

GIRL SERIOUSLY BURNED IN LAUNDRY FIRE

Miss Fanny Holmes Victim Of Fire Which Ruined Troy Laundry.

A disastrous and distressing event occurred yesterday afternoon when the Troy Laundry was completely gutted by fire, and three persons injured. Miss Fanny Holmes who lives with her mother and sister Lily at 15 Morris street received severe surface burns on the face, hands and legs, which up to the present time it is impossible to say whether she will recover. Miss Holmes was taken to the General Hospital. The nurse said this morning that she had passed a bad night.

The fire occurred about four o'clock and originated from an explosion of a gasoline tank used for heating the cylinders. Two weeks ago today a similar explosion occurred, causing considerable damage. Repairs had been completed only a few days. Yesterday's fire has left nothing but the brick walls and roof. The machines are badly damaged, but as yet the loss cannot be estimated. About one thousand dollars worth of laundry goods were destroyed. The loss is covered by an insurance of \$4,000.

Relating the story of the disaster: Mr. Thomas, the manager of the Troy Laundry, said he heard the explosion and knew what it meant. He ran out of the office to find the building filled with smoke and the laundry goods in flames. The operators rushed out of the back door. Some ran out of the back door through the engine room. Before leaving the office he seized the telephone and called for the fire brigade. As he was running outside he heard a scream. Creeping along the floor he found Fanny Holmes lying on a pile of blankets. Evidently the little girl ran the wrong way across the room and tripped on the blankets. Her clothes were on fire. Mr. Thomas attempted to smother the flames with the blankets and in doing so burned his hands. Picking her up he carried her outside, in which he was assisted by one of the employees. Dr. Farquharson was called and in the meantime Dr. Harwood arrived. The doctors hastily dressed the burned parts and sent for

the ambulance.

Mr. Thomas says the brigade made a quick run to the scene of the fire. The distance from the fire hall is about 7300 feet.

The sister of the injured girl Miss Lily Holmes was standing near Fanny when the explosion occurred. Fanny was nearer the door than her sister, who shouted "fire" and ran out. Fanny was a little deaf and possibly did not hear. The two girls live with their mother at 15 Morris street and support a family of small children. They came to the city about four months ago.

The foreman behaved with characteristic bravery. He was near the washer when the explosion occurred. He ran to the whistle and sounded a fire alarm. He tried to get out until his hand was severely burned.

Mr. Thomas says his business is practically ruined. This week the trade was the largest since the laundry was established eleven weeks ago. He could not estimate the loss and said it was partially covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is difficult to explain, and what ever may be said is mere probability. As far as can be learned it was due to the fact that the blower which drives a strong current of air into the gasoline generator ceased revolving leaving a vacuum in the gasoline tank. From the tank a scorching gas escaped into the line into the cylinders of the machines in order to heat them. A valve at the outlet of the tank is supposed to prevent any return of the gas into the generator. The probability is that the valve refused to work and allowing the ignited gas to flow back into the liquid gasoline which caused the explosion. As to the cause of the blower stopping it is supposed the firing of the blower caused it to stop. Mr. Thomas says the belt could not possibly come off as it was kept in position by a screw.

Chief Davidson stated today that a similar fire occurred in Winnipeg on November 7th causing the death of one woman and injuring a man who attempted to rescue her.

MR. FIELDING DISCUSSES THE TARIFF

Hon. W. S. Fielding was tendered a banquet by Montreal Liberals last week. The star speaker of the occasion was the Minister of Finance who enthusiastically received ovations to respond to the toast. He warmly thanked the Reform Club of Montreal for this reception which was not merely a demonstration in honor of himself, but a new affirmation by the Liberal party of Montreal of their faith in the party and its leader. Mr. Fielding first dealt with the recent election in Shelburne and Queen's, where he was re-elected by a large majority.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," said Mr. Fielding. It was evident that the gods had something unpleasant in store for the Conservatives of Nova Scotia. The efforts of the Conservative leader had been directed to what he declared was a sunder upon the people of Queen's and Shelburne. It was inevitable that in an election some discreet partisan should occasionally exceed the bounds of the law and do things which the election law did not contemplate. It was quite possible that such things occurred in his own constituency, as they probably would in any riding where an election was investigated, as has had been. But he complained that the Conservative leaders had not presented the matter in that light, but that, as a few petty and comparatively unimportant excesses, they had made the whole party and the riding was corrupt—and this, he declared emphatically, was a slander upon his riding.

