NO INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING

Unionist Leader Balfour Makes This Pledge at York—Rev. John Clifton's Great Speech.

London, Jan. 12.—Combatting the contention of his opponents that a tariff would increase the cost of living for the working classes, ex-Prime Minister Balfour pledged himself and his party, in a speech at York today, that no change would be made in the fiscal system should alter the proportionate burden of the different classes to the detriment of the poor. He included tea and tobacco among the necessaries of life, because they belong to the standard of comfort on which the nation insists, and he undertook that the taxation on these articles, equally with the taxation of wheat, should not be increased proportionately to the general burden of taxation.

He suggested the system of indirect taxation gave prospects of diminishing the cost of necessaries in the course of time. He contended that what was necessary to keep down th price of wheat was to increase the area of production and he believed that nothing would conduce more to this end than having a preference to the British colonies. A small duty on corn, with a preference to the colonies, would tend to diminish rather than increase the cost of bread.

Great Non-Conformist Speaker.

Rugby, Jan. 12—A great crowd awaited in a snow storm outside the hall to be let in to hear John Clifton, the Baptist divine, of Brantford, a great teetotal and co-operative stronghold. Clifton, who is one of the moving forces of the Non-Conformist parties, is a better platform speaker than either Balfour or Asquith. He is a frail old man, whose voice is not very powerful, but, is a dangerous adversary for the Unionists. Humor and sarcasm relieve the solemnity of his deep, pathetic, eloquence, he having all of the effectiveness of the demagogu without the demagogue's infirmities of ignorance and insincerity. The audience, consisting entirely of working people, followed Clifton's anathema of the Lords with the wildest enthusiasm and he could have heated the furnace of denunciation seven -fold without getting the fires hot enough to suit the audience, who hooted Rosbery and groaned at the names of Curzon and Lansdowne.

200 Years Late.

Clifton said the budget put the taxes on and able to bear it, and the tax should have been put there two hundred years ago. He called Curzon an oriental potentate, Lord Nelson a pensioner and Lord Rosebery a traitor to the noblest ideals of a splendid youth. Clifton moved his hearers almost to tears describing men and women singing doxologies and praise to God for blessing the country with statesmen who gave old age pensions instead of leaving the old folks to die in the workhouse.

Clifton, who has been intimate with Lloyd George for twenty five years, says the chancellor is the most profoundly religious man in the government of England since the time of Gladstone.

Carlton Club a Saloon.

He called the Carlton club in London a public house (saloon) and excorcised the Unionists as slaves to the drink trade. The Liberal candidate in Rugby, Lord Clonmell (an Irish peer), told the audience that the budget placed the burden "on the backs that were able to bear it not of carrying the burden of daily toil of carrying the burden of daily toil to and from the workshop."

The meeting was made up of comfortable, well-fed men and women, in dress and appearance like an audience in the smaller factory cities of Ontario. A Canadian gains a truer idea of the forces the budget brings into the battle against tariff reform, when he listens to Clifton preaching a crusade against the Unionists and proclaiming the election as a great and terrible day of heaven's vengeance against the landlords of England.

Unemployment Insurance.

London, Jan. 13—A big scheme of unemployment insurance will be the work of the new Liberal government if returned to power. Winston Churchill, president of the board of trade, outlined the scheme in a speech in Glasgow, when he addressed two huge meetings. Churchill announced that the details of the scheme had been worked out already by the board of trade, and said that if the people granted the money the House of Commons would pass a compulsory and contributory unemployment insurance bill, which would deal with the affairs of upward of 2,250,000 adult workers, skilled and unskilled alike. The shipbuilding, engineering and allied trades would first come under consideration, while side by side with the scheme facilities would be extended for voluntary insurance, aided by the state.

Establish Labor Exchanges.

The new plan would be carried on in conjunction with 15 labor exchanges which were soon to be opened throughout the Kingdom. These exchanges, Mr. Churchill said, would give labor a scientific market, and the advantages which modern civilization had conferred on all the classes. The insurance plan would improve and standardize labor, and would equally benefit the employer and artizan.

Chances for Lloyd George in Wolverhampton, evidently referring to the same scheme, said that he had put $15,000,000 in the budget to deal with unemployment, whereas his opponents were trying to maintain a land system which was more responsible for the unemployed than any single cause. He urged the necessity of landing wheat from wherever it could be obtained.

"Don't let us," he said, "slam the door in the teeth of Providence and say we won't take it."

The Fight in Manchester.

