which time the fertility. nd the suitability of the been demonstrated. So was constructed these a very great value-not but a speculative d not only the difficulty h the Doukhobors, who wned the land or ought. we had also the diffig with the people who ey felt that they would and thought it was as citizens of the coar first on the ground to

E UPPER HOUSE.

stricts for Ontario Dis-Bill to Amend Lumber

ie 17-Senator Ross, in iber today, moved for orial districts and to s appropriate itiles. had such districts and was a better distri-There was no sen-Ontario and none from ic west of London en endorsed the mod that if carried out it importance and use aid while he approve British North Amd that senators from except Quebec were resolution eter Ross withdrew of Provincial Rights. the Shuswap and Boom Co. were tor Comean objected ge of Canada and he hs' hoist for the id the works proposed

ish Columbia. hat province had proand the senate had such bills in other ired only to preserve ded as the consistency egard to provincial have moved to strike general advantage of However, the motion was to kill the bill. that the works were advantage of Canada the works to be carof the works were to ndian reserves, upon ncial legislation had authorize the work. sion for government ght be useful in case I infringed the rights Senator David rethat the senate by ed against infringe province This hill sed upon the rights of bia and the local legissted against this bill. on declared that rights of be given by the protion but the Dominion my had the right to

RANTIC TO DIE.

Fire-English Girl At-

s. The dispute was

es, and the people

oill had the reputation

est lumbermen in Can-

ests were protected by

suicide were made by a ained Millicent George, ied to drown herself by in a bowl of water, af-If naked. In this she in a further attempt f with a pierce of cord all knife she cut her drank a quantity of her mistress as emnally carried a paraffin eped her bed and oil, set the bed on fire, ntly waiting for death. r, was stuffed with ad of burning, smoul-

nd by the time she safety, the bedroon Despite efforts of the was extinguished. The ritical condition in hos ays been regarded as ly disposition, and went old duties as usual on ent out of her mind.

smoke issuing from the

t the neighbors to the

ONSTER FIGHTER. The admiralty, hav-

Dreadnought class of St. Vincent, will, acelegraph, start in Septhe latter, laving trmament and greater

cent, which will be

6.500,000. The new bat-,000. It is intended to sea in eighteen keel is laid. hat it will have two no-ant features. Instead of the largest guns pe, for some time the ent. The other fea iph understands will be oke will be made and

alls that Mr. McKech-Sons & Maxim, an-me ago that that firm gas engine to such mployed on a waradmiralty engine ing this engine and

PARLIAMENT

DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS

House of Commons, Hansard Report June 5, 1908. Mr. Alcorn-I notice in the audito general's report the sum of \$92,614 paid for bonuses. This, I presume, is the sum the details of which are given on L-24 and 25, for bringing immigrants to this country. On L-23 a sum of \$19,725 under head o grants made to various corporation and associations. Would the ministe give some explanation of this latter sum, and state why those grants were made? They are apparently made to nesociations connected with immigration, and are expended in part at least upon immigrants after they reach

Canada. How does that explanation fit with the grant of \$6,000, for inst the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway company? I notice that nearly \$20,000 goes to associations in ince of Quebec. I understand that Quebec was in the same posi Ontario with regard to immigraion agents, who are paid for the loca immigrants in that province For what reason is the grant of this very large sum made to association what way would the Quebec and Lake St. John railway get their

Mr. Oliver-I am glad my hon friend has asked this question. We have had several attempts made in the House, both this session and the previous session, to make it appear that there was some undue discrimina tion by the immigration departmen settlers. The department of immigra tion is interested in securing desirable people to settle in all parts of the Dominion. Its efforts and its expen ditures are directed in the first place to inducing the settler to come, and in the next place, to establishing him in the country to the best advantage. The one great difference between the policy of the present government and that of the late government, was that late government rather confined its efforts to inducing people to come and did not proceed further to help them to establish themselves in th various parts of the country. Thi government has adopted the policy o endeavoring to secure the establish ment of the settler in the country afte his arrival. It is for that reason tha our immigration staff in Winnipeg so large. We have a commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, with a large and expensive staff, an immigration hall with a great many appurtenance of different kinds. We have imm gration agents and immigration hallat many other points throughout tha country, and land guides at many All this vast expenditure made for the purpose of locating th he has reached Canada. In the pro vince of Quebec we have taken as interest in placing immigrants by establishing employment agencies in the different counties. The agents worl on a commission basis, and receive \$2 for each immigrant that they place or