Mr. Fielding here brought in a list of the political story to show that the Liberal party had not a monopoly on the unseating of members. Since Confederation no less than 150 members had been unseated. And these were divided almost equally, although there was a slight preponderance of Nova Scotia Liberals unseated. And in Nova Scotia which had been particularly insulted in this regard twelve members had been unseated of whom four were Liberals and eight Conservatives—so that he argued that corruption on the part of the Conservatives there had been just fifty per cent greater than among the Liberals. Many eminent Conservatives had been unseated, such as the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott twice, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Charles Tupper, Hugh John Macdonald and even Sir John Macdonald himself had been unseated twice. So he argued that the Conservatives were hardly entitled to throw stones in this matter of electoral purity.

In the laws handed down on Mount Sinai, continued Mr. Fielding. Nothing had been said about bribes, but one thing else had been made plain. "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." He declared that for months Conservative leaders had systematically misrepresented the facts of his election trial and distorted the proceedings before the Supreme Court in such a manner as to disgust honest Liberal and Conservative alike in his riding. He further accused the Conservatives of having fabricated fraudulent telegrams and scattered them over his country, and declared that they were as much, or more, open to condemnation as any poor fisherman who in a moment of weakness had accepted a bribe.

His opponent, Dr. Weidon, Mr. Fielding stated, was striven by his own party to clean his conscience. Yes at the last general election his opponent, Dr. Weidon, had been asked by a Conservative delegation to join and when he refused to do so, the delegation "folded its arms like the Arabs, and as silently stole away." Thus he said the Conservatives who were now shouting purity from the house-tops, and thanking God that they were not as other men, only four months ago entered upon the campaign in Nova Scotia with the deliberate intention of corrupting the elections if they were allowed to do so—Ye partisans of the Conservative party, now behold your god!

The record of the recent by-elections demonstrated said the speaker, that the people of Canada were not to be stampeded by a campaign of petty things. In the old days, no one could deny that the Conservative party was a party of big ideas and movements. He admitted that this position was merely one of petty prejudices. In his own election, he had not heard about the tariff, the transportation, the great problems of transportation, or questions concerning the opening of the Northwest, but only about the petty excesses of the last session. He did not understand small things, but argued that the people could rely on the administration and its officials to remedy any small defects.

The Minister of Finance then turned to the question of public expenditure. He admitted that the Government grew greatly under Liberal administration. It was the direct and natural result of the development of the country. Admittedly a Government must stand or fall by its own record he proposed to show that the increase was justified by a comparison with the work of the previous administration. During the eighteen years of Conservative Government, he said their surplus had averaged about half a million dollars annually, while the annual surplus during ten years of Laurier's administration had been seven and a half millions.

In the last ten years the Liberals had expended money liberally on public works, spending no less than \$7,000,000 in ten years on capital and special expenditure. At the end of this period they had only added eight and a half million dollars to the public debt. This he did not claim as a virtue because with the rapid growth of Canada and its demand for public works, it was not to be expected that they could carry on public affairs without adding to the public debt. It was a small increase, only averaging \$800,000 a year, whereas under the Conservative regime of eighteen years the debt had increased by six and a half million dollars a year.

These things went done in the face of a reduction in the burden of taxation, by cutting down the customs tariff. Least of all should he apologize for increasing the public debt in Montreal, where more than that increase had been spent in improving the harbor and the river to bring in order to bring to this city the commerce of the world.

Mr. Fielding declared that the result of the Liberal administration had been exhibited in Great Britain by the fact that Canadian securities had become almost as strong as British consols. This would be found of great advantage in the near future, when it would be necessary to renew many of the Dominion's existing obligations. He did not believe that the people desired a lowering of the expenditure. Sir William Van Horne had once said that Canada had been living "back street for many years. Canada was not on a back street any longer, but was moving forward to her proper position among the great countries of the world, with her business so expanding that her merchants, bankers and manufacturers had been compelled to do as individuals what Canada was doing as a nation.

Tariff revision was the next point touched on, Mr. Fielding speaking, in part as follows:

"There is another matter which I wish to make reference to, that is, the great question of customs tariff. It is an important question at all times but particularly so now. Years ago many good friends in Montreal had feared and anxiously so to what would happen to the commercial interests of Canada when they passed under the rule of Liberal Government. In 1897, when we brought down our new tariff policy, Sir Charles Tupper in a speech what famous speech prophesied hearing the sorrowful wail of the industrial classes of Canada rising up to protest against this tariff policy. Well, you do not hear any sorrowful wail now except from Conservatives, who find all their predictions unfulfilled. Under the Liberal policy there has been splendid progress, although just how much the tariff policy can influence the development of a country may be a matter of debate. But the Conservatives thought the tariff had a great deal to do with the prosperity of the country when things did not go very well in 1878—they then said it was the fault of the tariff. You must form your own judgment of how much credit to give the Government for its tariff policy; but I suppose you will agree that if the tariff policy can't help a country, a mistaken tariff policy may retard its growth. And for the 10 years during which this country has been under a Liberal tariff it has progressed more than during any single period in its history.

