DEVELOPMENT IS CONTRASTED

Canada up to 1896, and Canada After That Date—Debate on Reply to Speech From Throne

Ottawa, Dec. 2.—After preliminary matters were disposed of, the debate on the reply to the speech from the throne proceeded in the Commons this afternoon. Hon. Mr. Pugsley made his first remark to the House in presenting the report of the department of public works. Geo. E. Foster asked the Finance Minister to prepare a statement which would elucidate the various items in the French convention, which Mr. Fielding promised and said the discussion of the treaty would not be proceeded with until this information was supplied to the members.

Hall Moved the Address.

Robert Hall, Peterboro West, then moved the address in a brief speech dealing first with the trade expansion which was due to the progressive policy of the present administration, particularly in respect to the improvement in facilities for transportation. He contrasted the development of the last eleven years with the proceding eighteen years before the elections of 1896, and claimed the progress of the latter period was due to the wiser expenditure of money. He touched on the increased immigration, enlarged postal facilities and the growing railway traffic as evidences of Canadian prosperity. He hoped for a successful issue of the negotiations with Japan now being conducted by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux and dwelt on the advantages to Canada through the development of our trade with the Orient. He referred to the imperial conference and trade convention with France, and concluded with a complimentary reference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, whom he congratulated on passing his 66th birthday with unimpaired health and mental vigor. Lanceton, the new member for Richelieu, followed, covering somewhat similar grounds in French.

Borden's Criticisms.

Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Opposition, followed, saying the previous speakers' utterances were reasonable, except for the share of Canada's prosperity, which they attributed to the government. Mr. Hall neglected to mention the Moncton land deal and the Arctic exploration. Passing other topics he asked the premier for an explanation of his action in going outside his parliamentary following for the recent additions to the cabinet. Was it to be inferred that none were worthy among the ministerial members? After criticising the proposal of under secretaryship and declaring his intention to give the two new ministers a fair chance before expressing an opinion of their ability, he took up the challenge of the Hon. Mr. Pugsley for an investigation into the election funds.

"If any investigation is desired as to campaign funds," he said, "we are ready for it. If the government desire an investigation of the La Presse deal, the Opposition is ready for it. If there is to be an inquiry, let it not stop short on the second deal by which La Presse is now controlled by certain political interests."

During his address Mr. Borden questioned the premier in reference to the senate appointments and the recent elevation of A. E. Laurence, of Colchester, N.S., to the bench.

"What has become," he asked, "of the rule formerly advocated by the Liberals, that no member shall receive an appointment until he has been out of the house for two years?"

Touching on the French treaty, he hoped it would greatly increase the commercial relations with France. It was too early to express opinion, as the information for judgment was not at hand. He wished to point out one characteristic. He was surprised in view of Hon. Mr. Fielding's well-known temperance sentiments that a feature in the new treaty was a decrease in the duties on gins and all sorts of liquors.

Mr. Fielding—"There are no reductions except on light wines."

Mr. Borden—"No reduction on champagne? Why is it in the special tariff?"

Mr. Fielding—"It is there because it was in the treaty of 1893."

Quebec Bridge Disaster.

Touching on the Quebec bridge disaster, Mr. Borden declared the government was doubly responsible under the legislation of 1903. The plans were to be approved by the governor-in-council, and payments made under guaranteed bonds on the production of the estimates on certificates of a government engineer. The government had gone out of its way to support the promoters in an extraordinary way, and it was time to ask whether the government engineers had supervised the construction.

On the Japanese immigration problem, Mr. Borden declared he would support the government making reparation to the Japanese people for any wrong done them. The problem was an economic one, and should be dealt with as such.

Dealing with the expenditures and taxation, the latter, he said, was steadily increasing. For five years preceding 1896 the average taxation was twenty-seven and a third million dollars, and the per capita tax $5.56. For five years preceding 1907 the average taxation was sixty-six and three quarter million dollars and the per capita tax had jumped to $9.47. For the nine months ending March 31, the taxation had been at the rate of sixty eight and three quarter millions and the per capita tax $10.34. The balance of trade was running against the Dominion. During the five years closing with 1905 the average balance against Canada was $8,251,90. For five years previous to 1907 it was $57,432.00.

