N KILLED
A LANDSLIDE

ils of Disaster on Nat-
Transcontinental
In Quebec

April 18—Fragmentary
asked the license com-
ation of what appears
a disaster on the Na-
ontinental line in which
overwhelmed by a land-
as can be gathered the
rred at a Hudson's bay
called Coocoo Cache, on
e National Transcontin-
ne hundred miles north-
ique, which is nearly 200
of Three Rivers.
to the slight information
ng, the sandy side of a
nto a train. This morn-
of men was sent out to
he sand and while they
the side of the moun-
ay and rolled over them,
the whole gang, con-
Italians, 3 Englishmen
h-Canadians.
ry where the landslide
very remote, a hundred
from telegraphic com-
nd with only telephone
n by the contractors'
oque, which was broken
slide, while communica-
Tuque is very difficult.
there is considered by
be the most difficult this
ocky Mountains, consist-
es of badly broken and
hills through which the
ues a tortuous course in
grades. Apparently the
of the sandy mountains
ked with the melting
frost coming out, which
e soil that it rolled over

ED COST DUE
ANGE OF ROUTE

. N.T.R. Divisional En-
eclares Insistence of G.
Changing Route of N.T.R
sible for Doubling of Es
Cost of Construction—
ification Insignificant.

nt., April 18.—That the
t of the construction of
f the National Transcon-
een Quebec and 150 miles
e to the refusal of the
cept the route as origin
was a statement before
umsden committee of the
s evening by A. E. Dou-
l engineer in charge. He
he work of grading had
ally completed when the
eers came along and in-
ne line must be changed
nd not give the required
of one per cent. per miles
G.T.P. engineers insisted
being changed the whole
be recast.

ted Cost Doubled.

to a statement, filed by
the original estimate for
section was $5,297,877.
cost to date as per the
orts has been $11,219,828.
$5,921,972. The state-
that the whole section on
ice River near La Tuque
-constructed to meet the
the G.T.P., and that here
n the grade involved an
penditure of $4,914,764.
lition to bridges, culverts,
etc., including, of cours
which while necessary,
manded by the C.T.P.
lled for $975,344 more
inal estimate. The bal
nseen expenditure, $31,
s the actual excess over
on that section when
th the estimate which
d by Mr. Lumsden.

QUEBEC VILLAGE.

Total $40,000. One-Fifth
red by Insurance.

ne, Que., April 17.—Fire
through the centre of the
completely destroying
d the Protestant church
damage estimated at over

arted in the centre of the
was swept northward by
l and for a time it look-
the entire north end of
would be destroyed, the
bluntere fire brigade with
proving almost useless.
Montreal was telephoned
tachment of firemen were
a special train, who
it under control with an
of water from the river.
arted in the centre of the
woodyard, being started
r, who threw a cigarette
le of rubbish. The wood
fiercely and the flames
eyond the control of the
ties and swept down the
of the village burning a
small business places.
e houses burned were
e Pretestant church was
e. All were completely
nd the 16 homeless are
are of by more fortunate
w of the people had any
he total amounting to
ix thousand dollars.

wler, Ottawa, Dead.

t., April 20.—Zaccheus
a prominent railway
d mine owner of this
ay at his late residence
r street. He had been ill
e months. The late Mr.
s member of the firm of
er and McDougall. The
e present time have con-
National Transcontin-
above Port Arthur as
section of the Canadian
way.

The Massey-Harris Cream Separator has a self-balancing bowl, which runs lighter, works better and cleans easier than any other.

THE FACTS CONCERNING THE ST. PETER'S RESERVE SALE

Hon. Frank Oliver, Minister of Interior, in Clear-Cut and Convincing Speech, Shows Wherein Charges of Member for Selkirk Are Absolutely Groundless, Being Without Foundation in Fact—House Sustains Government's Policy in Regard to Sale.