"Now the time has come when it is proposed to make a change. Not necessarily a change in substance to any great extent. We have already indicated broadly the lines upon which this change is to be made. I think today there is a grave danger in Canada which we must guard against. There are differences of opinion in every province on the tariff question, just as there are different schools of thought on the subject. But there is a danger of a broader line of cleavage arising—a difference between the East and the West, a difference between the Western farmer and the manufacturing interests of the east. I have labored to persuade my countrymen that, from their own point of view it would be a mistake to enter upon a policy of high protection in Canada. For undoubtedly the adoption of such a policy would so antagonize the agricultural interests of this country that your high tariff would be safe and you manufacturers would have to spend your time as in former years, in log rolling about Ottawa in order to keep the thing that was granted you. Therefore, I have tried to persuade our manufacturing friends that the best policy for them, for their mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, is to fill the Northwest with prosperous and contented settlers.

"Now the west will gradually gain its independence. By and by the manufacturing will grow up in that country and there will be the same diversity of opinion there as exists here. But for the present and for a considerable time to come that great western country will be predominantly agricultural and the Western farmer—and perhaps the Eastern farmer too—has an idea that taking it all in all, his interests are thickened with a low and moderate tariff.

"We have been laboring with the manufacturer but we have also labored with the farmer. By and by we have met in tariff negotiations, and when we found them disposed to look at things from their own point of view, and think that that should be the policy of the country, we had to point to them that they must give and take, and not expect to have things all their own way, but be willing to have regard to the Eastern people, who in days gone by have contributed to their means to develop the western country we have asked them as well as the manufacturers to be moderate and reasonable, and not regard their own interests, but the interests of all. Our Prime Minister has devoted the best part of his life to the removal of friction between our people of different races and creeds, and not only has he discharged that duty, but he has the highest duty of his life to reconcile these possible differences between the growing West and the older East. It was his patriotic, peace and commercial goodwill between the Eastern country and the Dominion of the West that stands only next to the high work of when Sir Wilfrid Laurier has devoted his life.

"So I say the time has come to make some revision in our tariff. We do not of necessity make changes in its general character. As to the details, they can only be given before the high court of the nation in Parliament, but I will give the general principles.

"In the first place we propose to have a change in the form and shape of our tariff schedules. That may not necessarily involve great changes, but in the making of these changes in form, here and there the occasion may arise for some changes of substance. First we promise a tariff of a moderate character. High enough to give moderate and reasonable encouragement—protection if you prefer the word—to the industrial classes of our country. We do not desire to strike down any industry, as we have proved by our past policy. We desire a moderate and reasonable tariff which will give a measure of protection to our commercial life, but not be heavy enough to antagonize the great consuming masses of the country. (Applause.)

"Then we propose to adhere to that principle of British preference which we laid down in 1897. We laid down that principle in the face of adverse criticism, but we believe it has been a great factor in the upbuilding of Canada's position in the Empire, and the world.

"And in the third place, we propose to have a tariff column—a tariff which shall contemplate later the making of

such commercial arrangements as shall establish legitimate discrimination between the trade of the country and the trade of the country which, for known reasons puts up its bars and says, 'We can buy from them, but if they can help it, we shall not sell to them.'

"There are the general lines of tariff revision, but though we cannot say please everybody—even the tariff of 1897 did not do that. There may be some extremists of the high tariff school who will be disappointed, and I know there will be many extremists of the low tariff school who will be disappointed. But we have a strong and abiding hope that we shall reach the happy medium which we have long sought, and which we may say that as our policy in the past has vindicated itself by time, our new policy—if you call it new—will vindicate itself, and those who are doubtful about it had better get on full of hope that all may be well. We are not content to satisfy the high or the low extremists, our hope and belief is that we shall be able to satisfy the great masses of the Dominion, and to produce a tariff under which the trade and commerce of our country will progress and prosper as never before in the history of the past ten years, and we have even hope for a yet greater development in the future."

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The Mendelssohn, The Evans Bros and the Newcombe Pianos are built for music and built to endure. The Newcombe having been awarded Gold Medal at the World's Exposition in Paris, France by the following artists: H.R. H. The Duchess of Argyll, Sir Charles Tupper, Dr. F. H. Torrington and R. Wainman Mills, Esq. Designers in all kinds of musical instruments. Atley-Jones Piano and Organ Co.

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young women and young men, I wish I could talk with you personally. Really if you are thinking about shortening your education, you shouldn't miss another day, but get right into shortening classes at the

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and prepare. Gregg shorthand is so interesting you feel like keeping at it all the time. There are no discouraging periods. And you know what that means if you know anything at all about shorthand. Call anyway. Perhaps we can help you.

