THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1909.

"BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE."

The London Times is not open to the suspicion of being unduly friendly to the Asquith government. In these days when military unpreparedness is being made the bogey to frighten the voter away from that government it is both refreshing and reassuring to read the opinion of the Times' military correspondent on the condition of the British army. With something stronger than an implied allusion to Lord Roberts' language about the army being "a sham," the Times man says:—

"The regular army has never before been in such a strong position, and has never before been able so well and so rapidly to succor distant possessions in their need and to support effectively friends and allies. We could very well tell an ally in Europe that we would place at his disposal the whole of our regular forces at home, amounting to 255,000 effectives, exclusive of officers, provided that the command at sea were not in dispute, and we could add that we could bring up the 7th division from the Mediterranean garrisons and South Africa and some four divisions from India if the need arose. We could undoubtedly place in the field to support an ally in Europe larger numbers than France deployed to meet the first German onset in 1870. We have taken 170,772 recruits for our land forces during the 12 months ended March 31 last—namely, 27,290 for the regular army, 28,704 for the special reserve, of whom approximately 9,400 joined the regulars and 114,178 for the territorial force, exclusive of transfers from the militia, yeomanry and volunteers. . . . No! our army is not a sham. Both first and second lines are better than they have ever been before, and are better prepared to carry out their mission in war."

A FORGOTTEN FACTOR.

It is distinctly reassuring and the sign of a better hope that the British public regarded the meeting of Czar Nicholas and Emperor William in the Gulf of Finland last week with composure, and without suffering an attack of Germanophobia or "dementia pregoensis." The empire is to be congratulated that the "jingo" party has not screeched. It would have been so easy for them to see the Anglo-Russian alliance in jeopardy, Russia incited to antagonism against British interests in Persia, and what has been called the impending Armageddon in the German ocean. Despite the interview, and despite the pessimism of Lord Rosebery at the Imperial Press conference, and the confession of Sir Edward Grey that modern statesmanship is bankrupt and powerless to save civilization from being submerged by the cost of war, there are, happily, evidences of returning common sense in Great Britain in the international outlook. That body of common sense resides in the masses of the people. The classes whose interests coincide too closely with those of property and the established order, are threatened by newer ideals of social justice and internal progress. They are ready to accept any weapon that will defend them against democracy and internationalism. Hence it is not against their interests to assume an attitude that induces conditions under which the perverted ideals of militarism flourish. Militarism is with them a pure business, and skilfully managed by the agency of a sensational press which hopes "eight dreadnoughts" will be as good a cry ed the English people since the day no encouragement in the reserves of moral strength that have distinguished the Englis hpeople since the day of King Alfred. They weigh the nation's strength against Germany's in terms of capital ships, of "reeking tube and iron shard." With them these are the sole objects of the Emperor's trust though at best German soldiers are men and not gods, their horses flesh and not spirit. But moral issues have no part in the calculations of the naval expert who loves to win victories by arithmetic and deplore defeats in after-dinner speeches.

It is the nation that dwells in the cottage that sees that men and guns are not everything that is fighting against pan-Germanism, and rendering it an empty ambition. The trend of civilization counts for something and with that current pan-Germanism is in conflict. The fire-eaters are blind to this fact and shout their blindness in fear. They do not ask if Germany's strength is such as to make her a fit ruler of colonies. In fact the future of a pan-Germanic empire is not so formidable as it sounds in the lofty phrases of the Kaiser or the president of the Navy league. It is to be modelled on Prussian despotism which at once marks its limitations and exposes its weakness as a successful system of colonization. It cannot conquer and over-run foreign nationalities. Europe will never again suffer a hegemony established under the auspices of a war-lord or a dictator.

