Express Train Wrecked.
timore, Dec. 4—The fast Wash-
express of the Baltimore and
was wrecked eight miles from
ity today. Three are known to
d and twenty injured.

HILOH'S
k ease for the worst cough—quick
to the heaviest cold—and SAFE
e, even for a child.
is Shiloh's Cure.
nder a guarantee
e colds and coughs
r than any other
ne—or your money back. 34 years
cess commend Shiloh's Cure. 25c.,
1. 316
Cures Coughs & Colds
UICKLY!

PSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

OMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

y even numbered section of Do-
on Lands in Manitoba or the
h-West Provinces, excepting 8
26, not reserved, may be home-
ed by any person the sole head
family, or male over 18 years of
to the extent of one-quarter sec-
of 160 acres, more or less.
plication for homestead entry
be made in person by the ap-
nt at a Dominion Lands Agency
sub-agency. Entry by proxy may
er, be made at an agency on
n conditions by the father, mo-
son, daughter, brother or sister
intending homesteader.
application for entry or cancella-
made personally at any Sub-
t's office may be wired to the
by the Sub-Agent, at the
nse of the applicant, and if the
applied for is vacant on receipt
e telegram such application is
ve priority and the land will be
until the necessary papers to
plete the transaction are receiv-
y mail.
case of "personation" or fraud
pplicant will forfeit all priority
im or if entry has been granted
l be summarily cancelled.
application for cancellation must
ade in person. The applicant
be eligible for homestead entry,
will be received from an indivi
until that application has been
sed of.
ere an entry is cancelled subse-
to institution for cancellation
edings, the applicant for cancel-
will be entitled to prior right
try.
plication for cancellation must
in what particulars the home-
er is in default.
homesteader whose entry is not
bject of cancellation proceedings,
subject to the approval of
rtment, relinquish it in favour
father, mother, son, daughter,
her or sister, if eligible, but to
ne else, on filing declaration of
lionment.
ties.—A settler is required to
rm the conditions under one of
following plans:—
At least six months' residence
and cultivation of the land in
year during the term of three

A homesteader may, if he so de-
perform the required residence
by living on farming land own-
ely by him, not less than eighty
cres in extent, in the vicinity of
omestead. Joint ownership in
If the father (or mother, if the
will not meet his requirement.
r is deceased) of a homesteader
permanent residence on farming
owned solely by him, not less
eighty (80) acres in extent, in the
ity of the homestead, or upon a
stead entered for by him in the
ity, such homesteader may per-
his own residence duties by liv-
with the father (or mother).
The term vicinity in the two pre-
g paragraphs is defined as mean-
ot more than nine miles in a
line, exclusive of the width of
allowances crossed in the mea-
ent.
A homesteader intending to per-
his residence duties in accord-
with the above while living with
ts or on farming land owned by
lf must notify the Agent for the
ct of such intention.
ore making application for pa-
he settler must give six months'
in writing to the Commissioner
minion Lands at Ottawa, or his
ion to do so.

OPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
ST MINING REGULATIONS.

1.—Coal mining rights may be
d for a period of twenty-one
at an annual rental of $1 per
Not more than 2,560 acres
be leased to one individual or
any. A royalty at the rate of
cents per ton shall be collected
e merchantable coal mined.
rtz.—A person eighteen years of
or over, having discovered
al in place, may locate a claim
x 1,500 feet.
fee for recording a claim is $5.
least $100 must be expended on
claim each year or paid to the
g recorder in lieu thereof. When
has been expended or paid, the
or may, upon having a survey
, and upon complying with other
rements, purchase the land at
r acre.
patent provides for the pay-
of a royalty of 2 12 per cent. on
ale.
ver mining claims generally are
et square; entry fee $5, renew-
yearly.
applicant may obtain two leases
dge for gold of five miles each
term of twenty years, renewable
discretion of the Minister of
terior.
lessee shall have a dredge in
lice within one season from the
f the lease for each five miles.
l $10 per annum for each mile
er leased. Royalty at the rate
1-2 per cent. collected on the
after it exceeds $10,000.
W. W. CORY,
y of the Minister of the Interior
—Unauthorized publication of
dvertisement will not be paid

BATTLE OF CUT-KNIFE CREEK

Some Incidents of It—A White Man and an Indian Who Fought There, Revisit the Battlefield and Compare Notes.