Special Correspondence

Ottawa, April 14.—Two important aspects of the policies of the Liberal government and of the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons were brought into conspicuous contrast before the Canadian public by the debates in the House Wednesday and Thursday of this week on the resolution of censure of the government embodied in an amendment to a motion to go into committee of supply, offered by George H. Bradbury, member for Selkirk.

One illustrated the extremes to which the Opposition as at present constituted, being practically disorganized, is willing to go for the sake, or in the hope rather, of gaining party advantage. Although the movement was disguised under the mantle of solicitude for the welfare of the Indian, the character of the debate on the Opposition side, its seemingly manifest insincerity as denoted by the obviously crocodile nature of the copious tear shedding and heart bleeding indulged in by frevid orators, stamped upon it the unmistakable imprint of a play at politics pure and simple in an effort to create in the east where, quite naturaly, the people know little or nothing of Indians or Indian reserves, sympathy for the Indian who was depicted as suffering gross neglect of his interests by the government through its Department of Indian Affairs.

Government's Wise Indian Policy.

The other brought into distinct outline the wisdom of the policy of the government in dealing with the Indians and Indian reserves of the West in the best interests of the spirit of progress which animates the government and which supplies the actuating move when dealing with such problems, while at the same time safeguarding the interests and promoting the well being of the Indians, who are its wards.

The exposition of the policy of the government relative to Indian affairs, as deliniated by Minister of the Interior Frank Oliver, was specially clear cut and convincing.

The contrast between the two policies but once again reveals the reactionary tendencies of the opposition as compared with the attitude of progressive advancement conspicuously displayed on the government side of the chamber when important questions are being dealt with. In this instance the unfavorable light in which the Opposition placed itself was given special emphasis by the fact that the resolution of censure was lost by the largest majority the government has had this session.

Bradbury's Record Speech.

The debate was precipitated Wednesday evening, when Minister of Finance Fielding moved that the House go into committee of supply. Mr. Bradbury moved as an amendment his resolution censuring the government for the manner in which it had dealt with the matter of procuring the surrender of the St. Peters reserve, the carrying of the surrender and the coming of the land of the reserve and establishing the Indians on another reserve.

Mr. Bradbury proceeded to deliver himself of the record speech of the session, both as to length—he spoke over four hours—and as the minister of the interior put it later, as to the number of baseless and untruthful allegations and insinuations made against the government.

The principal contentions raised were with respect to the manner in which the surrender of the reserve was procured, the methods employed in advertising the sale and the prices realized for the land. It was insinuated by inuendo rather than charged, as is characteristic of the present opposition when fabricating charges against the government, that the procuring of the surrender and the conduct of the sale were carried on in a manner designed to enable alleged favorites of the government and speculators to secure the land at prices much below its real value and the term bribery and other extravagancies of imaginary wrong doing were freely bandied during the protracted oratorical effort of the member for Selkirk.

Minister of Interior's Reply.

Minister Oliver replied to the assault on the Interior Department Thursday morning. In his opening remarks he said:

"The member for Selkirk has the honor of making not only the longest speech of the session, but I believe that never since this chamber was erected has there been delivered within its walls such a persistent and sustained tirade of unfounded assertions and unwarranted insinuations, a tirade which in its gratuitous inexactitudes is an offence to the privilege of parliament and an insult to its intelligence."

The chamber shook with tumultuous applause and Mr. Bradbury jumped to his feet with the point of order that the language was unparliamentary. The Speaker ruled the point was not well taken, and Mr. Oliver came right back. "I say," he continued, "that in my estimation the tirade of gratuitous inexactitures of the honorable member constituted an offence against the privilege of parliament, in which he excelled even himself. I have no means of expressing higher appreciation of the peculiar talents to which he owes the larger measure of his fame."

Mr. Oliver then went on to say that the matters dealt with by the member for Selkirk were not, on his statement, of sufficient important to warrant his claiming the attention of the House to any great length but that certain public policies were involved which were worthy of attention. The first was the policy of the surrender of Indian reserves and the second, the good faith of the government.