Mr. Alcorn-That policy it seems to me has resulted in the appointment as employment agents of partisan supgovernment who work almost solely for the \$2 a head, and the system does not seem to me to be very successful. If people of a highe standard were employed, such as we had formerly in my own county, think the results would be very differ ent. The results from that systen. in the county which I have the honor ent have certainly up to the present been anything but satisfac

Mr. Oliver-I was not for the mo ment discussing that side of the ques tion. I was saying that we were making certain efforts in Ontario as wel as in the west to place immigrante satisfactorily after their arrival. Th expenditure my hon, friend has quot ed from the auditor general's report a being made in Quebec are for the same purpose and to the same end They are made on a different method from that employed in Ontario, just as the method in Ontario is differen from the method in the prairie west. Mr. Alcorn-Are there any employ ment agents in Quebec paid in th

Mr. Oliver-Yes, but that is a very

recent development and, in fact, can scarcely be considered to be an effec tive measure as yet, because, as my hon, friend knows, a large part of the population of Quebec is of the French language, and unless there are French immigrants who come and are avai ante to be placed, there is very little o that to be done. There has been little placing of immigrants in actual prac tice in Quebec except in the English We have made expenditures in Quebec with a view to hav ing the immigrants whom we indu come to the country satisfactoril placed in the positions which would be of advantage to them and to the country. The payment .to the Lake St. John railway is one of these pay ments. The Lake St. John railway is a colonization railway. It communication with points reached by it in the Lake St. John region where there is some agricultural development and where there is industrial development of various kinds. It seem reasonable that the Lake St. John Waterton reservation. railway, being especially interested colonization and development of that country, should be considered It is an old reservation set apart many and dealt with as an active and et years ugo, and was never withdrawn fective agent for handling and dealing from the departmental reservation. with people desirous of going into that then there is the Banff park reservain the province of Quebec looking to tion at the Jasper House on the line the development of the hinterland of of the Canadian Pacific railway. That that province, and we have made cer- is about tifty miles in length from the tain payments to these societies with southeast to the northwest, and exgrant on his arrival placed satisfac-tains. It will not be as large as the torily so that both he and the coun-Banff park in area, because the Banfi Quebec are for the same purposes as tends out far beyond the foothills of in Ontario and the west, but they are the Rockies. The railway will intermade on a different principle because sect it at about the centre. These are of the different condition of the coun-

Belgian settlement there.

ALVATION ARMY IMMIGRATION

ur grants to the railway.

House of Commons, Hansard Report, une 5, 1908. Mr. Alcorn-What other grants are

on work?

Mr. Oliver-We are paying the Salation Army a special grant this year consideration of their placing immirants in the four western province he Salvation Army sees to the placng of their immigrants after their rrival in this country. They ave a very complete and successful rganization, and as they have recent

developed their work very largely the extent I have mentioned. West ng of immigrants and we do not pay commission per head as in Ontario e work done in the four western

Mr. W. J. Roche (Marquette)-Has he minister any information as to the haracter of the immigrants brought ut by the Salvation Army? The Army uitable immigrants and that none of nem have become a public charge, hereas others declare that the immirants are of an inferior class and t suitable to the requirements of ur country. Have any of the Salvaion Army immigrants been deported? Mr. Oliver-Considering the large amber of people who have come out nder the auspices of the Salvation rmy the failures are very few. There ave been instances where some have ad to be deported, and there are ome others in which the immigrants light be considered undesirable, but asidering that thousands have been with regard to these immigrants. We ind the Army a reliable institution tho take care of the people they bring ut and if they find they have made the service. mistake they are as ready to rectify have to do the best we can and either as we could expect them to be. as we could expect them to be. Mr. W. J. Roche (Marquette)-1

quite believe that the Salvation Army ooks carefully after the immigrants prought out under their auspices. inderstand, however, they do not co ine their efforts to the agricultural lass and domestic servants for whom ville closed? we pay the bonus. The Salvation army take a proportion of their immi

fter all it is hard!y fair because there doubt this Salvation Army orings out a very large proportion of gricultural people. It is true that that class; but the grant we have nder discussion now is paid to them respect of the work they do in istributing their immigrants west of ake Superior, and I thing, everything onsidered, they are entitled to the mount we pay them for that service that my hon, friend may claim, pleases, that we are indirectly as sting in bringing out people other hat we may claim in fairness that w

FOREST RESERVES ALONG THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Hansard Report, June 8, 1908. Mr. M. S. McCarthy-What new r erves have been made on the eastern ope of the Rocky mountains within he last year? I saw it stated in the ewspapers in the west supporting th ernment that the minister of agrilture (Mr. Fisher) had said, at a ne Rocky mountains from the natio boundary to the northern limits of he country have been set aside as a prest reserve. Had the government nade up its mind as to that?