Howard Angus Kennedy, who went through the Riel rebellion of 1885, as war correspondent of the Montreal Witness, and this year travelled over the Canadian West as special correspondent of The London Times, has brought out a book, "New Canada and the New Canadians," (Musson, Toronto), in which he writes interestingly of the West, contrasting the country as he found it in the year of the rebellion with its present development. The book will, no doubt, be widely read both here and in Great Britain. Mr. Kennedy was present at the engagement of Cut Knife Creek, and this year he revisited the scene of that little and rather unsatisfactory battle, and compared notes with no less a person than Piacutch, an Indian, who was an active enemy in that fracas. In 1885 Kennedy was with the force which set out from Swift Current for the relief of Battleford, then beleaguered by Poundmaker's braves. The Indians moved off without exchanging blows, and 300 men were sent after them to teach Poundmaker a lesson. The thing did not come off right. The police and militia came up with Poundmaker's warriors at Cut Knife Creek, in the early morning, and after a six hours' engagement pulled out and returned to Battleford—in a day and a quarter marching in all eighty miles and spending six hours in fighting.

It will be remembered that in this expedition, as in the case of Gen. Middleton at Batche, the officers were unnecessarily nervous about letting untried volunteers take the aggressive. At Batoche the men took matters into their own hands at last and carried all before them.

Describing the affair at Cut Knife Creek, the author says that the volunteers, whatever they felt, seemed in action to be as cool as veterans; cool of nerve, that is, for the sun beat down upon them with all its western might. And there were brave deeds done among them that day; deeds of positive as well as negative courage. Let me only instance one. Three of the Battleford Home Guard who had been trying to clear out the enemy from the creek bed in our rear were cut off by a bunch of Indians, and their only way of escape was by reaching and climbing a perpendicular earthen cut-bank. Two of the Queen's Own, theological students from Toronto, named Atcheson and Lloyd, who had themselves got separated from their company, caught sight of the Battleford men from the top of the bank and recognized their desperate strait.

Bravery of Archdeacon Lloyd.

Atcheson stretched himself over the edge and hauled up the refugees by main force as soon as they reached the foot of the cut-bank, while Lloyd took aim in turn at every Indian that rose to fire at the rescuer—took aim, but dared not let fly, for he had only one cartridge left. So hot was the Indian fire that every one of the three Battleford men was shot dead as soon as he reached the top of the bank. One of them got a second bullet in him while Atcheson was carrying him back, and they rolled over together.

Atcheson was picking the man up again when a half-breed scrambled up out of the gully and levelled his musket at the rescuer's back. Lloyd fired his last cartridge and knocked over the half breed, whose body carried down with it half a dozen Indians who were scrambling up behind him. A moment after, a bullet pierced Lloyd's side, took off a piece of vertebra, and stretched him paralyzed on the turf. Atcheson, all his ammunition gone, sprang to Lloyd's defence, and stood over him with clubbed rifle; but neither of them would have lived another minute if a handful of their comrades had not come up in the nick of time and driven off their assailants.

It is that same Lloyd, now Archdeacon of Saskatchewan, who is so well known and gratefully remembered in England for his indefatigable efforts to supply the spiritual needs of the new settlers, and whose name is immortalized by the town of Lloydminster.

Grave as the situation was it had its moments of humor. A bullet ripped open Major Short's cap, while he was directing the artillery—a brave officer he was, and lost his life afterwards fighting fire in Quebec. "It was a new cap, too," was his only remark as he mournfully held up the remains.

Discovered Himself Alive.

Another bullet scraped the skin off Sergeant McKell's temple. "Another good Irishman gone!" he cried, as he fell—to pick himself up next minute on discovering that he was not killed.

"What on earth are you wearing that red toque for?" asked a rifleman as he met one of the Battleford men at the end of the fight. "I heard there was a half-breed with a red toque on, and I've been firing at you all the morning."

The guns were the grimmest joke of of all: The Gatling spayed the prairie with a vast quantity of lead, with a noise that gave the Indians a bit of a scare at first; but they soon got used to that. A Gatling may be all very well when your enemy stands in front of you in a crowd; but that is not the Indians' way. They had a wholesome respect for the seven-pounders—which was more than the gunners had for the wooden trails were rotten and gave way under the recoil, so that one of the guns fell to the ground after each shot, and the other had to be tied to its carriage with a rope.

Cut Knife Creek.

