

(1) One province, consisting of Saskatchewan, and perhaps part of Alberta. (2) Proper financial arrangement with the Dominion as to annual subsidy, etc. (3) A school system, modern and progressive; compulsory English education to all foreigners and others. (4) Good roads, public highways built according to most modern methods of road building. Bridges erected where necessary, and every effort made to afford easy and safe transportation facilities for farmers and others. (5) Public drainage; an expenditure of public money for draining waste and submerged hay lands. (6) Ownership and administration of public lands and timber to be in hands of provincial government. (7) Taxation of land held by railways and land speculators. (8) To arrange for the establishment of an experimental farm. (9) A nucleus of a provincial university, to be established in form of high school or collegiate institute for advanced pupils of province. (10) Encouragement of railway extension, also to determine the feasibility and wisdom of encouraging navigation of the Saskatchewan river. (11) An effort to be made to open up the valuable fishing, mineral and timber resources of the north country. (12) Honest, clean, progressive and economical government for Saskatchewan.

McKINLEY ON RECIPROCITY.

It seems expedient to present to our readers the words of the late President McKinley's speech on Reciprocity, at Buffalo, the day before he was shot. Speaking of his own people, Mr. McKinley said their capacity to produce had developed so enormously, and their products had so multiplied, that the problem of more markets required their urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy, he added, could keep what they had; no other policy would get more in these times of marvellous business energy and gain; they ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in the industrial and commercial situation to be ready for any storm or strain. Then he proceeded to indicate his ideas as to what action should be taken:

"By sensible trade arrangements, which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets of our increasing surplus. A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established.

"What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and production, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

"The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

"If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?"

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

We hear so constantly now-a-days about The Associated Press, that it may be worth while to say who or what constitute the body so named. The Associated Press consists of a number of leading journals of the United States, who years ago associated themselves for the purpose of getting trustworthy news. It was thought that by association, and by the resulting expenditure of sums larger than any one newspaper could be supposed to afford, the best news service

could be achieved. Not only must correspondents be stationed at numerous and various points on the North American Continent and in Europe, but arrangement must be made with the telegraph companies and the cable companies of the States, Canada and Europe, to transmit the letters of these correspondents—for the appetite of the American nation for news is ravenous, and they want intelligence of what is going on, not only from this continent and the Mother Country, but from anywhere and almost everywhere. The number of papers, which constitute the Associated Press, has increased in the last twenty years; but the extent of the concern, as at present constituted, is shown by the following:

The annual meeting of the Associated Press was held in New York on September 19th, when the following board of directors was elected: Stephen O'Meara, Boston Journal; Whitelaw Reid, New York Tribune; W. L. McLean, Philadelphia Bulletin; Albert J. Barr, Pittsburg Post; George Thompson, St. Paul Dispatch; Victor F. Lawson, Chicago Daily News; Charles W. Knapp, St. Louis Republic; Charles H. Taft, Cincinnati Times-Star; Thomas G. Rapier, New Orleans Picayune; Herman Ridder, New York Staats Zeitung; M. H. De Young, San Francisco Chronicle; Charles H. Grasty, Baltimore News; Clark Howell, Atlanta Constitution; Harvey W. Scott, Portland Oregonian; Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star. At a later date the board of directors met and elected the following officers: Frank B. Noyes, president; Horace White, of The New York Evening Post, first vice-president; William R. Nelson, of The Kansas City Star, second vice-president; Melville E. Stone, secretary; Charles S. Diehl, assistant secretary; Valentine Snyder, treasurer. The following gentlemen were elected as an executive committee: Stephen O'Meara, Victor F. Lawson, Charles W. Knapp, Whitelaw Reid and Frank B. Noyes. That is to say, the executive committee of this powerful organization is in the hands of the managers of the Boston Journal, the Chicago Daily News, the St. Louis Republic, the New York Tribune, and the Washington Star. This is the controlling body of the fifteen influential newspapers who constitute The Associated Press.

INSURANCE NOTES.

It appears that President McKinley carried \$67,000 insurance on his life. He had a policy for \$50,000 in the New York Life Insurance Company, another for \$7,000 in the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, and one for \$10,000 in the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., of New York, is still reaching out and rapidly extending its borders, and adding largely to its already enormous income. A few days ago it took over the industrial department of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Co., of California. It had already entered the field in San Francisco, and no doubt the latter company thought it wisdom to surrender on favorable terms.

Arthur Hallam, a retired Episcopal minister, has been arrested at Los Angeles, Cal., for wearing false whiskers, hair, and disguising his eyes. The report says that Hallam had fixed up a story with Boatman Brown, of Santa Monica Beach, to the effect that Hallam had been drowned at sea the previous night. Hallam intended to go into the interior and live incognito, but was apprehended before starting. He had a foolish idea that he could collect \$25,000 insurance on his life.

Last week as we were about to go to press news of the death of Mr. James G. Batterson, of Hartford, the veteran president of the Travelers' Insurance Company, reached us. He had been in failing health for several months and had suffered much from sciatica. Mr. Batterson was born in Bloomfield, Conn., February 23, 1823. In 1845 he engaged in business on his own account as a dealer and importer in marble, and he continued therein as the head of the plant then established throughout his life. The business is said to be one of the largest of its kind in the United States. He was the founder of the Travelers' Insurance Company, and during all its career was its leading executive official, and took a deep and active interest in all of its affairs. To his great business abilities the marked success that has been achieved by the company is mainly due. He was a man of classical attainments and superior literary abilities, and was well-known as a vigorous and entertaining writer upon subjects of current interest. He