After criticising the progess being made in the constuction of the national transcontinental Mr. Borden passed to the announcement in the speech from the throne respecting a new election law, saying he would give his support to the bill suggested, provided it should include the provisions making it penal for members of corporations to contribute to campaign funds, that all the contributions should be made public and dependent upon an investigation. Corrupt acts should be provided for, and corrupt constituencies disfranchised. He hoped no half measure would be brought down. He closed with the declaration that the Conservatives had not spent any money corruptly in the Colchester elections.

Prime Minister Speaks.

Premier Laurier followed. He first paid a compliment to the mover and seconder of the address, and then discussed the Colonial conference. He said that as a result of the deliberations last summer the conferences in future would have a well-defined status. There will be conferences between the United Kingdom and the daughter nations. When the conference opened there was some difference of opinion as to what position the colonies would occupy. Some took the view that they should be as satellites round a parent state, while others held that the proper basis would be a galaxy of nations under the British crown.

Mr. Foster—"Would you please name those who took the view that the colonies should be regarded as satellites round the British crown?"

Premier Laurier could not undertake to gratify Mr. Foster's curiosity, but he would find it in the report of the proceedings.

Mr. Foster—"I have read every page and it cannot be found."

Premier Laurier—"It is a matter of appreciation; you will find it there."

The Premier made the prediction that the next conference, four years hence, will include representatives of the confederation of the South African states. A remarkable feature of the last conference was the presence of Premier Botha, who four years previously was the soul of resistance to the British forces.

The Premier then dealt with the convention with France. The government long claimed that Canada should have power to negotiate her own treaties. The claim was based on a well known maxim that one's business was always better done by one's self. The privilege had been granted Canada in part, and to Hon. Mr. Fielding and Hon. Mr. Brodeur belongs the credit of negotiating the new treaty. He believed it would develop a new era of trade between the two countries, and increase the current immigration from France. As a result of the wise policy of King Edward, war between Great Britain and France was now almost impossible, and Canada had done something towards the entente cordiale.

Referring to Mr. Borden's remarks as to the cabinet appointments, the Premier defended the policy of going outside of the House in order to get the best material, and when Borden's turn came for government he perhaps will do well to follow the example. The Liberals were content, and did not question his judgment.

As to the Quebec bridge disaster it was not fitting to discuss the question while the enquiry was going on.

The Halifax Platform.

One of the most important parts of Sir Wilfrid's speech was his criticism of the Halifax platform of the Conservative party. In his opinion it was a remarkable structure. It was remarkable for its elasticity, not for its solidity. It was built not of oak but of India rubber. It was intended to contract or expand according to time and circumstances. Everything on it was coupled with a qualification. One step forward and another backwards. Like a caged squirrel always in motion; but always revolving in a circle. There was so much discord within the party ranks that the party could not be brought together to prepare a platform, and the Opposition leader prepared it for them.

The member for West Toronto (Osler) could not be trusted to meet the member for East York (Maclean) in the question of public ownership, and the member for Brantford (Cockshutt) could not be allowed to sit down with the Western members on the subject of protection. If this were done, discord would be let loose and a veritable pandemonium would result.

That was why Mr. Borden prepared his own policy, and worded it in such terms that every body could find in it whatever suited his own passions, prejudices and convictions. The leader of the Opposition started out to evangelize the country with his sails close trimmed so as to catch every passing breeze. There was hope in the platform for everyone. Hope for the man who wanted a platform as high as Haman's gallows, and hope for him who wanted it down to the lowest level.

The Premier reproached Mr. Borden for his attitude on the Japanese and provincial subsidy questions.

The Hon. Mr. Foster followed. He said it was a remarkable tribute to the strength of the Conservative platform in the country that the Premier had been compelled to depart from the precedent of speaking upon the speech from the throne and elevate the platform to its place. The characterization of the first minister was not accurate. He took up the planks of the Conservative platform, and defended them.

He drew the attention of the Premier to recent developments in the direction of government acquirement of public utilities, including the decision of the government of Alberta to manage the telephones of the province. The Premier should put his ear to the ground, and find out what is happening.

On the question of Asiatic immigration, he argued that the Premier's reasons for treating the Japanese differently from the Chinese were both sordid and immoral. The Chinese, weak and disunited, were taxed, while the Japanese, subjects of a Power that can wield a big stick, are left. There is no reason why.