Manchester, Eng., Jan. 12.—(Special cable to the Toronto Star)—As polling takes place in Manchester on Saturday the excitement is now at its height, and the beribboned and placarded motors of the opposition candidates are flying about. Last night meetings were held everywhere and the husky voiced candidates repeated the familiar arguments to convinced listeners. Hugh Cecil spoke in Salford accross the river. Being a Free Trade Unionist his position is a somewhat delicate one, opposing a Free Trade government and supporting the protectionist party, but he managed very well, confining his arguments to questions other than trade and urging that dangerous social experiments should not be undertaken by rash men. The audiences here show special favor to men known to be at variances with their party on certain questions and Cecil, who pursues his own policy, is popular just as Bellec seems solid with his constituents because he has repeatedly taken his own course in parliament. The hottest fight in Manchester is between Johnson Hicks and Sir George Kemp.

Forecast of General Result.

A forecast of the general result published here and purporting to be the joint opinion of posted men on both sides is as follows: Liberals 317; labor 55; Nationalists 88; Conservative 215. This represents a net gain of 47 seats for the Conservatives without altering the complexion of parliament. This prediction ranks merely as a guess and guessing is more difficult than usual owing to the complicated issues. The Times makes an effort to divest its gigantic mind of bias in its forcast today. It surveys the London boroughts and fortells Unionist gains. It predicts the defeat of Joseph Martin in East St. Pancras, but it may be mistaken in that. As to East Marylebone, where Jebb is running, the Times regrets the Unionist division but endorses Boynton as a man with the backing of the party whips, the Central Committee, the conciliation committee and of Balfour. It does not think Jebb will poll enough votes to so weaken Boynton as to let the Liberal in. No reference is made to the Toronto cablegram. Of the twelve London divisions to be polled on Saturday ten gave Liberal and two Conservative majorities at the last election.

What Parties Expect.

The Opposition expect half a dozen gains. The Liberals are prepared for two or three losses. It is not expected that there will be any reduction in the labor representation and on the main issues the Liberals and Labor candidates are one and on most issues the Nationalists are with the Liberals, and the press of that party now group all three under the names of the Progressives as against the Tories. This is a form of grouping which the Opposition gamely accepts and have also conceded the one Socialist. In the event that there are to be revolutionary changes, either social or fiscal, constitutional authoritis on the Unionist side advance the argument that should the Liberals win their scheme for reform of the Lords must be submitted to the nation in another election, but Asquith has declared that if he gains the present election he will take it as conclusive and will refuse to take office on any other terms. If the party wins it will claim the states and as there is no clear misunderstanding as to what these are, a pretty row would ensue.

Another Chamberlain Letter.

Chamberlain in a letter today says his information is that tariff reform is making great headway in both city and country districts, but this is one of the points on which visitors are unable to form an opinion or gather evidence so thoroughly whole-hearted and one sided is every candidate, worker and speaker. There is no evidence of any great popularity of tariff reform or of any landslide against free trade at public meetings either in London or in the province, but as they have not manhood franchise here these great meetings do not count for as much as with us. The polls closed on Saturday at 8 p.m. You should get some results in Winnipeg at 8 p.m.—(Signed.) Jos. T. Clarke.

Conservatives are Weakened.

Leeds, Eng., Jan. 12.—(Special cable to the Toronto Globe)—The disappearance of the Lords from active participation in the election campaign greatly weakens the Conservatives. Their chief speakers Balfour, Bonar Law, Austin, Chamberlain, and George Wyndham are quite overborne by Liberals like Asquith, Birrell, Burns and Grey, while nightly Lloyd-George and Churchill carry the fiery cross into new centres. Both Lloyd-George and Churchill are placing emphasis upon the land value taxes as a lever for the breaking up of the great estates. Speaking in Birmingham last night, Churchill paroded Lord Curzon's quotation from Renan that "All civilizations are the work of the Aristocracy," in the phrase, "the up-keep of the aristocracy has been the hard work of all civilizations." In Sheffield, where many of the largest employers are tariff reformers and workingmen are no less indent on this question, and the Liberal Labor organization hopes to carry three out of five seats, but I am inclined to doubt this. The Liberals are more likely to hold the three seats they now have.—Stewart Lyons.

Tariff Reform Not the Issue.

Wolverhampton, Jan. 12.—(Toronto Telegram special cable.)—Old age pensions and the budget overtop tariff reform, even here in the east division of Wolverhampton where L. S. Tmery, well known in Canada, was only defeated by eight votes in the by-election of 1908. Liberals now laugh at Amery's chances but they fear Col. Hickman, Unionist, will defeat Sir Henry Norman in the southern division.

The other Wolverhampton seat, the west division, which returned a Labor member to parliament last general election by a small margin, is likely to revert to tariff reform on Saturday unless combined Liberals and Laborites develop unexpected strength. But a study of the situation in the Midlands shows that not even the great local strength of Chamberlain in Birmingham or of Hickman in Wolverhampton is able to keep the workingmen of the Midlands from talking budget and old age pensions. On my way to Wolverhampton typical workingmen said that tariff reform would be the issue in six years; the lords was the issue now. The Anglican Church curates say the whole black country is going Liberal. Even in Birmingham, Chamberlain's name may not carry the south division, for the Unionist candidate, Lord Lorpeth, voted against old age pensions in the Commons. In fact there are no signs of any considerable popular movement for tariff reform in this district and outside of the immediate Chamberlain zone other issues crowd tariff reform to the rear.—John R. Robinson.