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Synopsis of Canadian North-West. Homestead Regulations

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 38, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person, the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age to the extent of one quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection must be made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local Agent by the applicant, and if the land applied such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the material particulars, the applicant will be notified by the local Agent, and the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following: (1) At least six months' residence upon cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years. (2) If the settler for mother, if the father is deceased, or a homesteader, resides on a farm in the vicinity of the land entered, or by such homesteader the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the settler.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him, or his wife, or by such homesteader, before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS

Mineral rights are purchased at \$10 per acre for each acre, and 10¢ per acre for each acre.

Not more than 200 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and \$200 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 100 to 2,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year up to the recording recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2-1/2 per cent on the gross output.

Fluorapatite claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

A 4-4 mine may obtain 100 acres to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lease shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles.

Rental \$100 per annum for each mile of five miles, but not less than \$2-1/2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$50,000.

When a claim is located, the locator must file a copy of the location with the Minister of the Interior.

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior N.B.—Useful information of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Mr. PHILLIPSON, Manager.

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I am prepared to handle and consign your Grain to its destination on a commission of one cent per bushel. Highest prices guaranteed.

Wires received daily with Eastern-Canadian Markets.

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STRATHCONA Annual Meeting

(Saturday's Daily)

There was a large attendance of citizens at the annual city meeting of Strathcona in Ross hall last night. The chair was occupied by the mayor, W. H. Sheppard, a number of councillors and officials were on the platform.

The principal topic of the evening was the tax arrears grievance the electors did not have the privilege of hearing either of the candidates for mayor speak or any of the candidates for councillor, with exception of Mr. Daley, at length.

Mayor Sheppard was the speaker. He thought the year had been a fairly successful one. He had been made to the board of the fire brigade which was in excellent condition, but which hoped will be even more improved. Contemplated improvements to town hall had not been made as money was spent on more necessary works. Streets and sidewalks had not been neglected and the water sewerage system as far as installed was satisfactory. Electric plants was now on the ground and would be in operation before the end of the year. It was one of the most complete in the North-West. A hospital established during the year had been most satisfactory financially. Some expenditure had been involved in transferring civic jobs from private to a public office. He regretted that the efforts to bring G. T. P. main line through town were not successful. He thought it probable if the money was forthcoming from the government the high level traffic section of the bridge would be built. Communications had been exchanged with C. N. R. and he thought the country were justified in hesitating and waiting the C. N. R. to build their spur from Fort Saskatchewan, also west or south of the town. The council had held fifty and sixty meetings, besides innumerable committee meetings, and had given many days to civic work.

The approximate report of the city secretary-treasurer and the town engineer were then submitted.

Mr. R. H. Palmer suggested that in future copies of the secretary-treasurer's report be printed and handed around to make it intelligible to the audience.

Mr. Murphy wanted to know what it should cost so much to transfer civic books from one office to the other.

Mr. J. Daley said the secretary-treasurer was hired to do all the civic work for \$1,200 per year. He wanted to know why there was \$80 more for an assistant now.

The mayor said Mr. Downes couldn't do all the work alone and assistance was necessary, but Mr. Daley insisted that the agreement was that he should do all the work.

Then came up the question of arrears and Mr. Daley wanted to know why he hadn't been notified of back taxes of previous years in this present year.

Mr. H. H. Crawford also wanted an explanation why arrears notices were not sent out in previous years.

Mr. Downes said that in the past there was no register for arrears.

Mr. Crawford thought when a man paid taxes each year according to the notices sent him, he shouldn't be charged with many years old arrears.

Mr. R. McKernan gave credit to the council for the work done, but would like to know why they gave reduced salaries to certain men while others were dismissed for asking for a raise. Mr. Downes agreed to do his work for \$1,200 a year, and then afterwards an assistant was engaged to help him. He thought the sending of the G. T. P. engineers here was only a blind to Strathconans. He did not think the council had any right to raise the salaries of officials when other men would do the work for the old price.

Mr. Arthur Pearson protested against having to pay back taxes that did not appear on the yearly assessments.

Mr. Crawford asked who was paying for the bad wooden pipe and the city engineer, Mr. McLean, said the cost was deducted to the amount of \$1,383.70 from the manufacturer, who also paid for the extra labor.

Mr. Murphy thought the government and not the town, should pay for the G. T. P. survey.

The mayor said the government had paid for the survey to the extent of the scale of wages it allowed but as the city could not get engineers at that price, they had to pay the balance.

Mr. Palmer spoke further on the arrears of taxes and Mr. Downes said anyone could have the fullest investigation at his office.

Mr. W. H. Banks said that he had bought land and had taken the

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