

ALBERTA WHEAT LANDS

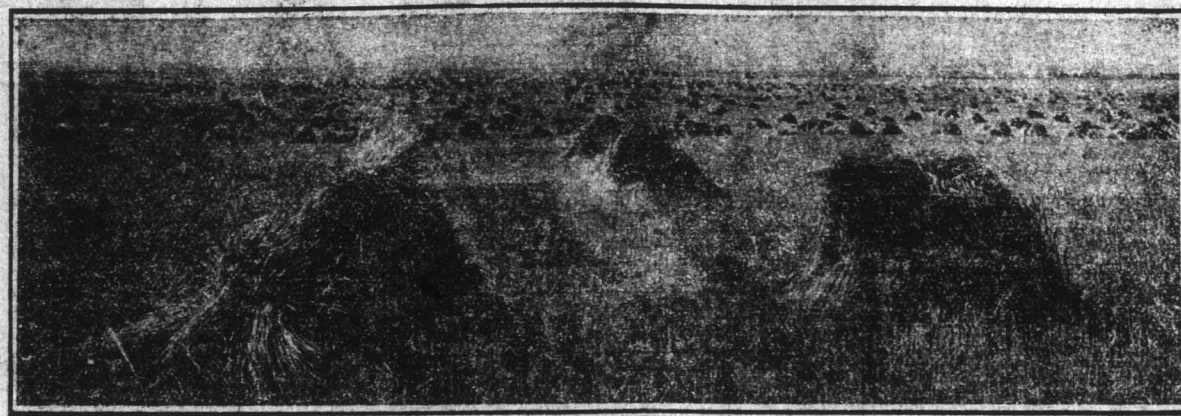
In Large or Small Farms in Any Part of the Province

Having Branch Offices at Edmonton, Lethbridge, High River, and Nanton, we have exceptional facilities for handling Farm Lands

(S-301)—The W. 1-2 Sec. 26-23-28 W. 4, 12 miles E. of Calgary. "A splendid 1-2 Sec."—and a genuine bargain at an acre **\$21.00**

(N-307)—800-acre farm, 250 acres broken, extra good buildings. The whole farm well fenced and cross-fenced. Two good wells. Soil deep black loam. "This is a first-class proposition." Enquire as to particulars. Price **\$20.00** an acre; 1-2 cash, balance to suit.

(N-227)—All of Sec. 21-36-1, W. 5, 640 acres of first class level land, free from brush; 8 miles N. W. of town of Innisfail. Price, **\$14.00** an acre; 1-2 cash, balance easy. "A steam plow proposition."



(C-27)—160 acres of A-1 land in good district. Price **\$1600** spot cash, and for immediate sale.

(N-339)—640 acres, level, wheat land, near Carman-gay. Price **\$15.00** an acre; 1-3 cash, balance easy terms

(N-341)—320 acres (unimproved), being S. 1-2 of Sec. 27-16-29, W. 4, for a short time only at **\$16.00** an acre. "Nanton District."

(C-30)—640 acres A-1 level land, near good town, Price **\$12.00** an acre; 1-4 cash, balance to suit.

(N-32)—640 acres, 5 miles from town of Innisfail, 125 acres broken; good buildings; all fenced and cross-fenced; good well and spring. Price **\$17.00** an acre; 1-3 cash, balance easy terms.

F. C. LOWES & COMPANY

Leading Real Estate and Financial Brokers

First Street West, Calgary, Telephone 770

BRANCH OFFICES: EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, HIGH RIVER AND NANTON, ALTA.

ONE SCANDAL THAT MET SUDDEN DEATH

(Continued from page 12.)

At a year, the Indians are the greatest people in the world to have any news affecting their affairs and there was no manner of doubt they knew about it and had many times discussed the same among themselves so that when Mr. Pedley went to take the final surrender they were fully acquainted with the arrangement. And the assurance was not true that they were given just 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, 235 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 such 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.

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

As to the charge that the sale had been "illegitimately advertised," the minister read from the record to show that it had been advertised for three weeks in six different newspapers and that orders 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 who 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 what they 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 travel to see them, the St. Patrick's reserve lands, on the other hand, were such a sale, was known long in advance and everyone who would at all be interested had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the land and knew what it was like.

And now 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.