Betting Favors Unionists.

Special Cable to Montreal Star.

London, Jan. 12—The stock exchange betting on the elections is about even. Lloyd's betting favors the Unionists slightly. The Times' special commissioners, who have just completed an unfettered personal canvass of the constituencies, gives the fololwing forecast: Liberal and Labor coalition, including Nationalists, 2995; Unionists, 287; doubtful, 86; total, 1,670. If the coalition won the whole of the doubtful seats they would have 383 against the Unionist 287, or a majority of 96. If the Unionists won the whole of the doubtful seats they would have 375 against the coalition 295, which would give the Unionists a majority of 80 over all.

However, neither side has the slightest chance of winning the whole of the 88 doubtful seats, therefore, on this impartial and well informed estimate if the coalition are returned with a majority the Nationalists will hold the balance.

This sums up the forecast of some of the best judges on both sides, namely, that Redmond is likely to hold the balance, in which case a second general election will probably result within two years.

Tariff Reform Converts.

One noteworthy feature of the present crisis is the number of prominent Liberals, especially business men, who have foresworn a life-long political allegiance to support tariff reform. Each day adds to the list, especially in the industrial centres. The government started with the Chamberlain tariff commission, which included Sir Charles Tenney, a leading leather manufacturer and chairman of Nottingham Liberal association; J. J. Candlish, glass manufacturer, chairman of the Tyneside Liberal association; Joseph H. Rank, a leading miller and prominent member of the Liberal council of Hull; Sir John Cockburn, ex-premier of South Australia, while three other commissioners are members of the advisory committee of the board of trade, appointed by Lloyd George himself. Many prominent Liberals have also supported the commission with evidence during the past few weeks.

Radicals Who Have Seceded.

The secedere from Radicalism, especially on account of the socialistic tendencies of the budget and home rule, include Sir Robert Perks, head of a large industrial law practice and business manager of Methodism; Sir Alfred Pease, a Cleveland ironmaster; E. W. Buxton, leader of Norfolk Liberalism, and cousin of the Right Hon. Sidney Buxton, postmaster general; Victor Buxton, another leading Norfolk Liberal; Sir Joseph Jones, president of the Sheffield Liberal association; Sir John Swinburne, formerly M.P.; McLeod, of McLeod, vice-president of the Inversneshire Liberal association; George Faber, a Yorkshire banker; E. A. Risdale, Radical, M.P. in the last parliament; Lord Durham, Liberal leader of Durham county; Sir E. Johnson Ferguson, chairman of the Dumfrieshire Liberal association; Earl Portsmouth, under secretary of war in Bannerman's administration; Earl Northbrook, former Liberal M.P., whose father was a member of the Gladstone administration; G. A. Fenwick, a well known Liberal banker of Rugby; E. H. Blakeney, head master of the King's school, Ely; Mark Beaufoy, formerly Radical M.P.; Admiral Sir William L. Ward, Liberal; Sir William Chance, a well known Liberal law reformer; A. Dean, former Liberal candidate in South Huntingdonshire; Beaumont Thomas and W. H. Edwards, two of the largest tin plate manufacturers in South Wales; Arthur Fownes, managing director of the Fownes Forge and Engineering company, who was a leading supporter of Sir William Robson, the Liberal attorney general; John Duffy, the independent labor party leader of Gateshead; Captain Kincaid Smith and Capt. Bellairs, both Radical M.P.'s of the last parliament; James Mather, cloth manufacturer of Leeds; G. M. Royle, managing director of Thomas Adams and Co., largest lace manufacturers of Nottingham; W. G. Player, head of the great tobacco firm of Nottingham, and the list might be extended almost indefinitely.

Support Budget as First Step.

The most doubtful factor is how far the quiet workingmen, who hold the controlling vote in many constituencies, have been attracted by Lloyd-Georgeism. J. D. Shackleton, a leading labor M.P., in his election address in Clitheroe, frankly supports the budget as the first step towards bringing the whole nation's business of production and distribution into the hands of the state and says: "The growth of opinion in favor of public ownership of monopolies is very encouraging. I hope to see, at an early date, the question of the transfer of railways, canals, mines, minerals and the most important of all, the land, receive serious consideration of parliament."

The labor party manifesto signed by Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., says the land and industrial capital must be owned by the community.

The Unionist workingmen speakers and candidates, of whom there are few, are turning these facts to great platform uses. Aston Bagley, the workingman candidate of Leicester, made last night a special appeal to 23,000 members of the Leicester Co-Operative society. He said: "Are you co-operators of Leicester prepared to hand over all your shops, warehouses, farms and capital to the community."

