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INNISFAIL.

ys Service.
eed fair Messrs. Wilson,
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Wilson took 4 firsts, be-
g the gold medal for the
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umber turned out for the
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mous glee club gave their
s and recitations. Mr. A.
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sie Duffell recited splen-
A. Crary was enthusiastic
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l cemetery of James Raw-
d 50, who lived 6 miles
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respected by all who knew

Feb. 8th.

ERS START BACK
H WITH SUPPLIES

m of Oxen Drawing Heav-
n Sleighs Have Left the
Grande Prairie During the
Week—Expect to Take a
to Make the Trip.

ixteen teams have been
pplies during the past week
e Prairie. They have start-
froups and Friday at noon
ft with their ox teams and
den sleighs from the Ontario
bles, Fraser avenue, on their
red mile journey to Beaver
rande Prairie. They will
ut twenty miles per day and
Edmonton to Athabasca
hence up the Athabasca riv-
Lesser Slave lake and via
lake to Grande Prairie, ar-
re in about a month.
Lossing went up to Beaver
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re: I like it fine; I am going
n with a load of 5050 pounds
es."
Johnson and son, Arnold, are
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ee tons. John Walton and
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ng and are well satisfied.
Sargent is also of the party.
and all of the party speak in
terms of the Grande Prairie.
y they are well satisfied or
uld not stick. They are very
lic and one remarked: "We
o have a railway inside of t"

oads present a curious collec-
supplies, in some cases enough
s to last two years; new ma-
and furniture and a bundle of
matter.
of the Grande Prairie settlers
own with horses but sold them
ight oxen for the return trip.
en have been shod to prevent
on the icy river trail.

lish Lash for Wife Beaters.

n, Ore., Feb. 7—A bill to abol-
whipping post for wife beat-
Oregon was passed yesterday
legislature. This law is re-
because it was considered a
n the state.

TAFT APPEALS TO U.S. FARMER

DECLARES IMPRESSION THAT IT WILL BE INJURIOUS WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Columbus, Feb. 10—Carrying forward his campaign for Canadian reciprocity, President Taft today made a direct appeal to the American farmer on that issue. He declared that the impressions which had gone abroad that reciprocity with the Dominion would injure the farmer was entirely without foundation and by statistics and arguments he sought to lend actual proof to his assertions.

Reciprocity with Canada will benefit the entire United States, farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouseman. This was the declaration made by President Taft in an address here at the national corn exposition.

"All will be the gainer," he said.

While his speech was devoted especially to showing that the farmer had nothing to fear, but much to gain, he also attempted to prove that all the other interests of the country would be benefitted by the proposed reciprocity.

"We have with pioneer energy pushed on to the Pacific," the president said," taken up all the good land. We are now spending millions to reclaim the arid and semi-arid lands of the great western desert. Should we not, by taking down a useless and unnecessary tariff wall, bring within our agricultural resources the great plains of the northwest when they can bring to us what we need and that, without hurting any of our people."

The president expressed the opinion that in addressing the corn exposition audience it would be particularly appreciable for him to answer the criticism which had been made of the agreement, an attack upon the farmer by depriving him of protection.

"It is said to be a manufacturers' agreement," he continued, "that is in the manufacturer's class and adverse to the farmer.

"I am a Republican and our party has always advocated and pursued a policy of protection to all products and manufacturers. For a long time the policy had little or no limitations. It was thought that tariffs on protected products could not be too high; that if all foreign products were excluded, something would stimulate production and reduce its cost and its price. The temptation to destroy the competition by combinations became so great, however, that the party in its platform modified its policy and imposed the limitation that the tariff should be limited for purposes of protection to the difference between the cost of production in this country and the cost of production abroad, with an allowance for a reasonable profit to the American producer.

"The principle of production thus stated takes away the justification for any tariff whatever by way of protection on articles imported from a country where the conditions as to labor and other circumstances are the same as in ours and thus makes the cost of production substantially the same.