The Government's Object.

"The government of the country," said he, "is charged with the responsibility of administering affairs of this kind in the best interests of the country and the responsibility does not rest altogether upon the individual most intimately concerned. It has become the policy of the government that where Indians are holding lands which they are not using or beneficially occupying, where such land can be turned into money which will be of more value to the Indians than the land, it is best to have that land made productive and tax yielding under other ownership. That is the government's policy in relation to this matter and I ask, if an honest endeavor by the government to carry out an established policy is to receive only such consideration as the honorable member offers, can it be expected that such policy can be carried forward successfully? Such tirades as the one we have listened to are calculated to make a government hesitate before undertaking it."

Taking up the detail of the allegations the minister created a laugh by suggesting that if he overlooked any large number of the insinuations made, he would be delighted to be reminded of it and continuing said: "Now as to the facts, though my honorable friend has no regard for the facts," a remark which called forth another protest from Mr. Bradbury but again the objection was not sustained. "The facts are on the table of the house. Every return asked for was laid on the table and if the case is not complete it is the fault of the honorable gentleman, not ours."

Details of Sale.

Mr. Oliver then proceeded to detail the circumstances in relation to the whole matter. He stated that before the St. Peters reserve was created, considerable number of people acquired land rights within the boundaries of what subsequently became the reserve. In '74 a survey was made, a portion of the land was laid out in what were called river lots. Some of the occupants of these tracts were white people, some were half breeds and some were Indians. Subsequently some of those who were Indian or part Indian decided to enter treaty and the river lots were put into the reserve. Some, however, decided to retain their citizenship and private ownership and did so. These tracts were scattered over the reserve and as the government could not control the sale of liquor on the individually owned tracts, and disputes over titles arose, a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs grew up. Complaints were made from time to time by people wishing to get title to their property which was also claimed by the Indians and eventually, to try and get matters straightened out. Chief Justice Howell of the Manitoba supreme bench was appointed a commissioner to endeavor to adjudicate matters.

Chief Justice Howell was unable to effect a satisfactory settlement of these rights by themselves and as the proximity of the reserve to the town of Selkirk was unsatisfactory to the people of the town and it seemed impossible to effect a settlement of affairs on the reserve, it was suggested that the most satisfactory solution of the whole difficulty was to procure the surrender of the reserve, dispose of the land and create another reserve for the Indians elsewhere.

Ridiculous Insinuation.

"These are the facts in relation to the surrender of the reserve" said the minister. "The insinuation has been made that the department deliberately planned it for the benefit of party friends but I submit it is ridiculous. The condition of affairs required adjustment in the interest of the town of Selkirk, of the Indians and of everyone else concerned and Justice Howell merely conducted the negotiations.

In the settlement the Indians were granted land in their own right and as those who had occupied land in severalty at the time of the acquisition of the country by Canada might claim rights as settlers, it was decided to give them sixteen acres to each member of a family on condition that they surrender their rights as settlers and I submit that in dealing with men who were owners of land in severalty in 1871 and occupies in severalty ever since, that was not an improvident transaction."

Referring to a criticism of the fact that the government did not administer the land allotted to the Indians in severalty, the minister stated that the Indians refused to sign the agreement to surrender with that provision included and it had to be struck out. The lands when apportioned, were selected by the Indians themselves wherever they chose.

Actual Sale Prices.

As to the assertion that the lands were sold at ridiculously low prices the minister read a long list of sales showing that the price ran all the way from $4 to $17 an acre, a numoer of them being above $15, showing that the Indians sold at their own discretion, which they had insisted upon being permitted to do and at any price they choose to take.