Shouts of "No."

"Is the Wholesale Co-Operative society prepared to hand over their enormous capital and Wheat Sheaf boot and shoe factory of Leicester, the largest in the world, to the workless in the streets?"

Renewed shouts of "No."

"That," added Bagley, "will never happen."—Windermere.

THE IMPROPER USE OF BRANDS ON LIVE STOCK

Trouble Caused in the South by Settlers Using the Same Brands for Cattle and Horses—The Practice Makes it Easier for Rustlers to Get in Their Work.

James Wilson, Chief Recorded of Brands, for the Province, with headquarters at Medicine Hat, was in the city yesterday in company with Hon. Mr. Motherwell, the Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Wilson's principal object in visiting Edmonton was to discuss with the ministers the brand question over which they held a conference.

Speaking to the Bulletin on the stock conditions in the south Mr. Wilson stated that a great deal of difficulty was being experienced in finding the owners of stray animals reported to him because it appears that many settlers when they get a brand for horses, use the same on cattle, which is not permissible.

Other settlers get a three character brand for their cattle and then use only one of the characters for their horses. Under such conditions it is frequently impossible to find the owners when the animals go off the range.

Assist the "Rustlers."

The practices above mentioned, Mr. Wilson says, are the cause of a great deal of loss to the settlers and give a golden opportunity to the cattle rustlers.

The brand inspector has asked the live stock commissioner, W. F. Stevens, to bring these matters before the various farmers and stock growers with a view to directing their attention to the danger arising.

Use American Brands.

Another practice that has become prevalent among many American settlers, who have brought their brands from the other side of the boundary line, is to use them in Canada for marking their cattle. This has been another cause of difficulty to the inspector and greatly retards the recovery of stray animals.

ALBERTA BARLEY TO MEXICO.

Considerable Amount of Alberta Grain Being Taken Down Pacific.

Vancouver, Jan. 11—Heavy shipments of barley to the west coast of Mexico will be made from Vancouver, during the next few months, the consignments being handled by the Jebsen & Ostrander line of steamers operating between Vancouver, Victoria and Puget Sound and ports along the Mexican coast. This steamship line has succeeded in working up a considerable freight trade during the short time it has been in existence, the service being dependable, and, in every way meeting the demands of shippers.

On the steamer Erna, which is scheduled to sail tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, there is a consignment of 300 tons of barley, and the next steamer will take a much larger shipment. The barley is for Mexican west coast ports, and is for use in the commissariat of railway construction camps. All this barley is from Alberta, being shipped over the C.P.R. into Vancouver.

The Erna, which is carrying a special excursion of Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle people to Mexico, Guatemalan, Salvador and Nicaraguan ports, besides side trips to Mexico City and Guadalajara, will get away with her passenger accommodation taxed to the limit. A great many of those who will make the trip are business men seeking to establish lines of trade with Mexican ports; others are people desirous of spending a portion of the winter in the sunny southern lands. The trip will occupy six weeks' time.

CALGARY ASSESSMENTS.

Assessor of That City Says Edmonton Floor Space Assessment Unsatisfactory.

Calgary, Jan. 14—Opposition to measuring the floor space as a means of assessing the stocks carried by business establishments, the system now in effect in Edmonton, and recommended by a municipal sub committee, is already beginning to manifest itself. The sub-committee will also recommend that no tax whatever be levied on improvements, and that land, stocks and incomes carry the whole burden.

Deputy Assessor Wood said last night that the Edmonton plan has caused great dissatisfaction there, and would cause a great deal more if adopted here. The floor space plan does not suit everybody any more than the present system. The worst objection to it as carried out in Edmonton is that no provision is made for difference in location. For instance, the stock of a grocery store in the heart of the city on Eighth avenue would be assessed at the same rate as one far out in the suburbs. And yet the owner of the down town store could afford to pay and should pay, in the opinion of Mr. Wood, two or three times as much as the small merchant, because he does so much more business. If the floor space plan is adopted here, Mr. Wood thinks the city should be divided into districts to overcome this difficulty.

Ald. George Ross announced at the meeting of the assessment committee last night that he favors a straight single tax, making no tax whatever on buildings or stocks. He believes such a system would work to the advantage of the poor man.

Mrs. J. McCaig and family returned to the city yesterday from Lethbridge.

Mrs. H. E. Walker, of Vegreville, is a guest of Mrs. J. D. McEdward.

Mrs. J. W. Howard will receive in her new home, 1038 Syndicate avenue, Monday afternoon, January 17th, and on the firs tand third Mondays of each month hereafter.

HE SOARED A MILE ABOVE THE EARTH

French Aviator Smashes Another World's Aviation Record Before Cheering Thousands.