Canadian Farmers' Advantage.

"Canada is our neighbor on the north for 3,000 miles. Her population is English, Scotch, and French. Her soil is like ours. Her traditions are the same as ours. Her language is ours. Her climate is temperate like ours, except that her growing seasons are shorter and she cannot raise corn in any great quantities. She has a free popular government with a wage earning class as intelligent and as well paid as ours. It is difficult to see in what respect her farmers have any advantage over our own, except a virgin soil in the far northwest."

"How is the farmer to be hurt?" he asked.

He then took up the effect it would have on corn and wheat prices, on the value of the farm lands in this country, and on the milling industry in this country. He declared that, "in respect to corn, the American farmer is king and will remain so, reciprocity or no reciprocity."

"As to wheat," he said, "the domestic price is governed by the world price and the sending of any part of Canada's surplus through our country instead of through Canada to be milled or to be exported without milling will not materially affect the price of wheat for our farmers."

The value of farm lands, he said, was affected by the proximity to the market more than by any other element, and he maintained that the American farmer would still have the advantage in this respect. He also predicted a great increase in American milling as a result of the agreement. "It is a mere truism," said the president, "to say that the farmers of a country constitute the greatest wealth producers and that it is of the greatest importance to conserve their welfare. When we have had good crops, the wheels of all industries have moved, and wealth has been stored. Anyone therefore, who would initiate a policy to injure the farmer has much to answer for at the bar of public opinion.

Commercial and Social Union.

"The greatest reason for adopting this agreement is the fact that it is going to unite two countries with kindred people and lying together across a wide continent in a commercial and social union to the great advantage of both. Such a result does not need to be justified by a nice balancing of pecuniary profit to each. Its undoubted general benefit will vindicate those who are responsible for it. I say this in order that by arranging the arguments directed to the detailed effect of the agreement upon different classes of persons I may not be thought to abandon the broad ground upon which the opportunity to confirm this agreement ought to be seized."

Taking up first the effect of the agreement on corn, he said: "The total production of corn in the United States in 1910 was 3,125,715,000 bushels of which we exported 44,072,209, and used the rest in domestic consumption, chiefly in raising cattle and hogs, of which in live cattle and packing house products, the value was $235,985,212. The Canadian product of corn was 18,726,000 bushels, or six tenths of one per cent of the total production of the United States. We exported 6,000,000 bushels to Canada. Certainly in respect to corn, the American farmer is king and will remain so, reciprocity or no reciprocity. Indeed, the change will greatly help him by increasing his supply of young and thin cattle, now very scarce, for feeding with his corn and making good beef.

As To Farm Values.

"But it is said that the farm lands of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other states is much more valuable than the land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the three great northwestern provinces of Canada, and that to give Canadian farmers free entry means that the products which are raised on cheaper lands will be certain to lower farm lands in value in this country. Nothing could be further from fact.

"The Canadian lands are farther removed from Minneapolis and Chicago markets than the lands in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Illinois, and proximity to market is the most important change in farming in this country is from the raising of grain for export to the raising if grain for farming consumption and development of the secondary products in the form of cattle and hogs.

"The live cattle are bought and fattened. The hogs are raised and fed. It is farming of this kind that explains the high value of farm lands in Illinois and Iowa. If the argument as to the disastrous effect of admitting the crops of the Canadian Northwest to our markets upon the values of our farm land is correct then the opening of lands in Kansas, Nebraska and the two Dakotas in the two decades from 1890 to 1910 should have had a similar effect upon the land of the older states. Now what was the fact? What was the effect upon the farm lands of the older states of the competition of those newer states? The land in the older states became more devoted to corn and cattle and hogs, while the wheat and other cereals were left to the new lands. The effect was that the value of land of the land farming states was in most cases more than doubled.

Difference in Values.