On the other hand British Imperialism is staid on the fundamentals of democracy. England is still the mother of free parliaments and the hope of oppressed nationalities. She has spread her power, not by conquest, but by settlement, and has assimilated strange nations and institutions without diluting her own individuality. She has given them law and liberty and has impressed upon them her type of intellectual life and material civilization. Her empire is based upon self-government. In every hemisphere she has planted colonies that are fusing into gigantic federations, drawing all the diverse elements under the shelter of a common govern- ample of a universal and catholic ment giving to the world the first ex- empire where the national principle is preserved beside the imperial principle. Until Germany has prepared herself for empire by a thorough understanding of democracy, by a change in the temper of her rulers and her political system Englishmen having nothing very great to fear in the competition for world-power. Ministers viewing the game of world politics from this standpoint will not plead the bankruptcy of statesmanship for apart from the form of the imperial organism there are permanent moral forces that are never extinct that are more active today than in the earlier phases of history and exert a more rational control of life. These elements of peace are strong in the people of both Germany and Great Britain and will win if the rulers of both nations trust them.

THIRTEEN YEARS AFTER.

Thirteen is commonly regarded as an unlucky number. It is not so with Canada and her premier though. Thirteen years ago Sir Wilfrid Laurier assumed the direction of the national affairs. The intervening period has been filled with enviable distinction for both. Its conclusion finds both in splendid health and with the promise of even greater things to come. For Canada it has been the most wonderfully prosperous period in history. For Sir Wilfrid it has been one of hard work but of supreme satisfaction in heading a Government whose policy has contributed mightily to the development and prosperity of the country. At the beginning of the period Canada was little known and less regarded in the affairs of the world. Today she is known the world over, and known as a country that is striding into the foremost ranks with amazing rapidity. At the opening of the period Sir Wilfrid was a comparatively unknown and untried administrator, though locally known as the brilliant leader of an opposition. Today he is the outstanding and overshadowing figure in Canadian public life and ranks among the peers of Imperial statesmen. Canada has only yet begun to grow and the future will eclipse the past. Sir Wilfrid has every prospect of great and splendid public service before him. Canada and her Premier have "grown up" together. The record of thirteen years declares the public benefit of the association and the gratifying results that may be expected from its continuance.

DOWN AND OUT.

The chief of police is to be congratulated on having put the prize fight out of business in the first round, as it were. It was neatly done, too. There was no skirmishing, nor sidestepping, nor foot work. He jabbed the prospective event with the criminal code and swung a straight-from-the-shoulder promise that the police would be on hand at the melee. That finished the business. The event is off and the would-be participants are seeking some spot where the police are less husky or public sentiment runs more to the kind of notoriety they bring to a community. They did not even wait for a decision on the fine points of the rules, but chucked up the sponge and hit the trail. Peace go with them—the peace that passes the understanding of the man who wants to smash another's face and is not allowed to do so. May they never be able to get in a fight if they want to, but live long and be happy in a country where every man is supposed to contribute something in the nature of useful work to the welfare of himself and the community. If other western towns would take the hint from Calgary and Edmonton this species of diversion would be a thing unknown in these parts hereafter. This wild, woolly country has no room for the thug, whether he operates in a dark alley or before the footlights.

"HAND-PICKING" IMMIGRANTS.

The New Zealand agent in London has been objecting to Canada trying to "hand-pick" British immigrants and advances the notion that we should be ready to take the bad with the good. If New Zealand wants to do so Canada certainly will offer no objection, but for herself this country claims the right to spend her money in trying to get the kind of people she wants; nor should it give offence anywhere if Canada sees fit to prevent those who are not wanted in Britain flocking to this Dominion.

The weakness of an active immigration policy without any discrimination in the admission of immigrants is that the bad would far outnumber the good. If we did no advertising in Britain it might not be necessary to guard against the undesirable, for if experience teaches anything in immigration matters it is that if Canada does not ask she will not receive. If we had no immigration it would of course be immaterial whether we had restricting clauses in the immigration act or any such act at all. And unpleasant experience has taught us that unless we try to get immigrants we will not get them. An active immigration policy for Canada is plainly a necessity at this time, and while it is necessary some degree of discrimination must also be necessary.