Los Angeles, Calif., Jan. 12—A pink-faced little Frenchman, riding on a flimsy frame of wood and metal covered with white silk, mounted nearly a mile above the grounds at the International Mid-Winter Aviation tournament and before a madly cheering multitude of 40,000 flying machine enthusiasts, broke the world's record for altitude, attained in an aeroplane.

It was Louis Paulham, of France. He reached a height of between 4,600 and 5,000 feet. The exact official figures have not yet been given out, as it will take some time to work out the measurement from the records of the various instruments, used in an effort to secure the exact height, but the judges this evening declared that they expected the official figures to show that Paulham, on his Farman bi-plane, rose nearer 5,000 than 4,600 feet from the grounds.

Thousands in a Frenzy.

The Frenchman's daring and sensational feat stirred the watching aviators and worked them into a frenzy of delight. Shortly before five o'clock when his bi-plane descended to the ground, at one hundred feet from the grand stand, Paulham was seized, as he stepped stiffly from his seat, and lifted upon the shoulders of his frantic friends and carried in triumph before the delirious, shouting throng. Paulham blushed like a school girl.

His Wife Greatly Pleased.

His petite little wife, who could not understand a word of the words of praise bestowed in English upon her husband, clasped her tiny gloved hands and gazed rapturously upon the scene, babbling now and then musical little French phrases which sounded like the cooing of a dove. Heart and soul she shared in her husband's triumph, and every act of homage paid the prince of aviators seemed like a draught of new wine to her lips.

WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN THE 1912 EXHIBITION

U.S. Consul General at Winnipeg Will Prepare Report on Edmonton Exhibition Celebration of 1912—Department of State at Washington.

The announcement that Edmonton will hold a big provincial exhibition three years hence, on the completion of the G.T.P. to the Coast, the entrance of the C.P.R. to the city via the high-level bridge and the opening up of the C.N.R. line to the Grande Prairie and the Alberta and Great Waterways road to Fort McMurray, has been received with widespread public interest. The following communication, received yesterday by His Worship Mayor Lee from the United States Consul General at Winnipeg, is significant as such. The suggestion which has been turned over to Manager Harrison, of the exhibition, reads as follows:

"My attention has been called to a local news item in which it appears that Edmonton is to hold a large celebration, three years hence to commemorate the building of the Canadian Pacific and other railroads into the city. As Edmonton is in this consulate-general district I am very much interested in this affair, and would thank you to supply me with as much detailed information as you may be able to obtain, to the end that I may prepare a report for the Department of State at Washington. The report will be widely published and may redound in a material way to the proposed exhibition in bringing to Edmonton as exhibitors American manufacturers.

"I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

"J. E. JONES, Consul General."

EXCHANGE EXPELS MEMBER.

Wall Street Financier Was Found Guilty of Fraud.

New York, Jan. 14—Wall street sat up and took notice today when the Consolidated Stock exchange announced simultaneously with the expulsion of K. K. Jenkins, of Wall street, for obvious fraud, that hereafter, "Where an investigation of any member of this exchange reveals a breach of law, the evidence secured by the exchange be sent to the district attorney for such action as he may deem proper." This resolution passed by the governors of the exchange, establishes a precedent and is part of the exchange campaign, and to eliminate another Rock Island and Ennis and Stoppanni scandal.

In connection with the expulsion of K. K. Jenkins, who has been an "honorable member" of the exchange since the old oil days of 1884, it was said that he had been sending circulars through the mail advertising that he could make customers 100 per cent. on any deposit made with him, by trading in stocks. This is against the rules of the exchange and when Mr. Jenkins failed to appear before the board of governors to defend himself, it was voted that he be expelled. Under the rules, Jenkins has the right to demand a retrial within thirty days.

To Stop This System of Graft.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 14.—The city will apply to the legislature for an amendment to the city charter making it impossible for license commissioners to do business with hotels or other licensees. The great complaint in past years is that merchants got positions on the license board and then furnish [illegible] to the hotels etc. be issued shortly.

G.T.P. PACIFIC STEAMER

First Steamer of New Pacific Fleet Launched in England.

News of the ceremony of launching the first ocean steamer of the Grand Trunk Pacific fleet, and description of that splendid ship "Prince Rupert," has just reached Canada.

According to British publications: "The naming ceremony was performed by Mrs. Richard L. Newman, of Victoria, B.C. Many distinguished persons were present including Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, G.C.M.G., C. B., the Lord Mayor of Newcastle and his lady, the Sheriff of Newcastle, also the Mayors of Wallsend and Jarrow.

The published account says: "The steamship 'Prince Rupert' has been most carefully designed by Messrs. Swan, Hunter and Wigham, Richardson, Ltd. The steamer will have a smart appearance with its straight stem and cruiser stern. There will be two pole masts and three funnels. The centre funnel bearing the flag device of the company. The rounded cruiser stern has been adopted in order to obtain the best lines to give a high speed. The ship is being built to the highest class under the British Corporation survey and will also comply with the board of trade regulations for passenger steamers.

