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RESERVED AUCTION SALE
—of—
SES, CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS
undersigned has received instruc-
rom Frank Till to sell by public
at his farm, Sec. 13, Tp. 52, Rg.
st 5th. Three miles south Stony

TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1907
1 p.m. sharp, the following:—
own horse 8 years old, weight
lbs; 1 grey horse 7 years old,
t 1350 lbs; 1 black horse 7 years
eight 1300 lbs; 1 black mare,
rs old, weight 1400 lbs; 1 bay
7 years old, weight 1400 lbs;
pony 6 years old, weight 900 lbs.
s, 3 yearling steers, 50 hogs. 3
uble harness (nearly new), 1 set
harness, 1 set leather fly-nets,
le leather fly-nets, 1 saddle, near-
w, 1 top buggy, 2 waggons wide
nearly new; 2 cuts bob-sleighs,
Cormick binder, 1 Deering bin-
ft. cut, 1 McCormich mower, 1
mick rake, 1 Cockshutt drill, 1
drill, 1 Victoria gang plough,
t. drag harrow, 1 14-in. Sulky
, 1 brush plow, 2 hay racks,
ushels wheat, 1,000 bushels oats,
ushels barley and household ef-
1 peerless threshing machine 40
25 horsepower engine, with grin-
nd saw outfit complete, in good
g order. Special terms of 2
given on threshing machine, en-
nd outfit.
ns—$20 and under, cash; over
mount 9 months' time by furn-
approved joint lien notes, bear-
t for cash on all credit amounts.
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118 Jasper Ave. E. Auctioneer.

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—of—
K AND FARM IMPLEMENTS
be held on
MONDAY MARCH 11th
mencing at 1 o'clock at Mr. Phi-
nning's farm, North-east quarter
52, range 1, 1 mile north-west
tony Plain new town site.
rse weighing 1100 pounds, 4
old; 1 horse weighing 1100
9 years old; 4 milk cows, 2
at foot and 2 heavy in calf;
ear old steers; 1 bull, 18 months
earling heifers; 4 good sows all
a quantity of chickens.
EMENTS—1 wagon, 2 plows,
harrows, 1 set bob sleighs, 1
row and a large quantity of
ools. In addition to the above
also offer 1 mare weighing 1200
and 6 head of cattle.
s—$20 and under, cash; over
months' credit will be
n furnishing approved joint lien
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DEN SEEMING
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YOUNG MAN POOR
T BECOMINGLY BOLD.
A BOX OF
Boyd's
TACTFULLY SENT,
OW HE COLLECTS
HER PAPA'S RENT
THE PUREST OF CONFECTIONS
W. J. BOYD
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ulletin Want Column
What You Want.

The Colonies and the Empire

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—Will not friendship re-inforced by sentiments of humanity and patriotism lend its kindly offices to the enlightenment of an enthusiastic and sincere but misguided individual? In other words, will not some bosom friend, swayed also by good wishes toward his country and its assembled legislators, lead the interested party aside and whisper gently that the existence of the British Empire does not depend absolutely and entirely upon Colonel Samuel Hughes, Esq., member of the Parliament of Canada from the riding of Victoria in the province of Ontario? Some such emergent means are clearly necessary for this chronic illusion of the doughty Colonel has proved immune alike to advice, argument and ridicule.

Yesterday Colonel Samuel went through the flag waving performance which has come to be regarded as his annual contribution toward the entertainment of his fellow-legislators, the cause of good government, and the general well-being. The number occupied something over an hour and was set to the time of the perennial resolution which ranks with the speech from the throne and the budget debate as the unchanging certainties of a federal session. The two concluding lines had been dropped since the former production and the resolution yesterday ran "that in the opinion of this House the "interests of Canada and the British "Empire would be best served by a "full partnership union among Great "Britain and her colonies."

Though the resolution had been curtailed the proposition it involved had not, neither the length and purport of the speech with which the Colonel supported it. Summarised briefly, he was convinced that if things went on in the present fashion the empire would go to the eternal bow-wows. He would take time by the forelock as it were; would nip this incipient disintegration in the bud, so to speak. An imperial Parliament he wanted, and wanted it right away. In this elective body he would have the representation from the colonies counterbalance that from the Mother Land, and would leave with the body all matters of imperial concern, limiting the parliaments and legislatures of the component parts of the Empire to the management of their own particular business. If this were done forthwith, all would be well; if not, the Colonel would not be answerable for the consequences.