While we are sounding the praises of Canada over the world and holding it up as a land to which it is advisable for people to come there must in self-defence be discrimination and distinction somewhere unless we are prepared to admit undesirables in far larger numbers than desirable. A gold rush always takes more of the bad than the good elements into a community, and the Canadian immigration propaganda in Britain must have in a reduced degree the effects of a gold mining stampede. If all were known to be welcome those who are readiest to move to green pastures would come in larger numbers, and these are invariably the ones that are not wanted in any reputable community.

It must be remembered too that Canada is next door to the United States, which has been the greatest immigration magnet in the world for many generations. But the United States is now finding out that it is possible to get too much of the indiscriminate kind of immigration and its officers are authorized to turn back those who are not considered likely to prove good citizens. If we had no similar barriers this country must become the dumping ground for those the United States would not admit. If we were isolated as Australia and New Zealand we would have to deal only with those who crossed the ocean intending to reside in Canada. But we are not isolated, and the facts of geography force upon us the necessity of dealing with those who seek but are denied admission to the adjacent country, which for a century has been the Mecca of the emigrants from all lands.

There is the other unsatisfactory fact also that some measure of protection is necessary against the mistaken charity of British magistrates. These officials, perhaps with every good intention, have been known on many occasions to dismiss offenders from their courts on condition that they betake themselves to Canada. No doubt this would be a very happy solution for the community pestered with the activities of these parties, but it would be anything but a desirable process for Canada. Even though a criminal be British-born he is still a criminal and as such is not admissable with safety to this or any other country.

Philanthropy will of course be seized upon for an argument and we will be told that in charity to those who have fallen we should admit them to the broader opportunities of this country, and that under the different conditions here they might become desirable citizens. Perhaps in some cases they would do so, but the supposition is too much of a supposition to be made the basis for a general policy. It proceeds upon the assumption that poverty makes criminals and undesirables. In some cases it no doubt does so, but in a far greater number of cases crime makes poverty. To plead that for the sake of the few who have become criminal through circumstance we should throw open the door to the multitude whose vice has reduced them to poverty is a doctrine that not many will endorse, aside from the crime-produced paupers themselves.

It is much more likely that the man who resorts to law-breaking to get a livelihood in the Old Land would continue the same career here than that he would become honest because he found conditions different. If opportunity for earning an honest living is better here, so also would the thief be likely to conclude that the chances were better for getting a dishonest one. An improvement of environment may occasionally reform a man, but that it will do so is not certain enough to be made the foundation for a general policy for the admission of those who need reforming.

The discrimination exercised in getting immigrants, and the restrictions imposed on the admission of immigrants, are of course common to all countries in which such work is carried on and against all immigrants from whatever country they come. The endeavor is to secure the same classes in whatever country the work is conducted—namely, agriculturists and domestic help. The restrictions stand against all-comers from whatever land. Nor are these more severe than common prudence warrants. We exclude the man with contagious disease, the man in destitute circumstances, the mentally unfit and the one of known criminal tendency. What less a country could do with regard to its future is difficult to see.

The objection of the New Zealand agent is interesting in that it probably originates from something akin to envy. Canada is getting so many British immigrants and of so excellent a class that it would be strange if other Dominions did not feel something of jealousy as they watched the movement—particularly Dominions which themselves need immigrants badly.

A COSTLY "TIME."

Three weeks ago two young men with no "records" to blight their prospects, wandered into Calgary and went in for a "time." They had it, and when they recovered from the debauch and read the papers found that one of them had shot a man during the night in a gambling dive. A few days ago the man who did the shooting died in the police barracks—perhaps at his own hand and in a fit of shame and remorse. The other is in prison yet and when he leaves will be branded with a recollection and a reputation that must do much to cramp and hinder his future. It has been a hard "three weeks" for these men. They had their "time," and as usual they have paid for it.

LOWER CABLE RATES.

anadian Trade and Sentiment Discussed in London.