"The 'Prince Rupert' is 320 feet long, 42 feet, 2 inches wide, with a depth of 18 feet to the main deck. The gross tonnage of the vessel is 2,850 tons. The engines and boilers with Howden's forced draught are being constructed by the Wallsend Slipway and Engineering Co. Ltd. There are two sets of triple expansion engines balanced on the Yarrow, Schlick and Tweedy system. This system is used not only in modern passenger ships but for war vessels of all classes as it ensures smooth and steady running with vibration reduced to a negligible quantity.

"On the shelter and shade decks of the 'Prince Rupert' there will be accommodation in state rooms of two berths each for 220 first class passengers. There will also be a few sets of stateerooms en suite placed on the shelter deck amidships. There is provision on the main deck forward for second class passengers. When occasion arises 1,500 excursionists can be taken on board.

"Alderman Hunter of Newcastle in proposing the health of the lady who christened the 'Prince Rupert' and the success of the ship said: 'the steamer they had seen launched was one of great interest and one which they were very proud to have been commissioned to build. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway was of historic importance. It was a great undertaking and when it was finally completed it would open up a new and rich part of the Dominion and would have very easy gradients. The railway would open up a very vast area rich in all kinds of timber, in hematite, iron, coal, copper and mica, and before many years were over, through the means of the railway the immense territory would begin to be thickly populated and the city of Prince Rupert would become a splendid town.'

"Mr. R. L. Newman, following Alderman Hunter said:

"The name 'Prince Rupert' was taken from the City of Prince Rupert, the Western gateway of the British Empire through which would ultimately flow the manufactured and agricultural products of that great section of the Empire, also the manufactured products of the New England states, and last but not least, let them hope that it would be the means of drawing closer to that tight little island of which they were all so proud, the markets of the Orient. He wished that he had the tongue of a Burke that he might tell them of the beauties and possibilities of that vast continent, of the unbounded agricultural possibilities, its great mineral wealth, its enormous wealth in timber, and also of its fisheries. Englishmen did not appreciate the possibilities of their birthright, but their neighbors, the citizens of the United States were rapidly awakening to the opportunities of Canada. In the great Northwest thousands of American farmers were crossing the borders, and taking up large sections of land and there raising stock and immense crops of wheat. Why were our young English farmers not embracing more of these opportunities? He had heard of excess in population in this country, why was it, then, that Canada was seeking elsewhere for settlers?

"The chairman gave the toast of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway company and said when the railway was completed it would be possible to go around the world in 28 1-2 days. Mr. Louis Leopold replied and regretted the absence of Mr. Charles M. Hays, president of the company, and of Mr. F. C. Salter, European traffic manager. He pointed out the great possibilities of the new railway and said that it would open out on the Pacific coast a most important port in commercial and strategical history."

Suit Involving $700,000.

Fredericton, N.B., January 13.—Papers in a case involving about $700,000 and the future of the Alexander Gibson Railway Company, of Marysville, have been filed in the Supreme Court in Equity of New Brunswick at the office of the clerk of the Royal Trust Company, who are bringing suit against the Gibson Company for foreclosure of mortgage for $440,000 and interest from November 18,1899, over ten years, at six per cent. The Gibson Company gave a mortgage in guarantee bonds which are largely held by the Bank of Montreal.

Three Candidates in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Jan. 14—Three candidates are now in the field for the approaching by-election in Ottawa, rendered necessary by Sir Wilfrid Laurier's dcision to sit for Qubo East. Dr. J. L. Chabot, who was the Conservative candidate at the last general election, received the unanimous nomination tonight by the Conservative convention. He accepted. The Liberal candidate is Auguste Lemieux, a brother of the postmaster general, and the third candidate is ex-Mayor J. A. Ellis, who is running as an independent. The writ for bye-election will be issued shortly.

$4,000 SUBSCRIBED TO Y.W.C.A. IN TWO DAYS

Campaign to Reduce Indebtedness on Association's Property, Meeting With Generous Response From Citizens—Canvassers Expect to Secure $10,000—Work of Travellers Aid Branch.

The Y.W.C.A. canvass is being well received by the business men and other public-spirited citizens of the city. The canvassers have secured subscriptions amounting to $4,000 in two days. The amount of the debt on the association's property on Third street is $26,000. It is expected the present campaign will net $10,000, thus reducing the indebtedness to $16,000. The directors of the association believe they can carry on the work without it being a serious drain on their finances, which a $26,000 indebtedness is.

The following article dealing with the Travellers Aid association is contributed by Mrs. Marshall, wife of the pastor of McDougall Methodist church.