THE CANDIDATES GIVEN HEARING

Public Meeting Addressed by Mayoralty and Aldermanic Aspirants—McDougall's Fine Reception

The mayoralty and aldermanic candidates presented themselves and their platforms at the public meeting held in the Separate School Theatre last night. The hall was well filled. The audience was attentive and fair. Both mayoralty candidates were well received, an exceptionally enthusiastic outburst of applause greeting Mr. McDougall when he stepped to the front of the platform to address the meeting. The candidates who took seats on the platform were: John A. McDougall and Ald. J. H. Picard, mayoralty candidates; Messrs. Clegg, Edwards, Johnson, McInnis, Lee, Mauson, Bellamy, Gilbraith, Lane, Weeks, Calhoun and Armstrong, aldermanic candidates, and Alexander Butchart, Public School Candidate.

Mayor Griesbach was appointed chairman. The candidates retired to an ante-room and there drew lots for the order in which they should address the meeting. It was decided to allow the mayoralty candidates fifteen minutes and the other candidates five minutes each.

John A. McDougall.

John A. McDougall was the first speaker. He said he and Ald. Picard had drawn lots, and the privilege of speaking first had fallen to him. He considered this as a happy omen of coming events. He pleaded fatigue from the strenuousness of the last three weeks of campaigning.

It was not his intention to discuss what had been. He had not so far said or done anything of a dishonorable nature, and he did not purpose saying anything which he would regret subsequently.

One of the first effects of his term of office, if he were elected, would be to go thoroughly into the financial situation of the city. Next year would be an important one in the city's history. There would be need of a tight grip on the reins. He said his first duty would be to see that a permanent auditor was appointed. He pointed out that at present the ratepayers were not in a position to intelligently discuss the question of the civic finances, for the reason that there was not an auditor's statement ready.

He declared he would put forward a scheme for the complete reorganization of each of the public utilities of the city, ascertain the standing of the various utilities, and to demonstrate the fact that municipally owned enterprises could be operated to the advantage of the city.

Next year the mayor and council would be called upon to immediately dispose of $850,000 worth of bonds, and considerable other moneys would have to be raised. The market for these was London, and he felt he could negotiate debenture sales to advantage. He said it would be the council's business to carry out the work contracted for and commence some new work. The supervision of this work would require some careful management. He said he had the same plea to make for the suffrage of the electors in the east end as in the west end. His plea was his business qualifications. He promised the business of the city his most careful attention, the same attention and judgement as he had given his own business.

He said he would play no favorites—every section of the city would receive the same attention from him.

Ald. J. H. Picard.

Ald. Picard said the candidates had been called to make a speech almost every night for the past two weeks. He was not, he said, a public speaker, but would try, in the short time at his disposal, to refer to a few of the public questions.

He did not come before the public unknown to civic life for he had been in the city council since 1892. Since that time he had acted in the capacity of trustee of the city, under different mayors, John McDougall, Mr. Edmonton, Mr. McKenzie, Wm. Short, K. W. McKenzie, Charles May and the present occupant, Mayor Griesbach.

Mr. McDougall, his opponent, had said the great question was the financing of the city and he and his followers were giving out the erroneous impression that the city is in a bad financial shape. They pointed to the big expenditures but they forgot to say that $1,400,000 worth of debentures had been sold. Part of this was to cover work of 1906 which the council of that year had lavishly voted, when money was plenty and the banks were free to loan money. It was therefore unfair to blame the council of this year for big expenditures. He had opposed some of these expenditures but he was outvoted. Were he mayor it might be different for then he might control the council.

He referred to an article in the Bulletin with reference to the assistance given by McDougall & Secord by the prepayment of $10,000 taxes and claimed that they were not entitled to more credit than A. W. Ormsley, city electrician, who had also advanced $5,000 in the same way. The rate paid to the bank was never greater than 6 per cent, not 8 per cent., as stated.

Ald. Picard said he had opposed the high assessment and if any one doubted this they had only to consult the records of the city hall to find his statement correct. There was not any great harm in the high assessment for then the rate of taxation was low. The only object in not having a too high assessment was in order that it might not depreciate in future years. While the assessment was high the rate had dropped from 17 mills to 10 1-2 mills this year. An auditor would be appointed whether he or Mr. McDougall were elected. In closing he again asserted that he had helped build the city, had helped in its administration, and his old object in running for mayor now was that he might have a greater part in its further growth.

Thos. Bellamy.

Mr. Thomas Bellamy was the first of the aldermanic candidates to speak. He referred to the fact that as an alderman in 1905-6 he was termed a "knocker." At that time he felt the city was going a little too fast, and that unless there were some repressing influence brought to bear the city would find itself up against a financial stringency, and would have a number of the utilities on their hands unfinished. Events had proven he was not far wrong.