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 furnished another evidence of the lack 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 everyone to bid but that friends of the government had been favored, the minister characterized it as one of the insinuations which was an insult to the house, declaring as preposterous the idea that an auction sale of land would 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 proceeds for their lands, or that ninety per cent. of them had not. Answering, Mr. Oliver exhibited 338 receipts for moneys delivered to the Indians. Then Mr. Bradbury claimed the Indians had 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.

Mr. Bradbury replied that he thought it more the duty of the minister, to whom Mr. Oliver said he would agree, to believe that the receipts were genuine and that the moneys had been duly received. Therefore as the administrative 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 Rarner had been compensated for

a claim for \$500 for his part in it by an extra allotment of land being given to 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.

Reverting to the charge that the procuring of the surrender of the reserves from the Indians was a conspiracy, the minister read the names of the witnesses to the agreement to surrender, among which 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 1900 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 retreating 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.

Mr. Bradbury 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. Patrick'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 which has been procured and the land has been put in line for improvement and development, socially and in every other way in a manner that I can see can be made in relation to 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 reiterated the assertions

of the government and 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 house.

HAS "ELIXIR" OF LIFE

French Surgeon Claims, Micolysine Will Add To Years

"I hereby announce that my discovery micolysine, which I am confident will greatly prolong human life and revolutionize the practice of medicine, is available to only authenticated American physicians for test and experiment if they apply to me through the American Embassy in Paris."

In these words Dr. Eugene Louis Doyen, a famous physician and surgeon, outlined today the manner in which physicians in America can test for themselves the substantiality of the claims he made for his new "elixir of life" in a paper he read before the medical congress at Monaco recently.

The experiments by American physicians, whether made in hospitals or in private cases, need not extend over a long time," said Dr. Doyen. "Four weeks will suffice to convince physicians of the value of my discovery."

"For ten years I have been working to produce this result. I have followed lines in some ways similar to no others radically different from the work which Sir Almroth Wright has been doing in England in that period. Wright has been experimenting with dead germs or cultures. To these I have added other substances in producing my therapeutic agent which I call micolysine. Etymologically the word means something that dissolves germs."

"Micolysine is composed of colloids, the scientific name for jelly-like substances which are not really soluble, but which remain suspended in liquids in infinitesimal particles."

"From my youth I have studied the fermentations of alcohol, such as are found in wine and beer as well as the fermentation found in the putrefaction of butter, the fat of meat and cheese. The colloids in micolysine are extracted from such ferments."

"These therapeutic colloids have the property of causing the rapid destruction of mycolysine, acid-destroying phagocytes (white corpuscles in the blood) in the human system. The phagocytes, acting as scavengers, immediately attack disease microbes and destroy them. Then, their work done, the phagocytes disappear."

"Such, in broad terms, is the way in which micolysine, acid-destroying germs or disease by producing and multiplying phagocytes. Micolysine arrests almost immediately such maladies as carbuncle, erysipelas, colds in the head, sore throat and grip. In connection with electricity micolysine causes the disappearance of cancers of the skin and of the body."

"Strictly speaking these therapeutic colloids are not pharmaceutical substances. But they will overthrow the old pharmacopoeia, which contains not more than 30 useful drugs."

"Micolysine is a preventive of disease as well as a cure. It prolongs life so that by its means the average of human existence will be lengthened by from 15 to 20 years. It is as truly an elixir of life as that sought by the ancient alchemists."

Dr. Doyen was asked whether micolysine was administered hypodermically or through the mouth.

"It can be taken into the stomach or through the blood," Doyen answered. "In less serious affections it is taken into the stomach. For that purpose my preparation is combined with acids, because the stomach is acid. But in grave cases it is given under the skin; then it is combined with alkalies."

"A singular and interesting part of my discovery is that micolysine has absolutely no harmful effects. It can be taken by a healthy person as a preventive; by the sick as a cure."

As yet no European scientist has given publicly his opinion of the value of Dr. Doyen's discovery. However, his announcement has excited the widest private discussion. It seems likely to develop into a scientific dispute even more acrimonious than that which followed Dr. Doyen's announcement about two years ago that he had found an efficacious method of treating cancer. On this scientific opinion still is divided.

Scientific Miscellany

At the international conference of underwriters soon to be held in Germany an effort will be made toward lowering of insurance premiums on vessels equipped with wireless telegraph.

The principal streets of Paris are difficult for pedestrians to cross because of the constant stream of vehicles, so the municipality will experiment with tunnels at important corners.