London, June 24—In reference to the Imperial Press conference resolution on cable rates it is hoped negotiations may lead to a substantial reduction in the immediate future on the present press rate to Australia, which will be followed almost of necessity by a reduction to South Africa and India. The imperial defense conference opens July 28. Lord Milner speaking on the subject at the Compatriot club dinner, observed that the Dominion meant business and if more courageous and more comprehensive proposals were made by the home government the likelier they would be to succeed. To each of the Dominions must be assigned some vitally important function in the general scheme of defence.

Referring to "our declining trade with Canada" the Daily Mail says experts agree that the British trader is not making the most of his opportunities. How many British manufacturers have paid a visit to the great Dominion and examined in detail the demands not only of the east, but also of the fast-growing provinces in the west and centre.

Col. Denison, as a guest of the Compatriots' club, responding to the toast of his health. spoke of imperial defences and sai dCanada felt the time had come for something to be done. He thought Canada should be represented in the front line of battle with the finest ships that could be built. If Canada could not build Dreadnought's now she could pay for them. She could better afford to double her debt than run the risk of seeing the empire go under. Canada should also train a naval reserve of 10,000 men. Canadians were far in advance of their politicians who were afraid of their own shadows. The Canadian navy would be popular with professional politicians for it would give them great patronage control. It would be a large expenditure. but he hoped the best possible advice would be given out clearly and boldly to the public. If Canada knew what was the best thing to do her people would see that the politicians made proper arrangements in the interests of the empire.

LOOKING FOR BERNARD

Quebec Law Officials Following Up the Alleged Crime.

Quebec, Que., June 22.—The attorney General's department has ordered another attempt to be made, through the Indians who go into the woods of the Chibougamoo district, to find out if the Frenchman, Bernard, who is supposed to have murdered and eaten a guide, named Lemieux, during the winter of 1907, is hiding himself among the Indians of Hudson Bay, or if dead. A reward has been promised the man who will give definite news about Bernard.

Minister Dropped.

Chicago, June 22. — Professor George Burman Foster, of the University of Chicago, whose denial of the divinity of Christ in a recent book has stirred Chicago Baptists to a high pitch of resentment, was dropped from the Baptist ministers' conference of Chicago yesterday. His denials and general confusion made the meeting one of the stormiest ever held by churchmen in Chicago, and it was referred to by one preacher as resembling a political meeting in a rowdy war. The conference has not the power to expel him from the church, and while such an event was said to be desired by those present, no definite plan of action was mapped out.

RANCHERS SUSPECTED OF HOLDING UP TRAIN

Detectives Looking up Records of Settlers in the Vicinity and Their

Whereabouts at Time of Robbery.

Kamloops, June 24—That the men who held up the C. P. R. westbound express last Monday night near Ducks may be residents of the locality, and may even now be calmly at work on their ranches, is the theory which the secret service men are now chasing down. The detectives are working on this theory, while the provincial police, Indians and Northwest Mounted Police are scouring the country in all directions, seeking traces of the men and the manner of their disappearance. That there is justification to some extent for the opinion that the perpetrators of the crime may be local men, who to all outward appearances pursue the peaceful avocation of ranching is evidenced by the activity of the authorities in checking the records of a number of men in the locality. The whereabouts of these men at the time of the robbery, and for some days before and after it, is now being closely inquired into. Every telegraph office between Ducks and Sicamous is now being visited in the hope that some information bearing on the attempted robbery may be discovered in messages filed for transmission.

INVESTIGATING CALGARY PRISONER'S DEATH.

Suffered for Days But Was Reluctant to Have Doctor Attend Him.

Calgary, June 22.—After hearing the evidence of Sergeant Peters, in charge of the barracks prison; Mrs. Sarah Stattford, matron of the hospital at the barracks, and of Dr. Rouleau, the physician who attended deceased, the inquest held by Coroner Sanson at the barracks yesterday to inquire into the death of James Lowery, adjourned until the report of the government analyst at Edmonton, who is analyzing the contents of the stomach, can be obtained.

The autopsy was held on Sunday, and the stomach sent to Edmonton for analysis. It will be several days before the result can be learned.