Mr. Chisholm, opposition member for Huron, made the real speech in support of the resolution. He repudiated the idea of Colonial inferiority, and devoted some very direct remarks to those who would have Canada contribute to the maintenance of the Imperial navy. Britain would be forced to maintain her navy if the foundations of the Great Deep were broken up and Canada sank into the depths of the sea. This demand he likened to the demand for "Ship money" and to the "Stamp Act." Like them it was a demand that taxes should be paid without the buyer having a voice in their expenditure. He went after the British Parliament for the cattle embargo. This was merely a form of "protection" for the British cattle grower and the reverse side was turned toward Canada. The preferential tariff had on the whole had very satisfactory results but it was not true that Canada wanted the Britisher to submit to an increase in the price of his food for the benefit of the Canadian farmer. An elected Imperial Parliament, he thought, would settle all these difficulties and enable the Colonies to have a proper voice in the settlement of Imperial affairs.

Mr. Devlin, Liberal member for Nicolet, had failed to observe any growing sentiment in Canada in favor of such Imperial parliament as suggested. Canada was not unrepresented in Britain. The premier had no mandate from the Canadian people to accept the advice of Col. Hughes and advocate this scheme at the colonial conference. The task of the mover of the resolution would not cease even with the conversion of his countrymen; he must cross the ocean and undertake the still more comprehensive job of persuading the British people to consent to such an arrangement. The former task was likely to prove large enough for the Colonel's attention, because an Imperial Parliament meant also imperial support of the navy and army and Canada must be prepared to put up her share of the $400,000,000 now necessary for such purpose.

Mr. E. D. Smith, Conservative member for Wentworth, argued that under the present arrangement a colony might or might not support the Mother Land in a distant war. He wanted this freedom of choice abolished, and replaced by compulsory participation by all colonies in all wars concerning the Empire.

W. F. Maclean was for Canada first and the Empire second—a very poor second, to judge from his remarks.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that if closer mechanical relationship was the point desired this could be found in the status of the Crown colony. He held that the creation and salvation of the Empire had been the legislative freedom of the component parts. We could only have such union as contemplated in the resolution if the central authority were given full control of the fiscal policy. No such union had yet been formed except on the basis of absolute freedom of trade among the members. The United States of America and the German Confederacy could exist only by preventing the establishment of trade barriers between the autonomous parts.

The leader of the Opposition did not see the necessity of internal free trade. He was persuaded that the Empire would continue to exist and war strong, but that the changing forms found necessary in the future would be developed by growth and not by manufacture.

Colonel Hughes closed the debate by withdrawing the motion. He declined to admit that he was a home ruler and said he was an Imperialist first and a Canadian second. An Independent Canadian nation he considered an absurdity, and sooner than this would fight for annexation to the United States.

During the debate Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: (Hansard)

Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Prime Minister). Mr. Speaker, I also congratulate the House upon the fact that we have had this discussion. I congratulate my hon. friend from Victoria and Haliburton (Mr. Sam Hughes) and my hon. friend from Huron (Mr. Chisholm) upon the moderate manner in which they have brought to the attention of the House the question which has been engrossing the minds of a large section of the people of this country and a larger section yet of the people of the motherland. It is quite proper and fitting that the people of this young country should give to their future not only passing thought but constant thought even though we may come to the conclusion perhaps that there is nothing to be lution which he has brought to the not the first time that my hon. friend from Victoria and Haliburton has brought this question to the attention of the House. He brought it up, as he stated himself this afternoon, two years ago. He did it in terms somewhat different from those of the resolution which he has brought to the attention of the House upon the present occasion. I call the attention of the House to the resolution of my hon. friend.

That in the opinion of this House the interests of Canada and the British empire would be best served by a full partnership union among Great Britain and her colonies.

Two years ago my hon. friend affirmed the same resolution, but coupled it with some other thoughts that are absolutely inseparable from the question. The resolution which he offered to the House two years ago read in this way:

That in the opinion of this House the best interests of Canada and the empire at large would be advanced and the peace, progress and prosperity of humanity be assured by a full partnership union of Great Britain and her colonies; wherein there would be a unit imperial parliament, empowered to deal with inter-imperial, international, commercial, financial and other necessary national problems, but leaving to the existing parliaments their present powers, functions, control of tariff, and other matters necessary for their own purpose.