The "Traveller's Aid," which is a most important and strong branch of Y.W.C.A. work, has done untold good. Its agents meet trains and often find young women bewildered and confused as to what to do when they arrive at their destination, especialy if the friends whom they expected do not appear to meet them, as is often the case. Then, too, it is a known fact that yearly many innocent, unsuspecting girls are lured away by unscrupulous agents who act for keepers of houses of ill-repute, and scores of girls are saved from this awful fate by the agents of the Traveller's Aid Association. Some of our agents wear a special garb; others simply a large metal badge with the letters "Y.W.C.A. and Traveller's Aid Association" on it. How welcome must be the sight of this woman, who, with her friendly greeting and kindly offers of assistance, must be a very angel of light to the tired and homesick travellers.

This branch of the work was started in our city in November and Miss Weir appointed to meet the C.N.R. trains. It is earnestly hoped that very soon another agent will be appointed to meet the C.P.R. trains at Strathcona. Miss Weir has already done splendid work. During the month of December, sixty persons have been assisted. Some have been directed to the Beulah Mission, under the charge of Miss Chatham, which, in addition to its men's shelter and fine boarding-house for young women, has a rescue work department, the only haven of refuge, I believe, in the city for unfortunate girls.

Perhaps a peep into Miss Weir's diary would be of interest and give an idea of the work being done by this department:

"November 29th—"Met two women at the morning train. One, wife of a missionary, had a baby and baggage. Helped her, and brought another, a young girl from Vermilion, to Y.W.C.A. and procured a situation for her the next day."

"November 30th—Brought two girls from G.T. station to Y.W.C.A."

"December 2nd—Met young girl at morning train. Procured situation for her the same day."

"December 3rd—Brought a girl to Y.W.C.A., also assisted a woman with two children and baggage."

"December 8th—Took young woman to Beulah Mission. She had made the acquaintance of a man on the train, who said he would take her to a place for the night. She looked respectable but simple. I told her she must come with me, so the man suddenly went off. After arriving at her boarding-house she expressed gratitude, and said I was a good, kind lady for taking such care of her.

"December 16th—Woman appealed to me for work. She recognized the badge and so came to me. I got her a situation."

We could multiply instances of good done, but enough has been given to show the necessity and value of this work.

Girls are kept and cared for until situations are procured for them.

We hope in the near future to open the house beside our present building on Third street, and that will make it possible for us to take young women into our home and give them warm cheery room for from two dollars and a half per week upwards, and the use of the gymnasium, educational classes, etc., at a small fee.

It is for some of the women far from home and home influence we wish to provide a home that their environment may produce the best type of women, who can think out, and accomplish something worth while for themselves and others.

We feel sure that each department of our work will commend itself to all men and women who have the best interest of the community at heart, and we feel confident our work will be liberally supported by the business men of the city. L. MARSHALL.

SEED FAIR AT LLOYDMINSTER.

Splendid Specimens of Grain Shown at C.N.R. Town.

Lloydminster, January 14.—The annual seed grain fair of Lloydminster and district Agricultural Society of Saskatchewan, was held here yesterday and today and brought out splendid specimens of grain. The prize winners were as follows:

Wheat—1, Smith & Rackan; 2, J. Almond; 3, J. M. Brown.

Smith & Rackhan were awarded 96¼ points on grain weighing 65½ pounds to the bushel.

Oats—1, J. C. Hill & Sons; 2, C. H. Barrett.

J. C. Hill & Sons were awarded 95¼ points on grain weighing 48¼ pounds to the bushel.

Fifteen samples of oats shown weighed from 43½ pounds to 48½ pounds.

Barley, two-rowed—1, Smith & Rackhan, weighed 55 pounds to the bushel.

Barley, six-rowed—1, J. Almond; 2, R. G. Williams.

SPORTING NEWS

CURLING.

RED DEER WINS COMPETITION

Red Deer, Jan. 12—The district c ing competitions were held in Red D on Monday and Tuesday, between ri from Stettler, Innisfail and Red D Stettler with one rink entered and In fail and Red Deer two rinks each. was thought that Lacombe would h a rink entered, but the only represen tive from the northern town was ump Murphy. On Monday afternoon a night, in the competitions for the med the results were as follows:

Red Deer—Plaxton, Hannah, Linds Stephenson. Skip 15.

Innisfail—Dodd, Miller, Farley, K amer, Skip 7.

Red Deer—Brown, Clark, Linds Welliver. Skip 7.

Innisfail—Watt, Lundy, Graham, W son. Skip 8.

Red Deer—Plaxton, Hannah, Li sar, Stephenson. Skip 11.

Stettler—Hargrave, Dunlop, Cla Caldwell. Skip 11.