Relative to a report received that the Indians were not being fairly dealt with, the minister stated he had sent the law clerk of the department to the reserve to investigate instructing him not to interfere as to the price agreed on but that if they were not getting their money, that would be a matter to be dealt with. The officer had submitted a report showing the name of every Indian who had been given land and what disposition he had made of it, together with the price received. The member for Selkirk had had that report in his hand yet he tried to tell the House the Indians had only received $4 an acre for their land and that there was irregularity in connection with the sales.

The member had also laid strong emphasis on what he termed insufficient notice to the Indians as to the time the surrender was to be made. The minister stated that the negotiations had been in progress the greater part of a year; the Indians are the hardest people in the world to hear any news affecting their affairs and there was no manner of doubt they knew about it and had many times discussed the terms among themselves so that when Mr. Pedley went to take the final surrender they were fully acquainted with the arrangement. And the assertion was not true that they were given but one day of notice of the gathering when the vote was to be taken; they had been given three or four days notice and that they all knew about it was shown by the fact that out of 289 who were entitled to vote, 205 were present. They undoubtedly knew what they were voting on and the surrender carried by a majority which though small, was recognized by the law as legal and it would not have been sound policy not to have accepted the surrender when voted by a majority, in view of the fact that the surrender was in the best interest of every consideration.

None the Less Christian Gentleman.

Referring to a slurring reference made to the Rev. Semmens, an employe of the department of Indian affairs, Mr. Oliver said he had known Mr. Semmens since 1873 as a Methodist minister who had given his life to the service of the Indians, and he did not consider him any the less a Christian gentleman now than he was in the employ of the government.

As to the charge that the sale had been insufficiently advertised, the minister read from the record to show that it had been advertised for three weeks in six different newspapers and that posters had been distributed. He did not think that left much doubt that the matter was thoroughly advertised.

Replying to a question as to why the sale took place in December, the minister said it was because at that time the people whom it was thought would be most likely to want to buy would have the money from their crops and people would be able to buy who could not at any other time.

Asked why, if that was the case sales of school lands are held in the summer, the minister answered that whereas school lands included in any sale held, were scattered far and wide and people who wanted to buy had to have opportunity to see them, the St. Peters reserve lands sale, or that there would be suc ha sile, was known long in advance and everyone who would be at all interested had had an opportunity to acquaint himself with the land and knew what it was like. Therefore December was as good a time as any other, better in fact, for the reason stated, than any other time and enabled the matter to be closed up.

School Lands Brought Less.

While on the subject of school lands Mr. Oliver took occasion to read from statistics at hand, a list of prices that school land in the same locality as the reserve and in some cases actually adjoining, had brought at auction sale. There was a considerable number of sales and the average price the land had brought was $5 an acre. This afforded another evidence of the fact of justification for the claim that the Indian lands had not brought adequate prices.

Referring to an insinuation that at the sale of the Indian lands, fair opportunity had not been accorded every one to bid but that friends of the government had been favored, the minister characterized it as one of the inexactitudes which was an insult to the House, declaring as preposterous the idea that an auction sale of land could be held within twenty-five miles of Winnipeg and anyone having the money to buy be prevented from bidding.

One of the principal assertions made by the member for Selkirk was that the Indians had never received the patents for their lands, or that ninety per cent. of them had not. Answering, Mr. Oliver exhibited 338 receipts for patents delivered to the Indians. Then Mr. Bradbury claimed the Indians had not signed the receipts and the minister declared that if that were true it was a case of forgery and it was the duty of the member to lay the matter before the criminal authorities of Manitoba and have the guilty parties prosecuted.

Up to Manitoba Government.

Mr. Bradbury replied that he thought it more the duty of the minister, to which, Mr. Oliver said he would agree if he believed forgery had been committed but he believed and the government believed the receipts were genuine and that the patents had been delivered. Therefore as the administration of the criminal law was in the hands of the provincial authorities of Manitoba, it was up to the member to use his influence to see that the guilty parties were prosecuted and make good his charge.

