthur and Fort William will Lose Grain Trade if Reciprocity Agreement is Passed.

Toronto, Jan. 31—"We might as well dump our elevators into the lake if this reciprocity agreement goes into force," said J. J. Garrick, M.P.P. for Port Arthur this morning. He declared he spoke on behalf of the sister town of Port William more particularly.

"We have spent fifteen millions in elevators there and it will be a straight loss," said he. "With free wheat our grain will go to the United States millers and the vast quantities of wheat now stored in the elevators at the head of the lakes and later shipped for export will go via Duluth and Buffalo in American boats."

To Take Up Bill Thursday.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Ways and Means Committee of the House today decided to take up the Canadian reciprocity bill in executive session next Thursday for first consideration of the measure. Secretary Knox, upon his intimation that he would like to be heard on the bill, was invited to appear to explain the details of the agreement. The committee has not determined what the proceedure upon the bill will be nor the plan that will be followed in getting it before the House.

LACOMBE SEED FAIR.

Lacombe, Jan. 28.—The 8th annual Alberta provincial seed fair will be held here on the 8th, 9th and 10th of February. These fairs have for their object the exhibition, sale and exchange of farm seeds. An extensive list of prizes is offered including three events in grain judging. These judging competitions will be held on the morning of Thursday, the 9th. Besides the regular prizes a considerable number of special prizes are offered.

The judges are as follow:

Wheat and flax—Fairfield and Reed. Oats and barley—Hutton and McKillican.

Grasses etc., and judging competitions—McKillican and Lewis.

Special railway rates will be given to all attending the fair, under the usual convention restrictions.

A most interesting programme of addresses on subjects of interest to grain growers has been prepared. It is as follows:

Wednesday Evening, Feb. 8.

Address of welcome, Mayor of Lacombe.

Address—W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., for Lacombe.

Address—Jas. Murray, Brandon.

Address—Hon. Duncan Marshall.

Address—Prof. A. Atkinson.

Interspersed with music, etc.

Thursday Morning, Feb. 9.

Session subject—Weeds and smut.

9.30-10.10—The weed situation in Alberta: C. E. Lewis.

10.10-10.30—How may dirty land be cleaned where summer fallow is impracticable: D. W. Warner, Edmonton.

10.50-11.05—Discussion.

11.05-11.30—The smut problem: F. H. Reed.

11.30-11.50—Practical pointers on control of smut: A. Dougheed, Bowden.

11.50-12.00—Discussion.

Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 9.

Session subject—Crop improvements.

2.00-2.30—Early maturity of grain crops: W. H. McKillican.

2.30-2.50—Seed fairs and seed competition as a means of crop improvement: H. Huxley.

2.50-3.05—Discussion.

3.00-3.40—The improvement of grain crops by seed selection: W. H. Fairfield.

3.40-4.00—The value of good seed to the farmer: S. Galbraith.

4.00-4.10—Discussion.

4.10-4.40—The Canadian Seed Growers' association: F. H. Reed.

4.40-5.00—The business end of pure seed growing: W. H. Pawson, Coaldale.

Thursday Evening, Feb. 9.

Session subject—Forage crops.

8.00-8.25—The uses of grasses in Alberta agriculture: W. F. Stevens, live stock commissioner.

8.25-8.45—The growing and handling of tame grasses for hay: R. A. Wallace, High River.

8.45-8.55—Discussion.

8.55-9.20—Alfalfa: Its value and importance: Prof. A. Atkinson.

9.30-9.50—Will alfalfa succeed in Alberta? G. H. Hutton, Lacombe.

9.50-10.10—Practical pointers on alfalfa growing: Thos. H. Woolford, Cardston.

10.10-10.20—Discussion.

Friday Morning, Feb. 10.

Session subject—The soil.

10.00-10.45—The theory and practice of dry farming: Prof. A. Atkinson.

10.45-11.50—The first year's work on the raw prairie: W. H. Fairfield.

11.30-11.50—Practical pointers on breaking: C. H. Robertson.

11.50-12.00—Discussion.

Friday Afternoon, Feb. 10.

Session subject—The soil (continued.)

2.00-2.40—Soil and moisture conditions in Alberta: George Harcourt.

2.40-3.00—The proper method of summer fallowing for southern Alberta conditions: H. Mackintosh, Macleod.

3.00-3.10—Discussion.

3.10-3.30—Cultivation for producing large crops where summer fallowing is inadvisable: P. A. Switzer, Lacombe.

3.30-4.25—Methods of cultivation for central and northern Alberta: G. H. Hutton.