Mr. Oliver-One or two townships. There are several societies tion, and there is also a large reservasame object of having the immi-tends to the foothills of the moun will be benefited. The payments in park, in its northeasterly portion, ex he only reservations that have been

pied land in that locality is owned by ferent land offices of the Northwest Mr. Oliver-I think the committee he provincial government. In consideration of this grant the railway asked him a question the other day stated by the hon. gentleman (Mr. W. Mr. Alcorn—Are these French impigrants who are brought in there?

In consideration of this grant the railway asked him a question the other day stated by the hon. gentleman (Mr. W. Mr. Foster—Is it not true that the maintenance of this office. And, if this was an increase over that of the Interior? If so, sure provides months it is pretty good to the maintenance of the Interior? If so, sure provides months it is pretty good to the minister of the Interior? If so, sure Mr. Alcorn—Are these French immigrants who are brought in there?
Mr. Oliver—Some are French, but
there are some Belgians and other naionalities as well. Or course, it is
attural that a settlement in that proince will attract French immigrants,
out the settlement is not confined to
ordered. There is a Danish as well as

gave, I understand he brought a man
if this was an increase ove, that of
in entirely from the outside, a genprevious months it is pretty good
cyidence that instead of being wrong in
closing the office when we did, i. we
had closed it sooner it would have
be upon the iuniors, the men whom he
was going to supersede in that event,
out the settlement is not confined to
ordered. There is a Danish as well as

Minister of the Interior? If so, sureprevious months it is pretty good
cyidence that instead of being wrong in
closing the office when we did, i. we
had closed it sooner it would have
one better in the interests of econbomy. It is evident that, once an office
which he himself dominates. Mr
Congdon is a rather dominatingly-in
closed. There is a certain amount of
closed. There is a certain amount of
closed it sooner it would have
be the tender mercies of the council
of the interior? If so, sureprevious months it is pretty good
cyidence that instead of being wrong in
closing the office when we did, i. we
had closed it sooner it would have
be a statements of his administer here ought to have
closing the office when we did, i. we
had closed it sooner it would have
be a statements of his administer of the Interior? If so, sureprevious months it is pretty good
cyidence that instead of being wrong in
closing the office when we did, i. we
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one better in the interior? If so, sureprevious months it is pretty good
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closing the office when we did, i. we
had closed it sooner it would have
one better in the interior? If so, sureprevious months it is pretty good
cyidence that instead of being wrong in
closing the office w Belgian settlement there.

There is a Danish as well as with the work that he was going to closed. There is a certain amount of do. I do not know whether the same convenience to the public in having Mr. Alcorn—Do the society of col-nization and repatriation and the parts of the Northwest, but I would people who are offended and complain quebec and Lake St. John Coloniza-magine that it is an extremely bad I it is closed. I do not wonder that to let men labour under the impression of this office any more than about the Mr. Oliver-In the estimates of the that no matter how good their work closing of the office at Pincher Creek.

Mr. Oliver-It is very hard to lay down a general policy that would not be chiefly known, like the rules of English grammar, by its exceptions. nade to the Salvation Army as a body in the case mentioned, the appointment was made of a gentleman who nad hitherto been outside the service who might be presumed to be of equal