He said he was in favor of municipal ownership, and referred to the fact that he had been one of the first and most consistent advocates of municipal ownership. He referred to his platform as published in the press, and to the fact that he was the first to announce a platform, the planks of which the other candidates had stolen. He was not complaining at all, but he took it as a compliment. He said he was in favor of both the tenants' franchise and a fair wage clause in all civic contracts.

Mr. Lee.

Robert Lee said he had not published a platform in the press, but would give it now. He was in favor of systematizing the different utilities in order to ascertain how each was paying. He was in favor of a complete system of time-keeping for the highest official as well as the lowest. He thought inducements of some kind should be offered to get industries to the city though he was not in favor of bonusing. From a recent statement he saw that $32,000 was paid this year for scavenging. This was at the rate of $2.50 a load, while last year it was at the rate of 75 cents. Referring to the cost of boulevardings, he quoted figures from last annual statement to show that the cost per lineal foot was as follows:—

Seventh street	$1.38
Sixth street	1.08
Fifth street	16
Thirteenth street	2.58
Twelfth street	2.31

An Uncomfortable Question.

A ratepayer—"Who lives on Fifth street?"

Mr. Lee—"I believe one of the commissioners lives on that street. (Laughter.) I do not make any insinuation but am just noting the difference in the costs.

Ald. Manson.

Ald. Manson said he was here to take a share of the responsibility of the work of the council for last year. He had previously said he would not run but in the past two months he had been approached by a large number of ratepayers and at last when urged by the Carpenters' union he had finally consented. The public works of next year to be completed will be as large as last year and the contractors will have all they can do to keep up with the work. He was in favor of letting all public work by public contract. The city of Edmonton has one thing to contend with that many other cities have not. The street with the heavy clay here must be gravelled in the outlying sections, as paving costs too much. The good effects of gravelling had already been shown on Sixth street. He was in favor of making each superintendent responsible for the public utilities which should be given the citizens at the very lowest cost. He also referred to the tenants' vote and the fair wage clause in the public contracts.

Mr. Galbraith.

John Galbraith, one of the East end candidates, spoke of the tenants' franchise and said his policy would be to make the commissioners the servants of the council, not the masters, as at present.

Ald. Manson—"They are not the masters."

Mr. Galbraith—"In some cases they are."

He was in favor of a careful selection of city employees. He was opposed to bonusing railways, but was in favor of encouraging railways by cheap water rates, etc. The assessment of the city should not be on a speculative basis as at present. He was in favor of the present system of taxation and government by commission, both of which he had advocated in past years in another city.

Mr. Armstrong.

G. S. Armstrong, another East end man thought the first duty of the newly-elected alderman was to make himself thoroughly conversant with the affairs of the city. There were many important questions to consider here on account of the public utilities. These should first be made to pay. The council should endeavor not to give dividends but to minimize the cost of these utilities to the citizens. Otherwise their usefulness is lost. These enterprises should be placed on a thoroughly business basis. If elected he should regard all parts of the city and all men alike.

Mr. Calhoun.

J. C. Calhoun said the previous speakers had taken up all the planks of his platform as put in effect by him, while he was in the council before. If the ratepayers felt he was entitled to their confidence on his past record in the council he asked for their votes on Monday.

Mr. Weeks.

W. S. Weeks asked for the suffrages of the electors as a resident of the city for the past five years. He wished to be elected untrammelled by any promise or any platform which many put forward but won't live up to when they are elected. There should be no leaks in the city any more than there are in the banks. If there were a monthly audit then the leakages spoken of so much would stop. The street railway should be extended to the outskirts of the city. He was in favor of the ward system, which would do away with the factional fights of the present election. As a united Edmontonian he asked for the votes of the electors.

Mr. Clegg.

W. H. Clegg, of the East End ticket, claimed that the east end candidates stood for the entire city, and there was no necessity for a candidate to assert that he stood for a united Edmonton. Good executive ability and good judgment was needed at the council board. The city, he believed, was in a good financial condition, but there were big undertakings for next year. It was some advantage to the city to have a large amount of stock in pipes, etc., on hand for the public works. He asked for the votes of the ratepayers if they thought he was entitled to their confidence.

Col. Edwards.