4.25-5.10—Discussion.

HEALTHY CHILDREN ARE A BLESSING

Healthy babies are good babies, and the good baby is a blessing in every home. Nothing can give the mother or the father more pleasure than to see the baby play. Every movement is watched with delight, every new word spoken brings pride to the fond parents. It is only the sickly baby that makes home wretched—and, mothers, it is not baby's fault when he is sick. You are the one to blame. Perhaps you give him candies, cakes, and other food which his little stomach is unable to digest. Then when he is cross and ailing you give him some "soothing" mixtures to quiet him. That is wrong—remember his little stomach is not as strong as a grown persons, and also remember that every spoonful of "soothing" mixture you give him only does him more injury—it does not remove the cause of his fretfulness—it merely dopes him into an unnatural sleep. What is needed to make baby healthy and happy is Baby's Own Tablets—a medicine with a guarantee of safety. About them Mrs. Mathies McCormick, West Street, Peters, P.E.I., writes: "We have used Baby's Own Tablets with good results. They are certainly a blessing for mothers that have cross, sickly babies. They sweeten the stomach, give refreshing sleep and make baby fat and healthy." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MISSIONARY IN NORTH TELLS OF PROGRESS

Four Schools Will Be Established in the Grande Prairie and the Spirit River Country During the Coming Summer, Says Rev. Alex. Forbes.

"There will be four schools in the Grande Prairie and in the Spirit River country in the coming summer," said Rev. Alex. Forbes, who reached Edmonton, Friday, from Grande Prairie. Mr. Forbes has been in Grande Prairie over a year organizing the work of the Presbyterian church in that district. He made an earlier trip up in 1909.

"There were very few people there when I went in first," said Mr. Forbes, "but in the last year there has been a big immigration. We have now four mission stations which I cover, at Flying Shot Lake, Bear Creek, Bear Lake and Beaver Lodge. This includes 46 households.

"Grande Prairie is covered by three churches, the Presbyterian, Anglican and Methodist, all working together in a more or less informal way.

A Great Growth.

"The growth of settlement in Grande Prairie in the last year has been very remarkable, but Mr. Forbes scouts the idea that it could possibly all be taken up during the coming season.

"Grande Prairie is, roughly speaking," said Mr. Forbes, one hundred miles one way and a hundred the other. It runs over into British Columbia. In fact we don't know where Alberta ends and British Columbia begins. Of course, a good deal of scrip is being taken up and when a father, mother and two sons take up scrip you find two sections occupied by one family. Still Grande Prairie is only one district and outside of it there is a vast amount of land. North of the river between Dunvegan and the Crossing is a fine country which I am surprised people have passed over.

"The prospects for a railroad is interesting Grand Prairie people and the general impression is the C. P. R. are expected to be first on the scene.

"Grande Prairie is much disappointed that the trail is not yet cut through to Edson. We heard there were three hundred people and eight stage coaches following up the grades along the route. But when we reached Sturgeon Lake nothing whatever had been heard of it and we had to come back via the Landing."

London Money Market.

London, Jan. 31.—Money was in better supply and discount rates were weak. The stock market was quietly cheerful. Rubber, copper, and oil shares improved and foreign bonds and gilt edged securities were supported by investors but Mexican rails closed flat.

The failure of a small jobber caused a check in the Australian mines section.

American securities opened a fraction above par. Trade was light during the forenoon and prices eased off under realising. An upward movement followed, but selling caused another reaction and an easy closing.

THREE HUNDRED KILLED IN THE PHILLIPPINES

Earthquakes and Eruption of Mount Taal Have a Fatal Result—Five villages Obliterated and Three Partially Destroyed by Tidal Wave Following Shocks.

Manilla, Jan. 30—Latest Government reports confirm the previous report that three hundred persons have been killed by the earthquakes and eruption of Mount Taal. It is impossible to estimate how many natives were buried in the ashes but it is known that twenty-one were suffocated and five burned. The organized relief expedition, composed of constabulary and military surgeons have charge of the situation. Members of the expedition are camped near the lake. A majority of the inhabitants fled or were driven to safety on Friday and Saturday.

Five villages were obliterated and three partly destroyed by a tidal wave following the early shocks.

Lemery and Taal are believed to have been totally destroyed. Many members of the constabulary were protrated while attempting to rescue a few semi-crazed natives who were unwilling to abandon their homes. Many deep fissures have opened on the north shore and preliminary soundings indicate that the lake bottom is sinking. The volcano is mildly active and the earth shocks continue frequently.

Recent Elections Cost The Most in Thirty Years Say Trustees.