With reference to the insinuation that the chief of the Indians and his councillors had been bribed to sign the agreement to surrender and that one Raynor had been compensated for a claim for $500 for his part in it by an extra allotment of land being given the chief and his councillors, the minister said the chief and councillors had received more land than other members of the tribe because the tribe voted it to them. He then read the list of the various amounts of land the chief and councillors were entitled to and showed that they had received patents for those amounts.

The Conspiracy Charge.

Reverting to the charge that the procuring of the surrender of the reserve from the Indians was a conspiracy, the minister read the names of the witnesses to the agreement to surrender, among whom was the name of Dr. Grain, a Conservative member of the Manitoba Legislature for the district in which the reserve was situated. He said he did not know the gentleman, but from the fact that he was a prominent enough Conservative to be a member of the Legislature he presumed he was as responsible and reputable a man as the member for Selkirk and that his name on the document ought to be an earnest that it was anything but a Liberal conspiracy. This, the minister said, was exactly in line with the whole discussion. It was the same as the insinuation that Chief Justice Howell had been instructed by the government to procure the surrender, whereas, the advisability of procuring the surrender had been suggested as far back as in 1909 by Special Agent Rothwell, who was first sent to investigate and acting on his suggestion, the department had suggested to Justice Howell that it might become necessary to procure the surrender.

The minister then read from a report of Justice Howell wherein he had advised getting the surrender in the interest of the Indians, who, Justice Howell said, were retrograding and it was his belief that it was because of their situation. Justice Howell stated that out of about 50,000 acres of land in the reserve the Indians had only 250 acres under cultivation and the minister observed that appeared to furnish very good reason for a government taking action which had the interests of the Indians and the country at heart.

The Department's Policy.

Mr. Bradbury had said that some of the land that sold at the auction sale for $5 an acre had since sold for $50 an acre.

"As to that," said the minister. "I can only say that it is the avowed purpose of the government in procuring the surrender of Indian reserves to enhance the value of the land. If my honorable friend thinks that is a condemnation of our policy I can only say that is another point on which we differ in opinion. I may say, however, that I am glad to learn from the gentleman himself that our policy in that respect at least has been successful. Anyone unless it is my honorable friend can readily understand that land cannot have the same value if the social environment is of a low order that it would have after those conditions have been made better. In this case the town of Selkirk and Manitoba have been the gainers from the action of the government.

In concluding his remarks, the minister said: "In pursuance of the policy of the government in dealing with Indians, we entered upon the business of procuring the surrender of St. Peter's reserve. It was not the same as an ordinary reserve and extraordinary methods had to be adopted. We procured the highest authority in Manitoba to deal with the matter; it has been settled, the Indians have received all that was coming to them and a new reserve of 75,000 acres much better than the one they had, and we helped them to move there. They have gained, not lost, and the only criticism that I can see can be made in relation to the transaction is that they got too much.

"As a result the value of the land they left has appreciated and the district has been put in line for improvement and development socially and in every other way in a manner that could not have been possible with the reserve in existence. Everything was done in the open light of day and nothing was concealed. The government has nothing to apologize for and I ask the endorsement of the House on the transaction."

Other speakers followed on both sides of the question. Those for the opposition but reiterated the assertions and insinuations of their subleader, the member for Selkirk, while those for the government amplified Mr. Oliver's justification of the government's course and when the vote was taken, showing a majority of fifty for the government, Mr. Oliver was given one of the greatest ovations ever witnessed on the floor of the

ENGLISHMEN ENTER AN ANGRY PROTEST

Against Brantford Chief of Police Reference to Effect That Englishmen Gave Police More Trouble Than Any Other Class—Explanation is Unsatisfactory.

Brantford, Ont., April 20—Two hundred Englishmen waited on Chief of Police Slemen tonight to protest against his recent alleged reference in the police court that Englishmen gave the local police more trouble than any class in the city. It was explained by those who interviewed the chief subsequent to his observation that he did not intend to insult Englishmen as a whole, but that his reference was merely to the troubleome class. The explanation, however, was not accepted. The gathering unanimously adopted a resolution to the city council and police commissioners strongly protesting against what was termed the "unpatriotic language of the chief."