Just now, however, (writes Mr. Kennedy in his book telling of revisiting the scene this year) our interest perforce was less in the wheat fields of to-day than in the battlefield of twenty years ago—and there it was, sloping up to the west from the other side of Cut Knife Creek. The creek itself was now invisible from the plain, its valley having almost been filled up since the year of the rising by a thick growth of poplar and willow—one of many indications that the forest, where not artificially checked, tends to spread over the prairie from north to south. On the turfy wind-swept slope where we had been caught by the rebels, we now met Colonel McDonnell, of the Mounted Police, who had ridden over on the previous afternoon (a forty mile canter is nothing out there) to hunt up some old Indian who had been in the fight. With him and his son, who talked Cree like a native, and last but not least, a swarthy, good-humored tribesman with long black hair, and a blanket suit. This was Piacutch, one of Poundmaker's men who had done his best or his worst to defeat us, and who now quietly chuckled whenever he recalled their victory over "the police." But, I explained, there were only a handful of police in the outfit; most of us were not even regular soldiers, but just clerks and workingmen and such like who had never fought before. Piacutch did not contradict me, though it is one of the cherished traditions of the tribe that they "beat the police." He just smiled and said: "No matter, if you had all been police we would have beaten you all the same." Plainly, however, his feeling in the matter was purely academical; he bore no sort of a grudge against either white men in general or the police in particular; and we went over the field together, comparing notes and correcting each other's recollections, in the friendliest fashion.

Identifying Spots.

There, in the middle of the slope, I mentioned that some of the horses had bunched together, and one of them was killed. "Yes," said Piacutch, "its bones were there a long time; and down there—pointing into one of the flanking coulees—we found a dead policeman." He was not a policeman at all, by the way, but that was a detail. At the top of the slope we identified the spot where the guns were planted—the poor little seven pounders, whose carriages collapsed early in the fray, and the Gatling, bravely handled by Captain Howard (who afterwards fought for us in South Africa), but as good as useless when the Indians had taken cover. The Indians did not all take cover, Piacutch was careful to explain. Walking westward a piece along the almost level plateau which had separated the guns from the Indian camp, he suddenly stopped and said: "There was an Indian here, sitting up, not lying down, and firing at the police all the time; and the police couldn't hit him." But close by he paused at a little hollow in the ground and said: "There was a Stoney hit here, and buried here." Unhappily the Stoney was not allowed to rest in peace. By whom the thing was done I know not, nor why, but the body had been removed; only Piacutch poking in the ground with his foot, unearthed a broken piece of skull. The Crees, I should observe, have no affection for the Stoney Indians, dead or alive, though they were glad enough of their help in time of battle.

"And where were you?" I asked.

Piacutch led me down the hillside into the coulee on the south of our position, turned round, and began stealing slowly up the slope, stooping low and pointing an imaginary gun at about the point from which I well remembered watching the progress of events.

Where Poundmaker Was Kill

"Poundmaker was done here," he says, "with the biggest band, and it was here that old Napatekisik (Man-with-one-eye) was killed. He was Coming-day's father, and he was an old man. All the Indians were going to show their heads, and he said: 'Don't show till I see.' He put his head up and a bullet went into his chest."

My new friend and old enemy insisted that he and his comrades did not take shelter in the bushes lining the trough of the little valley; their only cover was the curve of the hill; nor had they, as we believed, prepared for our reception by digging rifle-pits in the coulees, half-breed fashion. After the fight, he admitted, the women dug holes there, in case of another attack.

Pointing to the hill crest on the far side of the coulee, I said I remembered having seen Indians firing at us from that exposed position.

"Yes," said Piacutch, after thinking a little, "that's true; they were trying to hit the police who were going for our camp. When a man came from the tents telling Poundmaker that the camp was in danger, Poundmaker brought most of us up the coulee to save it." That, in fact, was the critical moment of the whole affair, as the Indians evidently recognized. And Piacutch, for all his certainty that we were bound to be defeated, confirmed what was the strong belief of the force at the time, that if we had pressed on, instead of halting cooped up on the hill, not only should we have got out of a most unpleasant position ourselves, but we could have captured the enemy's camp and compelled the Indians, if they wanted to defend it, to come up into the open.

What Might Have Been.

"If the police had stayed on their horses," Piacutch confessed, "they could have got through to the camp, for the Indians could only have fired one shot as they passed." But the chance was thrown away, and there was nothing for us left but to retreat as soon as the enemy could be turned out of the valley in our rear.