Col. E. B. Edwards said he had the disadvantage of many others recently coming into the West, that there were many ratepayers with whom he was not personally acquainted. In his home city of the East he had been city solicitor, and this led him to take an interest in municipal life in Edmonton, this fast growing city of the west. He had not laid down a platform, as it was impossible to foresee what might transpire in the next two years. Speaking of general principles, he laid down that no expenditure should be entered into without seeing a way out, and that the public should at all times be taken into the confidence of the council and the commissioners. He urged the necessity of encouraging industries, and of building a brick instead of a wooden city. Parks were needed for the pleasure of the citizens, and there should be no east end or west end feeling. If elected he would give the best service of which he was capable to this fair city of Edmonton.

Dr. McInnis.

Dr. H. L. McInnis emphatically stated that Edmonton did not want a ward system. With a ward system comes ward graft such as prevails in New York. With reference to tenant franchise, he contended that it was dangerous, as temporary residents could come in and vote away the property of the citizens who are here to stay. Discussing the expenditure, he asserted that the public utilities should be kept on a paying basis. With reference to the expenditure on pavements and other non-producing works, he asserted if he was elected next year he would curtail the expenditure of the latter class until the financial stringency was at an end, and thus build up a compact and well laid off city.

Mr. Johnson.

H. D. Johnson asserted that he was strongly in favor of public utilities which should be preserved at all costs. Corporations who have 'no body to kick nor soul to damn" will endeavor to purchase some of the public facilities such as the street railway. Let us hold on to these public utilities for they should be valuable to us, as they are evidently valuable to those who wish to obtain them. With reference to tenant franchise he said he was in favor of every resident having a vote. He was opposed to the bonusing of industries. With reference to the fire limits by-law he thought the council this year had stultified themselves by suspending it on different occasions. He was also a candidate for the school board and had been accused of "hoggishness," but there were other examples of citizens both here and Calgary occupying the dual position.

Dr. Lane.

Dr. I. J. Lane, the fifth of the East End ticket, and the last aldermanic candidate, said it was a good scriptural phrase that "the last shall be first and the first last." He hoped this would be the case.

A School Trustee Candidate.

Alex. Butchart, as candidate for the school trustee board, complained that great attention was given to aldermanic candidates and not to the questions in connection with the schools. While not reflecting on any of the trustees, he thought that an annual financial statement of the schools should be submitted.

In this connection he said that the debenture debt on the schools was $162,000, with $44,000 yet to be issued.

"Who Got Rake Off?" An Elector Asks

John Brenton asked with reference to the East End park bought from Mr. Filtness. "Why was it," he said, "that the land in River Lot 26 on which he held an option had first been offered at the rate of $125 an acre, and subsequently the city had to pay $175 to Mr. Kirkness." Who got the rake-off of $50 an acre, and why had he (Brenton) been offered $2,200 to 'keep his mouth shut,' on the deal?

A ratepayer—"Did you get the money?"

Mr. Brenton—"No, I did not. I refused to be gagged."

Ald. Manson replied with some warmth claiming that $175 an acre was the least for which the city could purchase the property, and it was worth far more now.

Mr. Barker Sneaks.

Travers Barker, being called to the platform, said there were so many converts to the east end platform that the cause was assured. Even if the five east end candidates were defeated the principles they supported would be carried forward by those elected. He moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mayor Griesbach, for his courtesy and ability in presiding.

Mayor Griesbach, in a few words, acknowledged the vote of thanks, and declared the meeting closed.

RUTHENIANS ENDORSE McDOUGAL.

A meeting of the Ruthenians was held in Rudyk's hall on Wednesday night for the purpose of deciding upon the candidates to be supported in the coming municipal elections.

D. Sollanych was chairman, and after explaining the reasons for calling the meeting was followed by P. Dudyk, G. Kerekevosky, T. Fujarchuk, J. Sheremeta and E. Bodnawk, who all spoke of the present financial situation as it affected the city and the necessity of having a capable man, sich as Mr. McDougall, to handle it. It was explained in moth English and Ruthenian so that those who were not conversant with the English tongue might also understand.

The chairman called on any of Mr. Picard's supporters to take the floor, but as none responded it was resolved that John A. McDougall, for mayor, and D. R. Fraser, J. Galbraith, G. Armstron, Dr. Lane and J. C. Calhoun for aldermen should be strongly suported in the coming municipal elections.

London Society Sent 3,100 Men.