Longshoremen's Difficulty Settled.

The report of the conciliation board in the case between the longshoremen of Montreal and the Shipping Federation was received here today. An agreement has been reached for five years each side depositing $2000 as a guarantee of performance. The hours are to be from 7 to 6 with an hour at noon, and night hours from 7 to 2 and 1 to 6 a.m. The day rate is to be thirty cents per hour and the night rate thirty-five cents. A permanent board of conciliation at Montreal is recommended.

RESENT COMMISSION CONTROL.

Cable Companies and Telegraph Companies Prepare to Fight Government Measure.

Ottawa, April 21—Representatives of cable companies and of the telegraph companies connecting with them, are here, accompanied by distinguished American counsel to combat a government measure which would put their rates under control of the railway commission. The bill was to have come before the Senate railway committee today, but it was put over until Tuesday. The companies object to being subjected to any inquisitorial process. They contend that their business is international and that the rates should not be revised by Canada alone.

Two Canoeists Drowned.

Sherbrooke, Que., April 18.—Arthur Tompkins and Hubert Moyle, both of Coaticooke, were drowned in Lake Masawappi, Saturday night crossing in a canoe.

MAJORITY OF 40 FOR NAVAL BILL

Party Division in House of Commons on Canadian Navy Policy, 111 to 71

Ottawa, Ont., April 20.—By a vote of 111 to 71 on a straight party division in the House of Commons today placed its final seal of endorsement on the naval bill and the government's policy of creating a Canadian navy under Canadian control in time of peace and at the disposal of the King in time of war by consent of the King's advisors in Canada and the Canadian parliament according to regular constitutional procedure. The bill now goes to the senate for its final stage through parliament.

Comparatively little debate on the measure is expected in the Upper House. Today there was a final review of the opposing party attitudes on the naval policy. On the one hand the leader of the opposition, Mr Borden, again took the stand that effective aid to the Empire could be best given by placing at the disposal of the Imperial government unconditionally for the part of Imperial defence a sum sufficient to build two dreadnoughts. He urged that the navy should be automatically at the disposal of the British admiralty whenever the Empire was threatened by war and he conjured up a possible disaster through delay that might arise while waiting for an order-in-council placing Canada's navy in active service.

Advocates Referendum.

He again asserted that before any definite naval policy was adopted the proposal should be submitted to the country and the voice of the people be heard.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, in a compelling and eloquent summing up of the underlying principles on which the government's policy was based, showed that Canada was proceeding along the lines endorsed by the British admiralty and in accordance with the resolution which unanimously passed the Commons last year declaring against the policy of contribution and favoring the creation of a Canadian navy. He expound the inconsistency of Opposition in going back on the fundamental principles of autonomous government with Mr. Borden declaring on the one hand that the government's policy was anti-Imperial and Mr. Monk, voicing the sentiment of Quebec Conservatives, declaring on the other hand that it was too Imperial.

Records on Imperialism.

He reviewed the records for the two parties in regard to practical Imperialism noting that it was a Liberal government which had first sent Canadian soldiers to participate in an Imperial war and which had led the way to the rest of the practical Imperialism of extending a trade preference to Great Britain, a preference which had been opposed by the flag waving Tories. After a further review of Opposition arguments by Mr Bristol, of Toronto, who revived the German scare and declared that Canada was rich enough and Imperial enough to support two fleet units headed by dreadnoughts, the vote was taken on the motion for third reading. Mr. Verville, the Independent Labor member of the house voted with the government.

CHARGE REDUCED TO ASSAULT

Fort William Chinamen Charged With Murder, Convicted of Assault.