Why France Is Rich

(From Moody's Magazine)

Paris is the Mecca of foreigners. They come from all parts of the world to enjoy life in the great metropolis; and the yearly income from this source alone approximates \$600,000,000. Along with this item the earnings of French capitalists on their investments in the securities and properties of other countries amount to fully \$250,000,000 yearly. On the other side of the account in an adverse balance of trade, which in 1907 amounted to \$150,000,000 yearly. Deduct this outgo from her income of \$850,000,000 and it leaves France with \$700,000,000 to the good. Instead of getting an income of \$800,000,000 from foreign tourists, the United States pays out at least \$15,000,000 for the expenses of American tourists abroad. Add \$100,000,000 more which we pay again, instead of drawing \$250,000,000 and the yearly outgo is \$350,000,000. country pays out \$300,000,000 to foreign

investors in our securities and properties. A third factor is the army of aliens who flock here from all parts of the world to board up money, which they take back to their own countries; this drains costs us \$300,000,000 more. Add \$100,000,000 more which we pay for ocean freights in foreign vessels and the yearly outgo is \$350,000,000. Deduct our yearly income of \$500,000,000 for favorable trade balance and it leaves a yearly deficit of \$350,000,000.

Scientific Miscellany

A new velocipede for boys, the invention of an Illinois man, carries the rider on the back of the image of a horse, which is given a lifelike motion by a crank from the rear axle.

For a Quick Sale

THIS IS THE BUY IN CALGARY.

Eight lots "en bloc" in block 58, 9th Avenue east, cheap at \$40,000. Easy terms. Act quick. If you don't it will be the same old story, when the G. T. arrives.

DOUGHTY & FRANKS

PHONE 877.

SUNNYSIDE

Two lots in block 5 for

\$350.00 Each

This is the cheapest buy in this subdivision, and near street car line.

For sale by

G. S. Whitaker

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. Phone 460.

Alexander Corner.

FAIRHAVEN RANCH

One mile west of the city limits, 10 acres, all broken, black loam clay subsoil, one acre sown with alfalfa, 1-4 acre in rhu-barb, over \$4,000 worth of stock, composed of about 150 hogs, 6 milk cows, 3 2-year-old heifers in calf, 4 yearlings, 2 brood mares, 1 team work horses, 2 2-year-old colts, 2 yearling colts and about 100 fowls; two wells and windmill; buildings worth over \$2,000, machinery about \$1,000; \$2,500 clear profit was made off this ranch last year. As a dairy, hog and vegetable farm \$5,000 clear profit can be made this year.

This is a splendid opportunity for the right man. \$5000 cash handles this.

H. M. SPLANE & CO.

PHONE 1825

Room 3, Armstrong Block

Open Evenings

BOX 521

HOTEL MEN--ATTENTION

We offer for sale, as a going concern, a large modern hotel, in the best town in Alberta. The entire house furnished throughout with the very best in every department. Doing the best business in town and enjoying the patronage of the best class of the travelling public 42 bedrooms, 2 parlors, commodious office, dining room and bar. Fine upright piano, fire and burglar proof safe, cash registers, etc., and outbuildings, including large ice house.

For a quick sale we can transfer this property at reduction of over

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$10,000).

From the real assets and on most favorable terms.

If not sold at once, will lease the building to an approved lessee, who will purchase the contents.

THIS IS THE FINEST FURNISHED HOTEL IN ALBERTA

For full particulars, price and terms, apply at our office either personally or by mail.

BEST OF REASONS FOR SELLING.

SOLOAN & RICHARDSON

27 McDougall Block.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

PHONE 1612.

If the G. T. P. Comes to the Barracks

THESE ARE GOOD BUYS

Two lots and house rented at \$25, in block 33, on 5th Avenue east. Price **\$4250**. \$1500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

One and one-half lots, with house rented at \$23.50, in block 20, 4th Avenue east. Price **\$3750**. \$1500 cash, balance 1 and 2 years.

O. G. DEVENISH & CO.

ARMSTRONG BLOCK.

PHONE 494.

MILLIONAIRE C. G. LEWIS

I am here a few months in advance of my millions. I will continue in my old profession of promoting sales and writing advertising for the business men of Calgary until my yellow coin arrives. You will find me at the following address.

LEWIS BROS. & CO., Room 8, Thomson Block.

Phone 1392, Ring 2.