"The difference in the value of the acre between Manitoba and Minnesota is but little more than $8; the difference between Minnesota and Wisconsin is $6; between Wisconsin and Illinois $62; between Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, $40; between Michigan and Indiana it is $31.

"The figures show incontestably that the fear of a reduction in farm land values of this country by letting in Canada's products is wholly unfounded.

"The price of wheat, less transportation and other charges for warehouse and delivery, is fixed by what all the wheat exporting countries, including the United States and Canada, can get for their surplus in Liverpool. Hence, the sending of any part of Canada's surplus through our country instead of through Canada, to be milled or to be exported, will not perceptibly nor materially effect the price of wheat for our farmers.

Canada Get's World's Market.

"Open up the market of Minneapolis and Chicago, give the transportation and warehousing facilities of our Northwest and the Canadian farmer will get for his wheat practically what the American farmer gets, less the higher freight charges, due to greater distance from that market. In other words, the advantage we give the Canadian farmer will not hurt our farmer, for the price will remain the same. But by patronizing our elevators, our flour mills, our railroads, he will secure admission to the world's market at a less cost to himself, while we will secure the advantage of increased trade for our elevators, our mills, our railroads and our commission men.

Gain to U.S. Farmers.

"The United States secures for the farmers a free list of such important agricultural products as cottonseed oil, all kinds of fruits and vegetables, timothy and clover seed and eggs with numerous other products in which the movement to Canada from the United States is much greater than that of Canada to the United States.

"The remission of $1,300,000 in duties on rough lumber imported into the United States by free listing it, along with pickets and palings and the heavy reductions on dressed lumber, laths and shingles are all in the interest of the farmers.

Whole Country the Gainer.

"Let the agreement be adopted and go into operation, and in six months the farmers on the border who now have fears will rejoice in this great step toward closer business and social relations with our neighbors. The whole country—farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouseman—all will be the gainer."

Mr. Taft's address, the first of his present trip into the middle west, was delivered at the National Corn Exposition in the auditorium at the State fair grounds, which has a seating capacity of more than 4,000, was crowded to overflowing.

The crush about the doors was so great that the services of a score of policement were called for.

Mr. Taft's address was listened to apparently with the deepest interest and he was warmly applauded at intervals. President Taft will pass his reciprocity campaign in Illinois tomorrow. During the forenoon he will make brief extemporaneous speeches at Champaign and Decatur. In the afternoon he will deliver an address on reciprocity before the Illinois state legislature at Springfield and in the evening he will make an address at a Lincoln day banquet in that city.

Mr. Taft will be back in Washington Monday morning to remain until the end of the session of Congress. He has not amplified his position as to an extra session, believing it is perfectly well understood at this time and that Congress will govern itself accordingly.

Ppon the heels of President Taft's speech at the National corn show today favoring a reciprocity treaty with Canada, about 300 members of the corn improvement association in session at the exposition adopted resolutions condemning the proposed reduction in the tariff on farm products.

The resolution reads: "We doubt the wisdom of throwing open unreservedly our ports to Canadian farm products. By so doing, the American farmer will be unable to obtain a fair compensation for the time and labor which he invests in his business and we recommend that no action be taken by our national government that shall be detrimental to his interests."

CONFERRING ON NEW MARKET REGULATIONS

Committee of Farmers and Market Committee of Council Meet to Go Over Objectionable Clauses in Market By-law — Farmers Offer Amendments.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A conference was held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office between the market committee of the city council and representatives of the Edmonton Local United Farmers of Alberta, concerning the new market regulations. The farmers of the district have entered a strenuous protest against the new market by-law, and a test case is to be tried in the court of a charge of infringing the by-law by refusing to pay the fees imposed.

The special committee of the farmers appointed to go over the by-law and to note the objectionable clauses together with proposed amendments, has reported, and this report is being considered at the conference this afternoon.

The farmers in their report recommend:

That no persons other than producers be allowed to sell on the market.

That the Rice street market be abandoned and the produce market taken to the First street site.