When asked how the Indians knew we were coming that morning, Piacutch said: "There was an old Indian named Jacob-with-long hair who always got up before everybody else. He went out over the hill, and his horse put up its ears, and then he listened and heard waggons coming; so he galloped back and told us, and we strung out as quick as we could, one by one."

"And when we went away," I asked, "Were you one of the lot that followed us?"

Well, all he was willing to admit was that when we were going down the hill they went down after us to gather up the biscuits and cartridges "and rifles." In one spot, it appeared, they found quite a pile of biscuits—I only wish I had known where to get one or two that day—and cartridges were as thick on the ground as wild strawberries. As for empty cartridge cases and Canada militia buttons, there are plenty of them on the hill to this day.

"So you really did not mean to pursue us?"

"The young men wanted to," answered Piacutch, 'to catch you as you went home through the woods, but Poundmaker held them back out of pity for you."

In describing this incident another old Indian asserts that Poundmaker brandished his whip and threatened to flog any Indian who dared to go after the white men.

So the enemies of twenty years ago sat down and took pot-luck together on the battlefield—pot-luck being a couple of prairie chickens brought down from the tree top beside the trail—and while the red man went back to his farm, the white man set out on a long ride of two hundred and fifty miles southward across the great central plain of Southern Saskatchewan.

ROOSEVELT TO UNITED STATES

Message of President tot Congress —Points of Interest to Canada.

Below is President Roosevelt's message in part, so far as it specially interests the Canadian public:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can truthfully be said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is coonducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

Some Are Dishonest.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their deeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control, and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the endeavor to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of suffering, and as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be difference of opinion regarding many government policies; but surely there can be no such differences regarding the need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

Interstate Commerce.

No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carryiing to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, of independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and provide for its fullest exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effectual regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the constitution provided that the national government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the national government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is but a fraction compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interestate commerce. As a result it can be but impartially controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several states; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastice or else too lax, and in either case ineffective for the purposes of justice. Only the national government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of federal authority, for such authority already exists under the constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing that centralization in business has already come and cannot be avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the national government by the constitution itself. There must be no halt in the healthy constructive course of action which the nation has elected to pursue, and has steadily pursued, during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of congress and the administration of the law by the department of justice. The most vital need is in connection with the railways. As to these, in my judgment, there should now be either a national incorporation or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce on certain conditons. The law should be so formed as to give to the interstate commerce commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample provision should be given to enable the commission whenever considered necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad.

Sherman Anti-Trust Law.

Moreover in my opinion there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in messages to the congress and elsewhere, experience has shown definitely not merely the unwisdom but the futility of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is in the world of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil.

The anti-trust law should not be repealed; but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the government over these big concerns engaged in interstate commerce.

The Tariff.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But with a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improver benefits be conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be a minimum tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue, but which will at least make good the cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wage-earner must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. ffl ffl

Income Tax.

When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of the federal system of taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme court; while in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical working, and great care would have to be exercised to see it was not evaded by the very men whom it was most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would of course be worse than no tax at all; as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the Supreme court will declare constutional. The inheritance tax, however, is both a far better method of taxation and far more important for having the fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their increase in size a corresponding increase and burden of taxation.

Canadian Pulp Wood.

There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp; due notice of the change being given of course to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

Presidential Campaign Expenses.

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns, and furthermore, to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign. although I am aware it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficult be provided.

A National Gallery of Art.

There should be a national gallery of art established in the capital city of this country. This is important not merely to the artistic but to the material welfare of he country; and the people are to be congratulated on the fact that the movement to establish such a gallery is taking definite form under the guidance of the Smithsonian institution. So far back as there being a tariff on works of art brought into the country, their importation should be encouraged in every way. There have been no sufficient collections of objects of art by the government and what collections have been acquired are scattered and are generally placed in unsuitable and imperfectly lighted galleries. ffl ffl

The Army.