I may say generally that while it is the west we have thought it not lady sable to recognize their services and offices shall have accurate knowledge of the routine of the office and f Lake Superior we have our own of the department generally, inasmuch taff on salary to look after the placiate touch with the people for whose convenience and benefit these officer ne Salvation Army also has its staff exist, it is even more necessary that nd we pay it a lump sum of \$7,50 for the man at the head of the land office should have such standing and qualification as will be to his advantage in oming in contact with the public a arge. We may be able to get men who are perfectly competent to transact clerical work, who can keep in fficers claim they have brought out touch with the routine of the office uitable immigrants and that none of and of the department, who are in themselves in every way creditable persons, but who lack the knowledge of matters and things in the world outside that would enable them to dea satisfactorily with the general public and with the questions between the epartment and the general public which arise from day to day in those offices and the settlement of which uestions is really the main duty of he land agent. Under these circum-stances, while we have given due onsideration to the possibilities of promotion from within the service i would not be fair to the House or t wind minigrants are perfectly desirable. Outside service. It is absolutely ne cessary that we should have men in touch with outside conditions and we cannot always depend upon meeting that requirement by promotions from

> side as the case may be-Closing Sub-Land Agencies. Mr. W. J. Roche (Marquette) .-Why was the sub-agency at Ranch

Mr. Oliver-My hon, friend (Mr. W Roche) asked the question in the crants from the cities so that the gov. House in the ordinary way, and, if I rnment in paying them a lump sum remember well, the answer was very paying for a class of immigrants much the same as I have given in the her than those specified in the order case of the question put by the hon nember for Alberta (Mr. Herron) ex Mr. Oliver—It is possible to place cept that in that case the sub-agent uch construction upon the grant, but has not resigned. We felt that the settlement of that part of the country had progressed to such an extent tha was not necessary to keep up the sub-agency. There is no doubt that he sub-agency is a very great conven lass, although we confine our bonus lience. But we have to draw the lir omewhere; the House would not justi us in establishing sub-agencies verywhere or in keeping them oper verywhere they have been establish The sub-land agency is more parcularly a convenience in the newly ettled sections. A great deal of the isiness to be transacted with the land office by old settlers can be transacted by letter, whereas entry must be made

Mr. W. J. Roche (Marquette) .- Ii business had fallen off in this sub igency, there would be force in what here last year than was done the year before. I know that the sub-agent has said-I have had no direct comneeting of the Forestry association munication with him—that, judging in Montreal, that all the east slope of by the business of 1907, there was more mication with him-that, judging eason for maintaining the sub-agency han ever before. It was hardly necessary on the ground of economy to municipality out of the taxation. close the sub-agency, as the saving would be only \$25 a month, I have Mr. Oliver-There must be some er. and complaints from a number of axes. or somewhere, there has been no such the residents of the district concernservation. There is or course the ng the closing of this office. A statement has been furnished me of the Mr. Foster-What is the size of that? business of the office in February last. there were six entries for homesteads -proceeds \$60-and implements, \$15; three inspections were made; there was one abandoned homestead, and there were thirty-two applications for ministrator, never really made any appear that there is any legislation

patents. I think that this volume of business would compare favorably with that of any other sub-agency in Mani- department has not a single statement solutely demand this accounting. toba. Information with reference to made by him of a complete estate—of the closing of this office has reached the transactions from start to finish. It is it not the fact that either the gov me as follows: The sub-agent, who in years gone by, was a very active poli- definitely. I am under the impres- mand that accounting or the governcian, during the last provincial con- sion, however, that, so far as our de- ment there is in that position? test remained neutral. This did not please the Liberal candidate—who was defeated and who attributed his defeat not so much to the efforts of his political opponents as to the inactive remained neutral. This did not prove the difference of the concerned, my hon, friend is probably correct. However, I will the case is that the ment here practically controls the administrator of an estate—as the government there by its appointed members, there is no difficulty in direction of the local government. Mr. Alcorn—In what way do the Lake St. John railway do the work? Do they place immigrants on their own land or how do they distribute them and find them employment?

Mr. Oliver—The railway company have no grant of land. The unoccuity of the sub-agent. And it is no direction of the local government, the the government getting at the matter.

urrent year we are not asking for is, they have no chance of appointing money for the Lake St. John ment to the best positions going. I would like the minister to give us a ng made, and yet I feel that we must be more than the results of the resu general idea of what his policy is in close these offices from time to time

regard to promotion in the outside seris settlement progresses. Grand Trunk Pacific Townsites. Mr. Lake-I notice that a number purposes at \$1 an acre. Does the minconsider that a proper price? Mr. Oliver-The land was soid to the the service at that point was able to dions as well as through government fore the House and because should not only have stations but con-

o the surrounding country. In placng their stations where they will lost suitable the company frequently as to select quarter-sections occupied by homesteaders. The home-teaders could not sell that land to he Grand Trunk Pacific and could nounted to a hold up of the developent of the town at that particula lace until he got his patent. Of course, when he got his paten e could do as he pleased with i ter these circumstances, the railway ompany, being desirous of getting ction for the development of thi own as soon as possible, for the sake

of the business, and for the sake of nowing definitely where they were lesired to acquire these lands. Now d, the right to the land had already passed, and there was no way by which the government could recover ts ownership in that quarter-section. The homesteader had the right to earn the title, and, so far as we knew, wner. Therefore, it was a mere queso get beneficial action upon the pro-

er, the railway came and made his

get the benefit. person and the presence of the sub was to sell the land to the railway