My hon. friend on the present occasion has eliminated the two last sentences, but whilst he has put aside these two sentences the idea which they convey cannot be separated from question itself and he has referred to them in his speech. Now Sir, let me ask the House what is intended and what is meant by these words of my hon. friend, 'full partnership union.' If we were to take the words without his qualification which my hon. friend made use of in his speech, we would colonies have their own parliaments, est approach to a full partnership union that we could have in the British empire would be the system of Crown colonies. The Crown colonies are more closely united to the mother land than the self-governing colonies. No one can doubt that. The self-governing colonies have their own parliaments, their own way of administering their affairs and they are legislatively independent of the mother country. Crown colonies on the other hand have no legislatures of their own, they are governed from London, from Downing street as we used to say in the old days and therefore they are more closely related to the motherland than the self-governing colonies. But while this is the case it is not the intention which my hon. friend from Victoria and Haliburton has in his mind. If we cross the channel and go from England to France we find that under the present system the French colonies of Algeria, Martinique and Guadeloupe are directly represented on the floor of the French Parliament, that they have no separate identity, that they have no legislative independence, but that all the laws they receive are adopted on the floor of the French Parliament. But, to my mind there is no man in this House and there is no man in this country would have that union between the great colonies and the motherland. We have been accustomed to and we have been nurtured in our legislative independence. Indeed we know that the legislative independence we have had for the last sixty years has been the closest bond of union that could have been achieved between Great Britain and her colonies in fact I think I might say that the legislative independence that we have had for sixty years has been the bond or has been the salvation, or the creation of the British Empire and I do not believe that it would have been possible to have maintained the British empire upon any other line than that the basis of the strength of the British empire is the autonomy and self legislative independence of the different parts which compose it.

From these views my hon. friend (Mr. Sam Hughes) does not dissent as I would gather from his speech, when he said: a full partnership union is a union composed of the British units; Great Britain and Ireland being the first unit, Canada another, Australia another, New Zealand another, South Africa another, and perhaps, though he did not seem sure of his ground, India another. I am free to admit there is grandeur in the idea in such a union. I believe that union is always preferable to division wherever union is possible. But, looking at this question from the point of view presented to the House by my hon. friend from Victoria (Mr. Sam Hughes) and my hon. friend from Huron (Mr. Chisholm); is such a union possible? The hon. gentleman has cited the American union and the German federation as examples which were quite to the point. But he hon. gentleman must admit that you cannot have any federal union, be it the American union the German union, the Canadian union, or even this grand imperial union, unless the parliaments which are represented in it have the power to legislate for the fiscal needs of their people. You cannot have such a union, unless you are prepared to have a full free trade system between its component states. My hon. friend (Mr. Sam Hughes) shakes his head; but I appeal to the very examples he has given. What created the German empire? It was not the war of 1870, for the war of 1870 was but the complement of the commercial union which had been formed some forty years before. What cemented the German empire was the Zolverein established between the German states which created a system of free trade between these states. And what has rendered the American union possible; is it not the fact that the fathers of the union insisted that there should be absolute free trade within it. Hamilton, who had perhaps more to do with the creation of the constitution of 1789, than any other, insisted that there should be no fiscal barrier within that union. Can you conceive if possible to maintain the American union were there a tariff between New York and Massachusetts or between New York and Pennsylvania or between North Carolina and South Carolina? can you conceive it possible to maintain such a union unless there were absolute free trade between all its component parts? I do not believe the Great German empire itself could for one moment exist unless there was an absolute absence of fiscal barriers between the German states. If I am wrong in my premises, of course my argument falls, but I ask my hon. friend (Mr. Sam Hughes) if he can conceive it possible that in this grand empire parliament he thinks of, (embracing as it would Great Britain, part of Asia, Australia, South Africa, and Canada,) there should not be an absolute system of free trade. Does he think it possible that Canada could maintain a tariff against Great Britain or Great Britain against Canada, or Canada against Australia, under such a system. For my part I do not believe you could have any such union unless the parliament which would thus assemble—whether in Ottawa or in London, or in some other city of the empire—had the power to legislate fiscally for all the parts of the empire.

Mr. Sam Hughes—May I ask the First Minister——

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Yes.