The Red Deer rink skipped by W liver, defeated Stettler 14 to 8, thus g ing Red Deer a clear title to the med

In the competition for the Tuck trophy, the Innisfail rink, skipped Billy Wilson, won out, against We ver of Red Deer, and Caldwell of St tler. This gives Innisfail the privile of competing in the bonspiel in C gary for the Tuckett trophy. The C gary bonspiel begins on January 20 a Red Deer will send a rink with R. Welliver as skip.

On Monday night the Red Deer cu ers banquetted the inn fail and Stettler, at the Alexand hotel. After full justice had been Mr. Krause's good things, and cig lighted, speeches, songs and toasts came the order of the evening.

R. B. Welliver, president of the R Deer curling club, welcomed the visiti curlers to Red Deer, which was respon ed to by several of the visitors. T. Gaetz and Chief Rothuie furnished couple of songs each.

In the latter part of the evening, bit of interesting curling history w brought out. It seems that the R Deer curling club is the owner of wig pair of old iron curling stones, th have quite a history and are entitl to be classed as old timers. By putti together information which differe ones at the banquet could give it appea that Jim McDonald, now dead, broug these old stones, the heaviest of whi weighs sixt-two pounds, from Winnip to Calgary, and hence freighted the across the prairie to Edmonton in th year 1885, just twenty-five years ag These sixteen stones will weigh abo eight hundred pounds, so there mu have been some pretty enthusiast curlers in the early days, when the were willing to go to the trouble an expense of shipping the stones fro Winnipeg to Calgary, and freight the overland for two hundred miles. Amon the old time curlers who used the stones in the early days of curling i the northwest were Jim Kelley, Ji Stewart, Jim and Tom Lauder, all o Edmonton; warden Matt McCauley the Edmonton penitentiary; W. G. Wi son, now in the transfer business in In fail; and it is said that the Hon. Fran Oliver used to close up his printing o fice and go down to watch them cur with the new stones. From Edmonto the stones were taken to Innisfail, an came into the possession of the Red Dee club at a latter date, where they hav remained until the present time. Prio to their being brought to Edmonton the were used on the river at Winnipeg Councillor Geo. Lundy of Innisfail being one of the old Winnipeg curlers. The Red Deer curling club voted to presen a pair of these old stones to the Innis fail club, and to ask Councillor Lundy to write out the full history of the stones, so far as he knew it, for the Red Deer club, same to be preserved by the club.

VEGREVILLE BONSPIEL.

Vegreville, Jan. 13—The Vegreville bonspiel opened yesterday morning with seventeen competing teams. The ice was in good shape and some keen playing was done. The following teams were entered:

Edmonton Granites: W. W. Barnett, C. J. Fisher, W. E. Cox, W. A. Irwin, skip.

Edmonton Capitals—J. L. Bell, M. N. Webb, R. M. McJordan, A. C. Fraser, skip.

Edmonton Capitals—Geo. Massie, R. A. Robertson, J. Mould, I. Thom, skip.

Edmonton Granites—M. McDermott, Buchanan, A. W. Johnson, F. L. Smale, skip.

Fort, No. 1—W. I. Bowden, A. M. Sutherland, W. White, G. H. McAvoy.

Fort No. 2—I. S. Wright, A. M. Carscadden, Wm. Blythe, I. W. Kidney, skip.

Fort No. 3—P. Batter, O. Bowden, F. Acheson, R. E. Staples, skip.

Fort No. 4—A. Lusty, A. Chard, F. A. Walker, D. N. McLean, skip.

Viking—Ole D. Corbett, Ole W. L. Campbell, Ole B. K. Jones, skip.

Vermilion—W. Telfer, A. I. Dimmell, A. J. Jones, C. E. Slater, skip.

Strathcona—O. Torgerson, W. S. Ritchie, P. E. Bowen, W. H. Sheppard, skip.

Vegreville had six teams entered:

Vegreville No. 1—C. P. McDonald, V. H. Shaw, Dr. Arthur, M. McInnis skip. Known as the P.E.I.

No. 2—H. H. Hacker, E. E. Morton, A. L. Horton, C.R. Morton, skip. Known as the Carberry bunch.

No. 3—A. W. Fraser, W. Graham, H. A. Clute, G. W. Walker, skip.

No. 4—I. D. Worth, T. Cannon, Geo. Stewart, J. B. Molden.

No. 5—A. S. Maxwell, M. A. Dutcher, Wm. Clements, Dr. A. H. Godwin, skip.

No. 6—H. McAllister, D. R. Davis, J. McNeill, Dr. Field, skip.

The complete results of yesterday's play were as follows:

Grand Challenge.

Morton 14, Smale 10.

Goodwin 3, Sheppard 17.

Thom 7, Field 8.

McAvoy 10, Walker 13.

The greatest danger from influenza is of its resulting in pneumonia. This can be obviated by using Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, as it not only cures influenza, but counteracts the tendency of the disease toward pneumonia. Sold by all dealers.