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation so wholly free from the evils of militarism as is ours. There never has been any other large nation, not even China, which for so long a period has had relatively to its numbers so small a regular army as has ours. Never at any time in our history has the regular army been of a size which caused the slightest appreciable tax upon the tax-paying citizens of the nation. Almost always it has been too small in size and underpaid. Never in our entire history has the nation combination is not only necessary but suffered in the least particular because too much care has been given to the army, too much prominence given to it, too much money spent upon it, or because it has been too large. But again and again we have suffered because enough care has not been given to it, because it has been too small, because there has not been sufficient preparation in advance for possible war. Every foreign war in which we have engaged has cost us many times the amount which, if wisely expended during the preceding years of peace on the regular army, would have insured the war ending in but a fraction of the time and but for a fraction of the cost that was actually the case. As as a nation we have always been shortsighted in providing for the efficiency of the army in time of peace. It is nobody's especial interest to make such provision and no one looks ahead to war at any period, no matter how remote, as being a serious possibility; while an improper economy, or rather niggardliness, can be practised at the expense of the army with the certainty that those practising it will not be called to account therefore, but that the price will be paid by the unfortunate persons who happen to be in office when a war does actually come.

GREAT LABOR WAR CALLS FOR TROOPS

Hungry Miners in Nevada Use Force to Drive Out Agitators of Big Miners' Federation.

Goldfield, Nevada, Dec. 5. — In Goldfield last night an armed conflict between the striking miners and townspeople was believed imminent. An appeal has been made to the national government for protection. The miners yesterday reiterated their determination not to resume operations until the Western Federation of Miners' agitators were driven out by force by the law-abiding workers. The Federation in turn is preparing to make a last stand here in a struggle for existence. The miners' funds are exhausted.

The hunger-gripped men, thrown out of work by the action of the miners' union in calling off the strike, are wild, and numerous burglaries and hold-ups are recently committed, terrorizing the residents of the town. Mine owners are watching every move of the miners and express confidence that trouble is brewing. Mining camps in other sections of the State are in accord with operators. The fact may either provoke or prevent violence by the miners at Goldfields, who know that in many places of the State hundreds of idle men are walking the streets hungry and cold. All depends on which of the local orders can use the greatest influence over the miners.

Will Send Federal Troops.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—General Frederick Funston, commander of the Pacific department of the army, received orders from President Roosevelt to hold two regiments of troops ready to go to Goldfields on "immediate orders."

RAILWAY COMMISSION.

Concludes Hearing of Present Sitting —Two Western Cases.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—The railway commission this morning concluded hearing the cases before the present sitting. The decisions held over the majority of the cases heard, including an application from Alex. Loiselles, merchant, Red Deer, to have returned to him land obtained by the C.P.R. for a proposed branch line, also for an order forbidding the company crossing where the proposed line crosses the highway. Another western application heard was that of the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway and Navigation Co. for authority to expropriate additional lands required in New Westminster district for the purpose of a diversion of a road in the municipality of Dale. Hal McGovern opposed this application on behalf of the landowners. Chairman Killam asked the counsel of the applicant company to furnish additional particulars.

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NO ADULTERATION
ABSOLUTELY PURE
"SALADA"
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has the same character as Japan, but is infinitely more delicious.
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THE SUPERIORITY of Sovereign Brand Clothing is acknowledged from Atlantic to Pacific. For fifty years the Sanford Clothing has met with the approval of gentlemen of taste—and every year its merits have increased. It retains its shape and affords comfort and satisfaction to the end.
KEPT BY ALL RELIABLE CLOTHIERS
W. E. SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIBERAL CONVENTION FOR EDMONTON RIDING

Will Be Held in Mechanics' Hall, Edmonton, Tuesday Evening, December 10—Special Excursion Arranged.

The Liberal convention for the Edmonton Federal constituency will be held in the Mechanics' hall, Third street, on Tuesday evening, December 10th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the riding at the next Dominion elections. The Edmonton constituency includes the provincial constituencies of Stoney Plain, St. Albert and part of the Sturgeon; as well as the City of Edmonton. Delegates have been appointed, and besides the delegates so appointed, every Liberal is invited to be present, and take part in the convention proceedings except in the case of a possible vote being taken.

A special train service has been arranged on the Morinville and Stoney Plain lines. The train will leave Morinville on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock for the nomination day, and leave Edmonton at nine o'clock the next morning for the return trip. On the Stoney Plain line the train will leave Stoney Plain at 1.45 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th, and return the next morning, leaving Edmonton at 9 o'clock.

The Liberal associations of Edmonton are arranging for a smoker to be held at the close of the convention proceedings. Prominent Liberals will address the gathering, and matters pertaining to Federal politics will be discussed. Every Liberal is invited to the convention, which should be an especially large one.