Mr. Sam Hughes—Has the Dominion parliament the power to legislate for all the fiscal needs of the provinces of this Dominion?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Certainly; this parliament is the only parliament that can legislate fiscally. This parliament has no power to legislate fiscally between Ontario and Quebec, or between any one province of the Dominion and another, but this parliament does levy customs duty on all goods which enter Canada. And until the day comes when my hon. friend and those who think with him are prepared to have an absolute system of free trade, and to admit there should be no tariff barrier whatever within the British empire, it is idle to talk of having such a union as he hopes for. The idea is a grand one, but the time has not arrived, if it ever may, to give effect to that idea grand though it be. Suppose such a parliament were to sit in London—It is more gratifying to our pride to think it would site in Ottawa and suppose all the British colonies and the mother country were represented in that parliament, does the hon. gentleman think it would be a desirable union in each country were to raise fiscal barriers against the other? Sir, I speak in all sympathy with the views of my hon. friend but I must believe that no such system of union is possible except upon the basis of absolute commercial freedom within that union, and until you can achieve that, it is idle to talk of this grand confederation which the hon. gentleman has in his mind. The idea is not a new one. It has engrossed the minds of some of the best men in Great Britain. Thirty years ago an association composed of the leading men of Great Britain, with Lord Rosseerry at its head, was formed for the very purpose of developing such a system. After a number of years after having agitated the question, after having written on it and discussed it, that association was dissolved under the admission that no system could be found which would carry out the purpose that association had set its mind on. And why? Sir, the reason is simple. The reason was that there was no grievance to redress, and no problem to solve. The hon. gentleman from Qu'Appelle (Mr Lake) truly said that if public opinion be strong enough all difficulties can be overcome. I agree in that. Whenever public opinion is strongly in favor of reform, all obstacles will be swept away. But the hon. gentleman knows as well as I do, that there is no fact better established in Anglo-Saxon history than that the Anglo-Saxon mind will not advance upon theory alone, the Anglo-Saxon moves forward only when there is a grievance to be remedied. The Anglo-Saxon race above all races that have peopled the earth, has shown the greatest capacity for government. No race has done so much for the proper governing of man and for the solving of social and national difficulties in Great Britain and on this continent, and in the new nations of Australia, in all these communities governed by Anglo-Saxon thought there has never been a reform except with the object of removing a grievance. Our own confederation was brought about because of difficulties which at the time existed in Canada. The idea of confederation was an old one; it had been for thirty or forty years previously in the minds of the people of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada. But the idea was never carried into practical effect until the people of Canada were forced to do something to relieve themselves from the slough into which their institutions had fallen. Let the day come when the existing relations between Great Britain and her colonies shall be as unsatisfactory as were the relations between the Canadian colonies forty years ago; let the day come when the relations between Great Britain and her colonies are not suited to the conditions of the time, and when we have no doubt the remedy will be found. And so I say that to expect these English-speaking communities will take such an advanced step as this when there is no actual grievance, is to expect something that cannot take place. We shall move when the time comes, not before. At the present time, while I believe it is eminently fitting and proper that we should discuss this question, I am happy to say that we have no grievance whatever, is so far as our relations with the mother country are concerned.

I remember on a previous occasion, my hon. friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) indicated that I had stated that we had a great grievance in the fact that we had not power to make our own treaties. Well, Sir, whenever we want the power to make our own treaties we can have it. We do not need to have any constitutional change for that purpose we can have it simply by a colonial despatch, it can be done tomorrow, or at any time we choose to have it, but that is a very different thing from changing our constitution and going into the grand scheme which my hon. friend (Mr. Sam Hughes) has in mind which sounds very well but which we cannot have. He would not have himself, if it were offered to him, and one of the consequences, that is a uniform tariff throughout the empire.

"Well, if your wife told you to get the best Baking Powder in my shop, I'll put you down for a can of ST. GEORGE'S."

"It is made of 99.90% pure Cream of Tartar, which retains its raising qualities better than anything else. It is prepared in such a way that the excellent keeping properties of the Cream of Tartar are increased—the last spoonful in the tin will make just as light and tasty Cakes and Biscuits as the first."

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It is the result of scientific study, and has been tested by professional cooks, who acknowledge its superiority over all others.

Try it to-day. A good grocer will not try to influence you to take something else NOT "just as good." There is NO other baking powder NEARLY as good.

Send your name and address—and we will mail you, free, a daintily illustrated Cook Book entitled "Marie, French Maid"—telling about two merry girls and a fortune-hunting lord—and containing many choice recipes. Address: The National Drug & Chemical Co. Limited, Montreal.

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One Direct Route Is By Buying
Knight's of Raymond Sugar

Because it is extracted right here in the West from Sugar Beet grown in the West and the Beet is conceded to be the healthiest form in which to "grow" sugar.