Fort Arthur, Ont., April 20.—The criminal list, commenced at the opening of the assizes Monday afternoon was completed this evening with the trials of two Chinamen, Lee Wing and Lop Lee Loy, who were charged with murder for the killing of Mike Redmond, a woodsman in their restaurant at west Fort William in February, by beating him over the head with a bottle, after he had angered them by spilling a pitcher of water on the floor. Hartley Dewart, K. C., of Toronto, who defended, offered to plead guilty to assault and the pleas were accepted by Justice Lathford, who sentenced Wing to twelve months in prison and Lop Lee Loy to three months.

There were six criminal cases on the docket at the opening of the assizes four of them murder, one rape, and one perjury. The penalties in the four cases, which were started as murder trials with the one of rape totalled less than the five year penalty imposed on Joe Campo, who pleaded guilty to perjury.

GENERAL ELECTION DELAYED.

London, April 22.—The country will be given a respite from a general election for at least three months. Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons today that the spring recess of parliament, which will begin on April 28, would continue until May 26, when the House of Lords, reassembling, will occupy the greater part of a week in the debate on Lord Rosebery's reform resolution. Accordingly, it will be impossible for the House of Commons to take up the veto resolution until June and the crucial period will not arrive until the month is well advanced. An appeal to the country before the middle of June is out of the question.

Prince of Wales Contributes.

London, April 19.—The Prince of Wales contributed 500 pounds sterling to the Archbishop's Western Canada fund, expressing his deep interest therein. Having visited Western Canada, he says he realizes the difficulties arising there from the extraordinary immigration and trusts the appeal in connection with such a noble work will receive generous support. The fund reaches 14,228 pounds sterling.

Hassey-Harris have the best forecarriage for Disc Harrows, and the best Harrow Cart ever offered the farmer.

LIFEBUOY

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There is nothing so good as Lifebuoy Soap for keeping the body healthy and free from contagion. For the home, too, it is unrivalled.

As you use the soap you administer its antiseptic properties, for it cleans and disinfects at the same time.

Lifebuoy Soap should be in every Canadian home.

Price 5c. per cake

To be had at all Grocer's.

Lever Brothers Limited
Toronto

Queen's University and College KINGSTON ONTARIO.

ARTS
EDUCATION
THEOLOGY
MEDICINE
SCIENCE (Including Engineering)

The Arts course may be taken without attendance, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session. There were 1517 students registered session 1909-10.

For Calendars, write the Registrar.
GEO. Y. CHOWN, B. A.
Kingston, Ontario

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A Sitting of the District Court will be held at Millet on Tuesday, May 3rd, commencing at 10 a.m.

A. Y. BLAIN,
Acting Deputy Attorney General.
Dated at Edmonton, 21 April, 1910.

Massey-Harris Flexible Disc Harrow, with coil spring pressure, is easy on the man and on the horses, but cuts where others skip.

Oshawa Metal Ceilings Fit for the finest building. Cost little enough. Reduce fire risks. Two thousand designs for stores, halls, warerooms, churches, residences, etc. Write for nandsome ly illustrated book showing exclusive Pedlar designs.
PEDLAR People of Oshawa
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Vancouver

Your tongue is coated.
Your breath is foul.
Headaches come and go.
These symptoms show that your stomach is the trouble. To remove the cause is the first thing, and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets will do that. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.

Greatest Land Opportunity in British Columbia

Come to the Famous Okanagan Valley and secure a home in the greatest valley on the American continent. The mildest, most even and healthful climate in Canada. Soil especially adapted to the growing of fruits, berries, vegetables, hay, dairying and all general mixed farming.

The world-famed district of B.C. Positively the greatest bargains in the whole Okanagan. Prices the lowest; terms the most reasonable. Any acreage. Small holdings the specialty. 10 acres to 20,000 acres, $50 per acre in small tracts. Reasonable rates on larger tracts. Special inducements too Colonization Companies and men of capital seeking safe, reliable, conservative investment. Property exchanged for improved farms and city property of high commercial value.