Dublin, Jan. 29—The annual appeal of the trustees of the Irish party for campaign funds, which has just been issued says the recent elections and the fact that the party had to fight not only the powerful Unionist party, but also with Irish factionists, strained its finances to the uttermost. The elections, it states, were the most expensive for thirty years and that their cost was mainly defrayed by contributors in America.

Lady Decies Sail for New York.

London, Jan. 28—The Dowager Lady Decies sailed on the steamer Lusitania today from Liverpool for New York, to be present at the marriage of Lord Decies to Miss Vivien Gould.

Another passenger was John Hays Hammond, who has been in Russia inquiring into the possibilities for investment there.

Injured in Explosion.

Winnipeg, Jan 28—Arthur Edwards started a fire in th efurnace of the factory where he is employed by using gasoline. In the explosion which followed, his clothing caught fire and he was badly burned. It was feared when he was first examined at the hospital that he would not recover, but later reports are more encouraging.

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Dysthe Mfg. Co., Winnipeg.
Dear Sir:
I found much benefit from your Face Protector last winter and can recommend it to those having driving to do on cold or winterly days.
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SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME V.

PRIVY COUNCIL PROBABLY

Court of Last Resort Will Give Judgment in Case Involving Millions of Dollars

THE DECISION REGRETTED IN PRAIRIE PROVINCES

C.P.R. Lands not Taxable for 20 Years After Issue of Patent Are Issue

London, Feb. 3—Judgment given today by the privy council in the important case of the attorney-general of Alberta against the C. P. R. a test case re the exemption of C. P. R. lands from taxation and in a win for the railway on all along the line, the case involving a sum of money missed without costs. The company held that unoccupied C. P. R. lands were not taxable until twenty years after the actual grant of lands to the settler, even should a delay of many years on the part of the company in taking out these letters patent also held that C. P. R. lands are not taxable until all the instalments are paid.

Rise In C. P. R. Lands.

Winnipeg, Feb. 3—The decision in the test case of the privy council of Alberta before the privy council in the action of C. P. R. lands will be regretted in the Prairie provinces practically every municipality and school district being affected expected that official statement of the attitude of the law officers of the three provinces will be forthcoming, but well informed people here seem to consider the decision final. A further rise in C. P. R. stock is anticipated.

History of the Case.

The case just decided in the Privy Council between the Alberta government and the C.P.R. has dragged some three years in the courts, part of the Attorney-General's department. In the fall of 1907 negotiations were begun under which the C.P.R. W. Cross to institute a suit against the C.P.R. with regard to taxation of land, which the company claims should, under the original contract with the government, be exempt from taxation.

The agreement between the company and the government provided for the granting to the company of the odd-numbered sections for 20 miles on either side of the railway at that time the "line" meant the main line and the railway company's well-defined area of land stretching from Ontario to the Pacific, the expansion of the C.P.R. into a transcontinental railway, the building of new lines through the country, the grant assumed a greater extent than it was. As each line was built, new districts were issued, confirming in the company the original grant. Company's claim since the completion of the main line in 1886, the question has been frequently arising as to when the grant should be made—at the time of the passing of each successive patent or when the land was to be exempt from taxation for only twenty years after the making of the grant, which it was made because of an important matter.

Clause 10 of the contract between the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which the litigation centres upon, is as follows:

10. The Canadian Pacific Railway and all stations and station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards and other property, rolling stock and all appurtenances, required and used for the construction and working thereof, and the capital stock of the company, shall be forever free from taxation by the Dominion or by any province or Territory, or by any municipal corporation therein, and the lands of the company in the Province of the North West Territories, until the same shall be sold or occupied, shall be exempt from taxation for the period of twenty years after the grant thereof from the Crown.

The contention of the company was that the twenty years should date not from the date of the patent but from the time when the land was approved and sections were being odd numbered. The case was as to the lands in question in 1885, 1881, and the twenties. In all cases, elapsed in Alberta.

It was the contention of the company that "grant" meant "patent" and it was not till twenty years after issue of the patent that the exemption became due.

The decision was upheld by the Supreme Court of Canada, the North Cypress vs. C.P.R. case being the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, binding on all the lower courts in Canada.

On December 20th, 1909, the case was first heard before Justices Scott, in the Supreme Court of Canada, judgment given dismissing the action with costs. An appeal was taken to Supreme Court of Canada, which sat on January 18, 1910, when the appeal was dismissed with costs, bound by the previous decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

The other action tried by the Privy Council was along the same lines, the company claiming that the lands were exempted from taxation.