Then, too, Knight's of Raymond is sweeter, purer and cheaper than any offered you. You need not take our word it ... ...

BUY AND TRY

Knight's of Raymond Sugar.
If your grocer does not carry it write for trial sack ...

FREE A Recipe for making New England Toffee. Mention your grocers name and Dept. 123 and write

Knight's Sugar Factory
Raymond, Alta.

LITERARY FEUD OF LONG STANDING

Benevolent Movement For The Daughter of Bret Harte Stirred Ashes of Dead Fires---Mark Twain Would No Attend.

The charitably inclined person that had charge of the recent benefit given in New York for Mrs. Jessamy Harte Steele, daughter of the late Bret Harte, have stirred up memories of a feud between the western author and the humorist, Mark Twain, which slumbered all through their careers in literature, and apparently did not die even with the death of Harte.

It has been said that many years ago Harte really gave Clemens his chance by writing the story of The Jumping Frog as the humorist told it to him and then published it under Twain's name. But this, on the other hand, may have been the real start of the feud.

At any rate when Miss Eleanor Robson called up the humorist a few days before the benefit and asked him to participate in the benefit of the novelist's impoverished daughter, Clemens summarily refused to take any active part.

POSITION OF HUMORIST

The humorist said in an interview regarding the matter:

"I told Miss Robson that if the use of my name as a patron of the benefit would be of any value to those interested in the matter they were welcome to it. Further than this I would not go. It has been my habit this winter to decline to participate in anything of the kind, unless I have let it to be a most urgent duty. I did not feel that it was in this case.

"I was never an intimate friend of the Harte family, and have not been thrown into contact with any of them for thirty years.

"Perhaps if Bret Harte's daughter in her present plight were a single woman, I might have felt it more of a duty to aid her further, but as the case stood I did not. I did not attend the benefit performance or occupy a box as has been stated."

Although the noted humorist did not attend the performance of "Almony Jane" which was founded on one of Bret Harte's stories and in which Miss Robson is staring at the Liberty theater, many others did all that was possible to make the affair a success. Speaking for the California Society, Edward J. McCanny, president of the club, said:—

"I cannot say anything regarding Clemens' refusal to attend the benefit. The California society reserved 200 seats for the performance."

Duffield Osburne, secretary of the Authors' Club, posted a notice in the club calling the attention of the members to the plight of Mrs. Steele. Mrs. Steele came from the Portland, Me., almshouse for the entertainment.

The senior member of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., who are the publishers of the works of Bret Harte, have called attention to many of the vagaries of the late author. Houghton said:

"I am sure that Bret Harte left nothing to his family for the reason that he was a spendthrift by nature, knowing absolutely nothing of the value of money. He would not wait for royalties, always preferring a lump sum for anything. If he asked $500 for a short story, and was offered half the amount he would take it rather than wait for his remuneration. We own the rights of his works outright, having purchased them from him."

Mrs. Steele called upon the publishers in their Boston offices several weeks ago, asking them to arrange for her to make a tour through the country giving readings. They refused to do this, having doubts at that time as to her mental condition and competency to accomplish anything of the sort.

Francis King Harte, the only son of the author is living in Italy. No word has been received from him concerning his sister.

PATERSON'S COUGH DROPS
Quick relief and certain cure for coughs, colds, sore throat and all irritations of the mucous membrane. Delicious flavor. Physicians recommend them. Ask for the three-cornered kind in the red and yellow box.
THEY WILL CURE

CLOSING OUT SALE

Having been authorized by the owner Mr. Andrew D. Wilson breeder of Short Horn Durham cattle and Clydesdale horses (as well as the most fashionable strains of Collie dogs), I will sell, beginning at the hour of 10.30 sharp on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13th, 1907.

On Sec. 10-55-24, 13 miles due north of Edmonton, the following described property;

15 - HORSES - 15

1 chestnut sorrel gelding, 10 years old weighing 1525 lbs., an excellent worker
1 sorrel mare, 10 years old, weight 1425, in foal to Admiral Dewey.
1 bay mare 8 yrs old, weighing 1415 lbs., in foal to Admiral Dewey.
1 bay mare, 12 yrs. old, weighing 1525 lbs., in foal to Coulson's Jack.
1 5 yr. old blocky built stallion by imported shire horse and good clyde mare.
1 blocky built bay gelding, coming 3 yrs. old, by Admiral Dewey.
1 good bay gelding, coming 3 yrs. old, by Admiral Dewey.
1 bay gelding, coming 3 yrs. old, by Dewey and out of a big draft mare, has been hitched several times.
1 horse colt, coming 2 yrs. old, full brother to the above horse. They are well mated.
1 horse colt, coming 2 yrs. old, by Admiral Dewey and by sorrel mare.
1 black gelding, coming 3 yrs. old, by draft mare and sire.
1 pinto filly, coming 2 yrs. old, by Dewey. Will make a beautiful mare for all work.
1 last spring colt, full sister to above filly.
1 1400 lb. farm horse, a good strong worker.
1 mare pony, in foal by Admiral Dewey.