> Mr. Foster-But if you had braved proper that Mr. Congdon should b the dangers of munuicipal taxation, asked to give a thorough and complete

> pany owns the land and has to pay something to be said in favor of the

Mr. Foster-On the whole of it? and we held a part, that part of it we may not have the right to call for would not pay taxes. Administration of Yukon Estates. taken that I have suggested-I

clined man, as shown by his who history. He went out and went in good many times, and never wen back without having an increase i ion society deal with the same section of country?

In a subsection of country?

In a subsection of country and subsection of country and subsection of country and subsection of country and subsection of country.

In a subsection of country and subsect really controlled and had a domina ing influence. He was commission some time, and member of the cou always. It would be an odd thing have the public administrator acco able to himself as a member of Is the minister aware w ther he ever made a statement of a

> estate he managed as públic admin pieces of land have been sold to trator-finished statements and du ne Grand Trunk Pacific for townsite audited, before the local government? Mr. Oliver-No, I am not awar ween himself and the local govern nomesteader at \$1 an aere and he sells, ment in that connection. I may say but we believed that by reason of his opportunities he was able to bring et. The Grand Trunk Pacific of into the service ability and advantages course runs through lands owned by course runs through lands owned by entirely unsatisfactory, for practically that no person whom we then had in private individuals and other corpor- the reasons which he has placed be bring and we had need of all the men ands, and it is necessary that they divided responsibility, so to speak standing at other points where they standing at other points where they were employed.
>
> Indicate the standing of grain fixed, either with the Yukon council of the standing at other business in order that they with the government. We, I assume the standing of grain fixed, either with the Yukon council of the standing at other points where they are standing at other points are st nay give full benefit and advantage took it for granted that the Yuko Council, having passed laws and ordi nances under which the administ tion was to be carried on, would see t that the laws and ordinances were properly administered. the other hand, possibly though that, as we appointed the administrator and not make it into a townsite, and it paid him we were looking after the sult of the examination made last sum mer by Mr. Beddoe-I think the re port has been brought down-the mat

ter was not in a condition that was! satisfactory, or, I will go so far as t say, creditable to any of the partie I propose to cure difficulty for the future. We did cure t in a measure when Mr. Senkler was ppointed, by our requiring him t deposit sureties to the amount o far as the government was concern- \$10,000. There was a question raised as to our right to do that, the sur or duty of the Yukon council to do it However, we required the deposit of the security And in the Bill no before the House in regard to the e would earn it and would become the Yukon, we propose to take the respo sibility in regard to the administra ion of allowing the railway company tion of estates, to appoint the administrator, to require him to give perty or delaying that action until security, and, while he administer he homesteader earned his patent. In the estates subject to the laws and ay that generally speaking the Army it is safe to ay that generally speaking the Army mmigrants are perfectly desirable. It is absolutely no callway company wanted to purchase presentative of the Auditor General. or a townsite to the homesteader, and That will be more satisfactory. It is sold to the railway company for not that we wish to take from the what he could get. I hope he made a rights or responsibilities of the local good sale. We allowed him to take government, but we feel the condiand elsewhere. "It was a fortunate tions in the past was such that we are ing for the homesteader, and, I say warranted in future, in such an im rankly, I do not regret giving him portant and delicate matter, in abso-he advantage, for the government lost lutely fixing the responsibility and nothing and it was not a matter of place it entirely on the local governaking advantage on the part of the ment, but, if we are to assume an