London, Dec. 3—The East End emigration fund sent 3,100 men to Canada during the year ending September. The society has a large deficit which, unless cleared off, will greatly impede the work. ffl

20,000 LOOK ON AT STOCK SHOW

Canadian Prize Winner at Chicago Show—One Cow Weighs Three-Quarters of a Ton.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—For the third time in eight years Claus Krambeck, veteran feeder of Marine, Iowa, was today given first-class honors in the fat carload class of cattle. He won with a carload of Angus cattle, two years old, in competition with ninety-five load of prime beefs at the National Live Stock Show. Judge Henry stated that he thought the Krambeck load was as near perfection as it would be possible to find.

Canada scored again to-day for the fourth grand championship, when the first prize in the Clydesdale stallion class went to Sir Marcus, a four-year-old, owned by Graham Renfrew, of Toronto. The Percheron championship was awarded to Lady, a three-year-old mare, owned by Grouch & Son, of Lafayette, Ind.

C. V. Battles, of Maquoeta, Iowa, won two prizes—one in the bull class with Glenfoil Thickfest, a two-year-old, and the other with Glenfoil Queen, a cow claimed by the owner to be the heaviest animal on record. She weighs over three-quarters of a ton, and is in good condition. Mono Minnie, a Clydesdale mare, owned by Graham Bros., of Clairmont, Iowa, was awarded the highest honors in that class.

It is estimated that over one hundred tons of prime beef were made today when the cattle entered in the dressed beef competition were slaughtered at Morris & Co's packing house. Considerable speculation was indulged in by the witnesses as to th number of different steaks and roasts the herd would yield. Each beast slaughtered represented a blue ribbon beef, while several carcases would be awarded other ribbons tomorrow.

It is estimated that 30,000 persons were on the grounds to-day. All the seats in the arena were sold two hours before the evening performance began. To-morrow promises to be the most interesting day of the week.

Narrow Escape of Firemen.

St. Paul, Dec. 4.—Five firemen narrowly escaped a sudden and terrible death in a fire which destroyed the Empire theatre. The theatre stood on the edge of the river bluff at Wabasha and third streets. The descent is one hundred and fifty feet to the railroad tracks. Over the bluff part of the theatre building was a suspended platform. On this stood five firemen fighting the flames. Suddenly the walls of the building fell, all except that part to which the platform was attached. The wall fell from under the platform and all around, and the fire-fighters are still shuddering over their narrow escape. The loss was $75,000, fully insured.

Lemieux Banquetted in Tokio.

Tokio, Dec. 4.—Rudolph Lemieux was tendered a banquet last night by the municipality. Among those present were Sir Claude McDonald, British Ambassador, Viscount Hayashi, Foreign Minister; Baron Chinda, N. Shibusawa. It is understood that Mr. Lemieux has been informed positively that while the Japanese Government would not consent to any modification of its treaty with Canada or enter into any new agreement it would in future so control emigration that it would not be a further cause of complaint. The details of such control are now being arranged.

Predicts Canada Fifty Years Hence.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Speaking at the Canadian Club to-night, J. S. Ewart predicted that Canada in fifty years would be removed from a subordinate position. She would either have an independent republic similar to the United States, union with the United Kingdom, an independent monarchy under a British sovereign. It was not thought that Canada would leave the track at present, as the opposition was directed not against the King but against the Colonial Secretary who, as a rule, was ignorant of colonial affairs. The present road led to complete self-government. In the discussion which followed, Col. Hughes opposed the idea. If after the Vancouver riots, Col. Hughes said, Japan had commenced hostilities, it would finally have been generally conceded that Canada was still part and parcel of Britain.

Taft Meets the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 4.—Secretary Taft was to-day received in audience by the Emperor at the Tzarskoe-Selo. He spent five hours with the Emperor, who expressed his sympathy with the United States, and had a long conversation regarding American problems.

Thieves Ate Judge's Xmas Pudding.

Chatham, Dec. 4.—Nine houses on Victoria avenue the city's most fashionable residence street, were entered last night by burglars. Judge Houston's was among the number. The thieves made a meal off the judge's Christmas pudding.

White Plague Death's Decrease.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—There were ninety-five deaths in Ottawa from tuberculosis during the year ending November, as compared with 104 in the preceding period. The medical health officer attributes the decrease mainly to the efforts of the anti-tuberculosis society.

Sweden's King Ill.