The above stock of horses are a very clean and desirable lot of draft horses.

26 - CATTLE - 26

14 extra good milch cows. Some will be fresh about time of sale, others later. The above herd of cows were raised on the farm and are very kind and gentle, and have had the poor ones weeded out carefully, as the herd was kept for dairy purposes and cows were never allowed to run with calves.
4 2 yr.. old past heifers, coming in soon.
2 steers, coming 3 yrs. old.
4 heifers, coming 2 yrs. old.
1 high grade 2 yr. old bull

IMPLEMENTS

1 Massey-Harris binder, in good repair except canvas.
1 15-shoe Massey-Harris grain drill, good as new.
1 14-in. high lift Columbia gang plow, used carefully only one summer, good as new.
1 16 inch "Moline" sulky plow.
1 16 inch "Moline" brush breaker, nearly new.
1 14 inch "Moline" stubble plow.
1 4-section iron harrow.
1 Manson-Campbell fanning mill, complete.
Also 1 Walkerville wagon complete; 1 set farm harness complete, with breeching; 2 cold sets harness for 3rd horse, and 6 collars; 1 bob-sleigh rack and box; 1 road cart; 1 20-gallon iron kettle.
Also numerous other articles, such as singletrees, neck-yokes, picket bars, grubing hoe, forks, scythes, cow chains, good big churn, etc., etc.
Also 40 hens, mixed breeds.
We will also offer a quantity of "white hulless" barley and "early new market" oats.

TERMS OF SALE

$20.00 and under, cash. On amounts over $20.00 credit will be given until January 14th, 1908, by purchaser giving joint lien notes, bearing 8 per cent interest per annum. 5 per cent. discount for cash, where entitled to credit. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.
Watch for red flags just north of Sturgeon River bridge.
Free Lunch for everybody at 12 o'clock.

GEO. SUTHERLAND, Clerk. C. H. WEBBER, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE

I am authorized by the owners Albert Hall and Joseph Oliver to sell at the house of

ALBERT HALL, Sec. 8-55-23

10 miles north west of Port Saskatchewan, being 7 miles north east of Nayao P.O. on.

THURSDAY, MARCH, 14th, 1907.

Commencing at 1 p.m.
The following described property—

6 HORSES 6

2 well-matched bay mares 9 and 10 years old, weighing 1000 lbs each, good workers and extra drivers. An excellent team.
2 bay geldings 5 and 6 years old, well matched, weighing 1200 lbs each.
1A coachy pair and able for plenty of work.
1 black mare 10 years old, weighing 1200 lbs, bred to draught horse.
horses offered.
1 brown farm mare, 1000 lbs weight. There will probably be other

10 SHEEP 10

10 head of ewes supposed to be in lamb.

17 CATTLE 17

16 good cows supposed to be in calf by a good bull. Also one Hereford Bull.

IMPLEMENTS

1 good McCormick 6-ft mower, 1 nearly new "foot trip" 14-ft McCormick hay rake, 1 16-inch "Good Enough" sulky plow, 1 12-inch Moline breaker, 1 Chatham fanning mill, 2-seat surrey, 1 set bob sleighs.

HARNESS

1 set double work harness, 1 set double driving harness. Also some house-hold goods, consisting of 1 very good bed room set, very little used; 1 fine 3-4 length mirror, 2 bedsteads, 1 couch, 1 lounge, 2 stands, etc.
Also numerous other articles, consisting of 3 dozen good grain bags forks, shovels, chains, and 2 iron pumps, one nearly new; and 75 feet. good pipe. Also a quantity of wheat and barley.
Terms—All sums under $20, cash; on amounts over $20 credit until Jan. 1st, 1908, will be given by purchaser giving acceptable joint lien notes bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum. No property to be removed until terms of sale are complied with.

Geo. Sutherland, clerk C. H. WEBBER, Auctioneer.