That a fee of ten cents be charged on the First street market, including one complete weighing, extra weighing to be charged for pro rata.

That the lessees of the market privileges furnish a tie-up place in the Rice street market, and that a fee of five cents be charged, feeding not to be allowed except by nose-bag.

That Tuesday and Saturdays be market days, instead of Tuesday and Fridays, as at present.

The specific objections and proposed amendments to various clauses of the by-law are set out in the report.

Clause six of the by-law provides that the market clerk shall be on the market between the hours of 7 and 12 and 1 and 6. The proposed amendment provides that the market shall be open continuously from 8 to 6, the sale of all produce to be stopped at four o'clock.

Clause ten provides the weighing fees, which are held to be too high. The farmers ask that weighing on the First street market be free to those who pay the regular market fee of ten cents. For weighing cattle and horses the farmers want to be charged five cents, not ten cents as provided in the scale of fees in the by-law.

Clause sixteen provides that animals shall not be allowed to feed on the Rice street market. The farmers desire that animals used to bring in produce should be allowed to feed on the market.

Clause twenty-five provides that no persons other than producers shall be allowed to sell on the market. This, the farmers declare, is not satisfactory, the effect of it being to prohibit a number of farmers commissioning one of their number to sell their combined produce.

Clause twenty-nine provides that hay and feed sold on the market must be weighed before it is offered for sale. The farmers desire that this clause be struck out in its entirety.

The committee of the farmers who drew up these amendments is composed of S. W. Candy and T. Hutchings. The market committee of the city council is composed of Aldermen Gowan, Lundy and McKinley, with Mayor Armstrong as ex-officio member.

DISCOVERED A CITY OF LOST CONTINENT

German Explorer Claims to Have Located the Site in West Africa—Atlantis Not a Myth—Traces of High and Extremely Ancient Civilization.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Dr. Leo. Frobenius claims to have discovered one of the lost cities of Atlantis of the ancients in Southern Nigeria. He is an Atlantis enthusiasist, who has long been convinced that the lost kingdom was not mythical, but was located in West Africa. Letters from Dr. Frobenius, who is in west Africa, bearing various dates in December and January, have been received by friends here declaring that he has proved the correctness of his theory. He says: "I have made an incredible discovery. I have found in West Africa traces of a high and extremely ancient urban civilization. I have unearthed wonderfully worked quartz pillars, remains of granite figures, burned clay portraits of classic beauty and vessels and fragments of pottery splendidly overlaid with various colors. My chief discovery was of a hollow bronze cast of a head covered with fine tatooing. I have thus proved in the broadest sense that my Atlantis theory is correct."

Dr. Frobenius makes a bitter attack on the local English officials, who, he asserts seized his finds on the ground that the natives had stolen them, and that it was illegal for unauthorized persons to make excavations or remove ancient art works. They confiscated the bronze head and most of the other things, but Dr. Frobenius buried the clay heads. Learned men here withhold their opinions of the discoveries.

Montana Opposed to Reciprocity.

Bozeman, Mont., Feb. 9.—The Bozeman Board of Trade, at its meeting this week, adopted a resolution to the effect that the reciprocity agreement would be harmful to the grain interests of Montana and a message to that effect was sent to Montana's Washington delegation.

CABLEGRAM SENT TO OLD COUNTRY

HON W. S. FIELDING GIVES OUT TEXT OF MESSAGE FORWARDED TO STRATHCONA.

Ottawa, Feb. 8—The text of the cablegram of Hon. W. S. Fielding to Lord Strathcona, on the question of reciprocity, was given out this afternoon by the minister of finance. It reads :

"It is evident that some British journalists and public men have received entirely erroneous impressions concerning the reciprocity agreement. Reciprocal trade relations with the United States have been policy of all parties in Canada for generations. Many efforts have been made to secure a treaty but without success.