Stockholm, Dec. 4.—King Oscar of Sweden is so weak the Crown Prince Gustave has been appointed regent to give His Majesty the opportunity for complete rest. The King is suffering from insomnia. Uneasiness is felt concerning his condition.

Express Train Wrecked.

Baltimore, Dec. 4—The fast Washington express of the Baltimore and Ohio, was wrecked eight miles from this city today. Three are known to be dead and twenty injured.

SHILOH'S

Quick ease for the worst cough—quick relief to the heaviest cold—and SAFE to take, even for a child. That is Shiloh's Cure. Sold under a guarantee to cure colds and coughs quicker than any other medicine—or your money back. 34 years of success commend Shiloh's Cure. 25c., 50c., $1. 316

Cures Coughs & Colds

QUICKLY!

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or a sub-agency. Entry by proxy may however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-Agent at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, tion will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

Women an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution for cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Application for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favour of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Duties.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80 acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in

(3) If the father (or mother, if the land will not meet his requirement. father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term vicinity in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, or his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

Quartz.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 12 per cent. on the sale.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lease shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

BATTL

Some Incidents
There, Revi

Howard Angus Ke
through the Riel reb
war correspondent o
Witness, and this ye
the Canadian West
spondent of The Lon
brought out a book,
the New Canadians,"
to), in which he writ
of the West, contrast
as he found it in the
bellion with its prese
The book will, no d
read both here and in
Mr. Kennedy was pre
gagement of Cut Knife
year he revisited the
little and rather unsat
and compared notes
person than Piacutch,
was an active enemy
In 1885 Kennedy was
which set out from S
the relief of Battlefor
ured by Poundmaker'
Indians moved off w
ing blows, and 300 men
them to teach Poundm
The thing did not come
police and militia
Poundmaker's warriors
Creek, in the early mor
a six hours' engagem
and returned to Battle
and a quarter marchin
miles and spending six
ing.

It will be remember
expedition, as in the
Middleton at Batche, t
unnecessarily nervous
untried volunteers take
sive. At Batoche the
ters into their own ha
carried all before the

Describing the affair
Creek, the author says
unteers, whatever they
action to be as cool as
of nerve, that is, for
down upon them with
might. And there were
done among them that
positive as well as neg
Let me only instance
the Battleford Home G
been trying to clear
from the creek bed in
cut off by a bunch o
their only way of escape
ing and climbing a
earthen cut-bank. Two
Own, theological studen
to, named Atcheson a
had themselves got s
their company, caught
Battleford men from t
bank and recognized t
strait.

Bravery of Archdea

Atcheson stretched hi
edge and hauled up th
main force as soon as
the foot of the cut-bank
took aim in turn at eve
rose to fire at the resc
but dared not let fly, fo
one cartridge left. So
Indian fire that every o
Battleford men was sho
as he reached the top
One of them got a sec
him while Atcheson was
back, and they rolled
Atcheson was picking
again when a half-breed
out of the gully and lev
ket at the rescuer's back
his last cartridge and
the half breed, whose
down with it half
who were scrambling u
A moment after, a
Lloyd's side, took off a
bra, and stretched him
the turf. Atcheson, all
tion gone, sprang to Ll
and stood over him with
but neither of them wou
another minute if a ha
comrades had not come
of time and driven off
ants.

It is that same Lloy
deacon of Saskatchewa
well known and grateful
ed in England for his
efforts to supply the s
of the new settlers, and
is immortalized by the t
minster.

Grave as the situatio
its moments of humor.
ped open Major Short's
was directing the artil
officer he was, and lost
wards fighting fire in
was a new cap, too,"
remark as he mournfully
remains.

Discovered Himsel

Another bullet scrape
Sergeant McKell's temp
good Irishman gone!" h
fell—to pick himself up
on discovering that he w

"What on earth are
that red toque for?" ask
as he met one of the B
at the end of the fight.
was a half-breed with a
and I've been firing at
morning."

The guns were the gri
of all: The Gatling spay
with a vast quantity of
noise that gave the Indi
scare at first; but they
to that. A Gatling may
well when your enemy
of you in a crowd; but
Indians' way. They had
respect for the seven-pou
was more than the gun
the wooden trails were
gave way under the reco
of the guns fell to the
each shot and the oth
tied to its carriage with

Cut Knife Cre

Just now, however, (w
nedy in his book telling
the scene this year) ou
force was less in the w
to-day than in the battle
years ago—and there