The jury, in accordance with the requirements of the law, was composed of three civilians and three of deceased's fellow prisoners at the barracks. They were as follows:—Civilians: R. A. Patterson, G. C. McMurray and C. A. Cree. Prisoners: Binns, Hill and Boardman.

Dr. Rouleau, who attended Lowery while ill previous to his death, said that he had been called to see prisoner on the 16th and had seen him every day from then until he died. He thought the symptoms indicated gastro-enderitis, but before he had attended prisoner long he came to the conclusion that he had been taking some corrosive, burning substance which had burned his mouth and stomach. He had symptoms which, taken with the fact that he refused to see the physician, indicated that there had been something taken other than ordinary food.

Sergeant Peters told of prisoner's arrival at the barracks and of his having exhibited signs of sickness. He found it necessary to place Lowery on the sick list on the 16th, though Lowery steadfastly refused to see a doctor. The only particulars of his evidence corroborated the story told by Dr. Rouleau.

Mrs. Stattford, the matron at the barracks infirmary, threw more light on the condition of Lowery while ill than any of the other witnesses. She told of Lowery's coming under her care and told of the changes which had taken place until the time of his death about eleven o'clock on Saturday night. Lowery had been suffering great pain when he came under her care. She put him to bed, applied a mustard plaster and gave him milk, which she had trouble getting him to take He refused to take anything and seemed to be out of his right mind. The sides of his mouth and tongue were blistered and he had a severe pain in the chest. She gave him medicine until it took effect. On Thursday night he became violent and had to be held in bed. A sedative was administered and he slept till Friday morning, when he awoke very weak and could scarcely speak. On Saturday he seemed quieter and was given a sponge bath. On Saturday night he died. There were two other prisoners present when the end came.

Sergeant Peters was asked regarding the likelihood of Lowery's being able to get at any poisonous drug. He said that the only drug to which he might have access would be the lye used to scrub out the place All other drugs were kept in the office. Only one visitor had been allowed access to Lowery, and Sergt. Peters was there at the time and saw that no poison was given Lowery.

McBride in Nelson.

Nelson, B.C., June 23.—Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, was the guest of the Canadian Club at luncheon today. The gathering, which was a wholy non-partisan one, was well attended. McBride's speech was a plea for Canada doing her share in the imperial defence scheme. British Columbia. the Premier said, was solidly in favor of the move and would enthusiastically support any well-thought-out plan for the defence of the empire. Local Conservatives held a picnic this afternoon at which McBride and others addressed the faithful.

Suckling-Hicks Nuptials.

Toronto, Ont., June 23.—At St. Stephen's church this afternoon Canon Broaghall performed the marriage ceremony of Arthur Percival Suckling, only son of George H. Suckling, of Edmonton, and Edith Beatrice, sixth daughter of W. S. Hicks. Dr. Torrington, grandfather of the bridegroom was at the organ.

CHALLENGE TO FIGHT.

C.N.R. Superintendent Takes Belligerent Stand Toward Engineers.

Winnipeg, June 22.—Mr. Gregory and Mr. McLeod, the press committee of the engineers, were seen by a reporter and gave out the following statement as official:

"The consideration shown to the engineers by the officials of the company was most deplorable. The general superintendent challenged the committee to combat on three different occasions during the interview—twice during the absence of M. H. McLeod, and once during the absence of the engineers' chairman from the office. To quote his own words: "Come on; if you want to fight, I am ready."

"While the decisions on the different questions at issue were against us, this was not unexpected, considering the feeling of animosity displayed by the general superintendent. It remains to be proven, whether we are right or not. At any rate, we propose to assert our rights as Canadian citizens. We have no further business with the company at present, and what the future may have in store we know not. All questions of this nature must be referred back to the men."

The members of the general committee who are in the city are the following: James McLeod, of Dauphin; William Dome, Port Arthur; Syd. Marland, Rainy River; William McLeod, Winnipeg; Wm. Stinson, Kamsack; Geo. McLeod, Saskatoon; Harry Gregory, North Battleford; Wm. Jones, Edmonton, and W. B. Best, general chairman.

No Trace of Bandits Yet.