teader. He was there as a set- part of it, we want to assume it all. Mr. Foster-I am glad to hear th and valuable in spite of him, and I statement made by the minister. now no reason why he should not assume that, under the new arrang ment we shall have what appears Where the railway saw fit to place its me to be such a scandal as has been ation upon land still remaining in there for so many years, There ne crown, the arrangement is differ- one other question we ought to have nt. There we think it quite fair and satisfactorily at rest: Is it not the easonable that there should be facili- intention of the government to de es for the establishment of a town, mand from Mr. Congdon an account and we sell the land to the company of his stewardship? He has been therest in the proceeds of the sales that may be made. The reason why we prefer to retain an undivided we prefer to retain an undivided one- ing with the most intimate relations quarter interest is that if we were to that the government has with its retain a divided interest the question wards; and all the time he has been municipal taxation would necessar- there, as we have seen, he has not y arise, and we have found that a really finished up an estate so far as s a generally established principle could get hold of, properly audited hat the government pays no taxes.
We do not feel that we would be waranted in breaking through that rule Congdon should be called upon to and paying taxes on the land when it became part of the municipality. Therefore part of the municipality. Therefore we concluded that probably audited, and that the past neglithe best way to deal with the matter was to sell the land to the railway least by having it as far as can be the letter in the vicinity of the and. So, there is a reason for the letter in the vicinity of and. So, there is a reason for the sub-agency in the new territory that the transaction is one that will comoes not exist in the case of an oldnend itself to the House and the presentative there to carry on matter of that kind in a very lax way. And I do not think it would be at all im

your relation with the railway com- statement of every estate that he he minister has said. But I am inthoroughly audited if it has not Mr. Oliver—That would be the usual ready been audited, and made as system of dealing with a railway com- plain as it can be made at this late Mr. Foster-Instead of that, you Mr. Oliver-In this matter of ac keep one-quarter upon which you pay ministration of estates the position i That is, you keep the not satisfactory so far as we have

been able to reach a statement in Mr. Oliver-No, the railway com- regard to them. There is, no doubt view taken by my hon, friend. The difficulty that might, or may, arise i Mr. Oliver-Yes. If it were divided we decide to take such action is that the statement. The position may b Mr. Foster-Is it also correct that lieve may very well be taken-that Mr. Oliver-I am not able to answer ernment here is in a position to de

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showing the estates administer-, who had supported him for the postd by the public administrator in the tion of member of parliament. True, ukon, and I suppose the House he did not quarrel with those people. ould pass a motion for a return of But I am bound to say that so far as

brough their own legislation or advance any one's pol inder the circumstances. ead of a political organization, and blameless private life. ight out political campaigns, strike down opponents, boost up his friends ith all the arts that he can use? Th esent incumbent of that office, M

enkler, is he disposed to take t ne of conduct? If he does and were in the Yukon, I would never im rest. Mr. Congdon was legal a viser, he was commissioner, and ost everything by turns, always w paid for it, and all the time an ardent partisan, continually me cing, threatening and cajoling in fer to work up a party interest es not seem to me that men who oaid by the people's money and put fficial positions should be allowed lo that out there any more than th would be here. I cannot conceive th Mr. Senkler would be a man of the

Mr. Oliver-I do not understan hat the hon, gentleman suggests tha Mr. Senkler is taking that course, hink it would be very far from h character. As for Mr. Congdon, think it is fair to say that in my iu ment the hon, gentleman has presen ed the case in a very extreme light. Mr. Congdon was legal adviser of the government in the Yukon, and the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Ross om the commis don was promoted to the commissi interval during which he was legal adviser or commissioner, but was practically a promotion from th osition of legal adviser to that comnissioner. I cannot agree that any dur is to be cast upon Mr. Congdon partisan or political action while was commissioner. It is true ! ceived the commissionership, and became a candidate as a supporter of

vis unsuccessful. There have been grave statements made as to the me hods in which the political costest vas conducted which resulted in his I am not prepared to

t kind and that we ought to have my observation went while I was in But that will not be necessary if the Yukon, he was not in any sense minister himself will see that, using his position as legal adviser to ough their control of the govern- He seemed to be attending strictly of the Yukon, that statement to the business he was appointed to shall be made. I do not know that I do. I am bound to say that I know ought to press the minister, because I of no person whose qualifications are uppose he has gone as far as he can better than those of Mr. Congdon But as re- Any one who knows him will agree gards the present legal adviser, who that he is a very brilliant man, with receiving the people's money as an a very good knowledge of law, and a mployee of the government, is it most excellent method of expression. oper for him to put himself at the Besides, he is a man of absolutely

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