W. Curtis Hitchmer
GLENCOE,
WESTBANK. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTICE

Anyone wishing a new well or old one fixed up or air-shaft put down, call on me. I make a specialty of quicksand, can dig from 10 inch on 40 inch hole. All work done quickly and up-to-date. Money or good notes accepted.

P.O. Box 1507.

Residence, Green Cottage 3 1-2 blocks North of Crown Cash store, corner of Alberta Ave. & N. Jasper.

E. KEPHART.

NOTICE

Separate bids will be received by the undersigned until May 5th, for the northeast quarter of section 14, township 49, range 26, west 4th, near Calmar, Alberta, and the southwest quarter of section 17, township 54, range 22, west 4th, near Agricola, Alberta.

Terms: Quarter cash, balance one, two and three years, at 8 per cent., 5 per cent. off for cash. Payments paid to the undersigned through Imperial Bank, Vancouver, British Columbia. The highest or any bid not necessarily accepted.

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Vancouver, B.C.

REAL ESTATE.

320 ACRES GOOD WHEAT LAND 50 acres in crop, 17 acres timothy, buildings. Price $10 an acre. Terms.

320 ACRES WITH GOOD IMPROVEments, 100 acres in cultivation, frame house, barn, granary, etc. $19 an acre. Terms.

320 ACRES, IMPROVED, 200 ACRES in cultivation, good buildings, $20 an acre.

M. RUNNALLS & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers, 140 Jasper Ave. W.
Edmonton, Alta.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BRITISH COLUMBIA REAL ESTATE Fort George, British Columbia, Grand Trunk Pacific Railway terminal. Centre richest farming area. Banks, business establishments already purchased. Lot $150 up. 1-4 cash. Farm lands also. Northern Development Co., Vancouver, B.C.

FRUIT LANDS—OKANAGAN FRUIT lands grow prize-winning fruits, commanding top prices. Ten acres irrigated land assures independence and delightful home. Low prices, easy terms. Illustrated booklet. PANTON & EMSLEY, Vancouver, British Columbia.

LOST.

STRAYED— CAME TO THE PREMises of the undersigned on Saturday 9th inst., five yearling calves. Owner please remove and pay expenses. D. Ritchie, Delton Dairy, Edmonton.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED MAMMOTH Jack and Jennie, 5 years old; weight 900 each, will consider trade for horses or oxen. Hill's Stables, Queen's Ave.

FOR SALE — BLACK ORPINGTON eggs, $2.00 for 13; these eggs will be from pen which includes the three prize-winning pullets at recent Twin City show, where exhibiting only 5 birds I won 7 prizes, including 3 specials; also Barred Rock eggs, from imported stock. $1.50 per setting. Neville White, Fort Saskatchewan.

WANTED.

WANTED— 50 CORDS OF THOROUGHLY dry poplar cord wood. Apply The Twin City Mfg. Co., 728 Kinis ino Ave.

WANTED— TEACHER, FIRST OR second-class certificate; duties to commence any time after May 1st. Give experience and state salary expected. Apply to R. R. McNutt, Sec.-Treas., Lavoy, Alta.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY TEACHER second or third class certificate. Apply stating salary required to H. H. Landells, Sec.-Treas., Trimbleville, S.D. No. 1825, Islay, Alta.

WANTED— TEACHER LADY PREferred, 2nd class, for Brooklyn S.D. No. 2036. Duties commence soon as possible, continue seven months. Apply stating experience and salary expected and giving references to C. F. Skinner, Sec.-Treas., Independence, Alta.

TENDERS WANTED

The Board of Trustees of Egg Lake S.D., No. 429 will receive tenders until May 1st, for the erection of a frame school-house at Egg Lake. Full particulars may be had upon application to the secretary, Thos. J. Dwyer, Egg Lake, Alta.

Business Location Vacant

For rent or for sale 25x40, two storey hotel for sale or to rent, 16-roomed house near the railway on the G.T.P.

A large variety of farms for sale.

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