Workman Guilty of Counterfeiting.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 5—Ernest Workman, of Winnipeg, indicted by the federal grand jury on a charge of having violated the federal law relating counterfeiting, was arraigned before Judge Page Morris in the United States district court here today to answer the charges. He pleaded "guilty" and at the request of assistant U. S. Attorney Dickey, sentence was deferred until Monday. The indictment returned against Workman states that he paid 100 "bogus" $20 gold certificates. He was arrested on Nov. 8, in this city. The prisoner is liable to a fine of $5,000 or 15 years at hard labor in the penitentiary, or both.

How Will They Face 9 Hour Day?

Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 5.—There is much speculation in railroad circles as to how the railroads will meet the requirements of the federal law limiting to a nine hour day the work of railway telegraph operators. The act becomes effective next March. Some railroad officials are of the opinion that the phone will have to supplement the telegraph to a certain extent. Experiments to that end are being conducted in different parts of the country. The nine hour law will necessitate a third shift at the telegraph offices, involving the employment of one third more operators than are no won payroll. The officials argue that it will be impossible to get that number of extra men, there being a scarcity under the existing conditions.

King Carlos Drives in Lisbon.

Lisbon, Dec. 5—King Carlos today fearlessly drove through the streets of Lisban in a carriage, and this afternoon visited the military hospital. The Crown Prince was also out driving. Perfect tranquility prevails. The foreign correspondents who came here on account of alarmist reports are leaving.

Valuable Work on Fruit.

Ottawa, Dec. 5—Officials of the Central Experimental farm under the supervision of W. T. Macount, chief horticulturalist, have undertaken the compilation of a catalogue of the fruits of Canada with historical notes and full description

Cock-Fight Raided.

Chatham, Ont., Dec. 4—The police raided a cock fight in full operation in an old barn last night and caught ten youths, birds and paraphernalia.

HE BLAMES OLD REGIME FOR PRESENT TROUBLES

Premier of Lisbon Says Elections Will Only Be Called When Old Parties Discard Selfish Aims.

Lisbon, Dec. 5.—Premier Franco has announced his determination to compromise with the opposition and expressed the conviction that the country will remain quiet and that the government's programme will triumph.

He said, "We are seeking to destroy the vicious regime whereby the old monarchial parties reduced parliament to sterility and debauched the administration. My purpose is to end these abuses and restore a sound system; in short to regenerate the country politically. Whenever the old parties are ready to agree to discard selfish aims and devote themselves to the business of the country elections will be ordered and not before."

Premier Franco predicts that the meeting of opposition leaders next Sunday will be as barren of results as their previous efforts, and that discouraged by their non-success they will yield perhaps sooner than expected.

Guillotine For Madame Gould.

Monte Carlo, Dec. 5.—After a speedy trial before the Supreme Court Vere St. Leger Gould and his wife Marie were convicted yesterday of the murder of Emma Levin last summer. The court found Mrs. Gould was the chief instigator of the crime and sentenced her to death by guillotine, that Gould was less responsible because he was under the influence of liquor at the time the murder was committed and sentenced him to life-imprisonment. In the last half hour of the case during advocate-general Allain's scathing address, Mrs. Gould had one fit after another of hysterics.

She was supported by carabiniers beside her, and when her husband bent over her solicitiously the guard pushed him back. She appeared to be in the last stages of physical collapse as she might well be after three hours direct attack by the government prosecutor who left no part of her life free from accusation. He ridiculed her aristocratic pretensions and explained her peasant origin, and described the life the couple led amid luxury in Monte Carlo.

JOHN BLUE APPOINTED PROVINCIAL LIBRARIAN

At a meeting of the provincial cabinet held yesterday, Mr. John Blue, of this city, was appointed Provincial librarian. The appointment is one that will meet with general favor as the new librarian is eminently qualified for the position.

Mr. Blue, like a good many other western men, was born in the county of Bruce. He spent several years teaching in a public school, first in his native county and later at Dumbarton in

the southern part of Ontario county. He attended Toronto University and graduated in 1906 taking the scholarship in Natural Science. He took an active part in university life and was acknowledged leader of the unionist party in the university elections when it triumphed for the first time. He also won the gold medal in the oratorical contest in the university in 1906;. After graduating in May, 1906, he came directly to Edmonton and took a position on the Bulletin staff. During the last session of the legislature his reports of the proceedings clearly indicated his ability as a writer.

Mr Blue is essentially a man of books and his work as librarian will be of very great value to the province.