Kamloops, B.C., June 23.—The search for the bandits who held up the C.P.R. train near Ducks on Monday night goes on vigorously, but so far without success. Two armed posses are now scouring the country in the vicinity of the hold-up, comprised largely of Indians. It is now thought that the bandits have but the police are confident they will started for the boundary country, be run to earth before many hours. A number of horses have been stolen through the district and the robbers must have used them in their flight. It is now thought there were five or six in the gang, as Engineer Crawford says that in addition to the three there appeared to be a couple of others in the shadows. That they were in search of the silver bullion, transferred to No. 5 at Revelstoke, is not credited by the police, as the burden would be far too heavy to get away with. It is known that a quantity of money was being sent west to one of the western banks, and that is the booty the robbers sought, according to the latest theory of the police. That the men escaped in a boat across the lake is impossible, for it is known that they had horses waiting in the bushes not far from the scene of the hold-up.

New Gold Mine Found.

Halifax, N.S., June 24.—While at work excavating for the new Roman Catholic chapel at Sheet Harbor, a valuable gold lead was discovered by workmen. One hundred acres in the vicinity have been taken by Halifax and Dartmouth parties.

TWO ROADS WILL USE SAME BRIDGE

G.T.P. and C.P.R. Will Have Union Station in Saskatoon and Enter on C.P. Tracks

Saskatoon, Sask., June 23.—Notwithstanding the denial of the officials of the G.T.P., your correspondent has it on the best authority that the new transcontinental will enter Saskatoon over the lines of the Canadian Pacific. In fact, an application is now practically in the hands of the city council asking for the closing of certain streets on the west side for the purpose of allowing the two companies to occupy joint station accommodation. It is stated that the capacity of the present C.P.R. depot will be doubled, in order to afford office and station room for the two roads, and that the G.T.P. will also use the yards of the Canadian Pacific. The avenue which runs north and south only a few feet west of the present C.P.R. station will likely be closed, but there are some objections to stopping traffic on one or two other streets. The G.T.P. will build a spur line from its own transcontinental rails, about six miles east of the river, and coming in through Sutherland will use the C.P.R. bridge across the Saskatchewan. It will follow the C.P.R. line for three miles. From the city limits another spur will carry the trains on to its own tracks.

In the event of the closing of streets, the city council will demand that all through transcontinental trains be run right into the city, and that dummy trains will not be used to connect with the main line, as is done in other places. It is also asked by the citizens that all local freight shipped over the G.T.P. shall engineers. A new plan submitted by City Engineer Latournel seemed to meet all the requirements and drew an expression of satisfaction from the bridge experts. This plan called for a street car track on either side of the steam railway tracks and a traffic bridge about twenty feet or so below. Provision for pedestrians would be made by brackets on both sides of the traffic bridge. The chief advantage of this scheme over others hitherto submitted is that it gives a double stree tcar line instead of one as formerly suggested. Mr. Switzer expressed his conviction that a bridge so constructed would be as satisfactory from every point of view as could be made.

The engineers withdrew from the conference to prepare an estimate as to the probable cost of the bridge built according to the requirements of the city. It is not known when the estimates will be prepared but as soon as ready they will be submitted to the government engineers for approval.

After the conference the C. P. P. experts spent some time, until darkness fell, viewing the site of the future bridge across the Saskatchewan.

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INDIAN LAND B SIXTEE

Upwards of Six Thousand Acr List of Parcels Sold Toget Purchasers.

That the lure of the land is st today than it ever has been west was shown at the Do theatre on Wednesday afternoon ten sections of land comprising 6,000 acres of the Stoney Plain r were sold at prices ranging a as $22.50 per acre and averaging $17 per acre all through.

The placing of the reserve la the market is in accordance wi rule of the department of the i not to hold land unimproved than necessary. The Indians ha a great deal more than they and relinquished about ten s in May of 1908. This has sinc sub-divided and made ready put on the market in quarter s

Stoney Plain reserve lies alm rectly west of Edmonton. Th put up for sale lies along th bank of the Saskatchewan abo miles out from the town. It scribed as being good land, w casional poplar and willow Some parcels were of irregula and some bordering on the rive prised only about 75 acres. the Indian habitations some of the land was broken and was said to bear respectable farm buildings on some parce

When Auctioneer Robt. Smit the platform at 1 o'clock to the sale the large auditoriu well filled. To the right sat Markle, inspector of Indian ag under whose supervision the sa conducted. In the gathering sprinkling of disinterested but most prominent were a so of Edmonton real estate m capitalists and young farmers the Stoney Plain road.

From the opening of the sa auctioneer did not let things d a minute. Every parcel of la over it a government bid and public did not come to that the was temporarily removed fro market. In the hands of the a eer was a paper giving a brief d tion of the quarter sections. Th frequently referred to, as well

Following were the parcels so

Parcel.	Area.
N.E. ¼ 4.52.25	160.20
S.E. ¼ 9.52.25	155
N.W. ¼ 4.52.25	160.20
S.E. ¼ 4.52.25	102
S.W. ¼ 4.52.25	160.24
N.E. ¼ 5.52.25	160.15
N.E. ¼ 9.52.25	39.15
N.E. ¼ 5.52.25	160.15
S.W. ¼ 5.52.25	160.20
S.E. ¼ 5.52.25	160.20
N.E. ¼ 6.52.25	160.15
N.W. ¼ 6.52.25	160.15
S.E. ¼ 6.52.25	160.15
S.W. ¼ 9.52.25	160.20
S.W. ¼ 6.52.25	160.15
N.E. ¼ 7.52.25	160.30
N.W. ¼ 7.52.25	160.30
S.E. ¼ 19.52.25	160.16
S.W. ¼ 20.52.25	159.84
S.W. ¼ 7.52.25	160.25
N.W. ¼ 9.52.25	158.36
N.E. ¼ 20.52.25	159.84
S.E. ¼ 20.52.25	159.84
S.W. ¼ 10.52.25	72
N.W. ¼ 3.52.25	73
N.E. ¼ 17.52.25	159.80
N.W. ¼ 17.52.25	159.80
S.E. ¼ 17.52.25	159.80
S.W. ¼ 17.52.25	159.80
N.E. ¼ 18.52.25	160.28
N.W. ¼ 18.52.25	160.28
S.E. ¼ 18.52.25	160.32
S.W. ¼ 18.52.25	160.32
N.E. ¼ 19.52.25	160.16
S.E. ¼ 7.52.25	160.25
N.W. ¼ 19.52.25	140.16
N.W. ¼ 20.52.25	159.84
37 parcels	5562.52

Soldiers Made Records.

London, Ont., June 18.—C Lake, completed his inspection London camp today, and the breaks up this evening.

Two of the most important f watched with greatest interest itary men all over Canada been the effect of the aboli the canteen and the working the order making efficiency in etry the basis of efficiency pa

Both have, according to been most successful. Not a man of the 1,621 in camp has ed in Police Court or before for drunkenness or disorderl duct.

This record has never befor equalled.

Thirty per cent. of the m nearly double the usual qualified for first-class efficien and good scores were made

M.C.R. Telegraph Supt. D

St. Thomas, Ont., June 23. Millington, superintendent graphs for the Michigan Centr way of Detroit, died in the here yesterday of paralysis. stricken with paralysis while ing a railway Y.M.C.A. meet weeks ago and never recover sciousness. He was formerl operator for the M. C. R. h will be buried here. He wa fifty years of age.

Fell From Scaffold.

London, June 24.—James A a laborer employed on a new ing, fell off the scaffolding th noon and in falling pulled with him another man, Moore the distance to the gro ing thirty feet. They landed C. P. R. track. Allgrove got paratively well, while Moore right leg broken, his mouth a badly cut, and sustained ser ternal injuries.

Manitoba Crook Sentenc

Portage la Prairie, June 2 L. McDowell, the Poplar crook, was sentenced this to five years in Stoney Moun Magistrate Marshall.