"Sir John Macdonald's National Policy tariff, 1879, contains a standing offer of reciprocity with the United States covering a large portion of products included in present arrangements.

"The unwillingness of the Americans to make any reasonable arrangement led to much disappointment in Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier several years ago gave expression to this and said Canada would not again take the initiative in negotiations. Now that Americans have entirely changed their attitude and have approached Canada with fair offers.

"Our government takes the position that we should meet them fairly and in making such an arrangement as is now proposed, we are realizing the desires of our people for half a century and also that in promoting friendly relations with the neighboring republic we are doing the best possible service to the empire.

Canada Seeking Markets.

'Canada is seeking markets everywhere for her surplus products. Subsidizing steamship lines and sending out commercial agents. Would it not be ridiculous in pursuit of such a policy to refuse to avail herself of markets of the great nation lying alongside. The expressed fear that it will seriously effect imports from Great Britain are groundless. The greater part of the agreement deals with natural products which Great Britain does not send us. The range of manufactures affected is comparatively small and in most cases the reductions are small.

"It appears to be assumed in some quarters that the tariff rates agreed upon discriminate in favor of the United States and against Great Britain. There is no foundation for this. In every case, Great Britain will still have the same rate or a lower one. Canada's right to deal with the British preference as she pleases remains untouched by the agreement.

"The adoption of the agreement will probably lead to some further revision of the Canadian tariff in which the Canadian parliament will be entirely free to fix the British preferential tariff at any rates that may be deemed proper. You are free to use this in any way you think best.

(Signed). "FIELDING."

Abdul is still Abdul.

FOUGHT PORTRAIT THIEVES.

Woman and Two Masked Men in Struggle in Academy Dormitory.

Manson, Mass., Feb. 8—Two men, disguised with false beards, entered Cushman Hall, the dormitory of Monson academy here, late last night and attempted to steal the portrait of Frank Cushman, in whose memory the dormitory was created. One of the men was seen in the hall on the second floor by the cook, Mrs. Elizabeth Toomey, and he attacked her, throwing her to the foot of the stairs.

Here the second man was working at the picture with a knife and as the woman fought with the two men, this man cut her on the arm and also cut off a large amount of her hair. Her clothes were partly torn off in the struggle. There were a few students in the building on an upper floor, who heard Mrs. Toomey's outcries and came to her rescue.

When the students started down the stairs, the two men ran down through an open door and escaped. The academy officials can give no motive for the attempt to steal the portrait or for the attack.

DECREASE OF BIRTH RATE.

Aairms Vienna—Now Fifty Per Cent. Lower Than in 1870.

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 8.—The precise figures of the census of Austria taken December 31, are not yet available but it is known that the birth rate of Vienna has decreased alarmingly and that the fact is occasioning very serious concern among the authorities. The birth rate in 1910 was only twenty per 1,000 compared with forty in 1870. Vienna recorded 53,000 births in 1900, but in 1910 the figures dropped to 44,000 in spite of ten years growth of population and the annexation of the new suburb of Floridsdorf with 52,000 inhabitants.

On the other hand, the death rate has been reduced from twenty-six per 1,000 in the early seventies to fifteen today. Improved hygiene has also succeeded in greatly reducing infantmortality but these gains fail to counterbalance the declining birth rate and consequently the official estimate that Vienna had 2,130,000 inhabitants at the end of 1910 are likely to prove excessive. The returns will probably show a little over 2,000,000.

ASSISTANCE FOR SUFFERERS.

New Brunswick Government Will Vote $50,000 to Fire Stricken Town of Campbellton.

Fredericton, Feb. 9—Judge McLatchey and F. F. Matieson, Campbellton, waited upon Premier Hazen today at Government offices and discussed the details of legislation for aid promised the fire-stricken town of Campbellton.

The province of New Brunswick under legislation to be introduced at the approaching session of the legislature will give assistance to the amount of $50,000 and the legislation will call for the amount to be paid in ten annual instalments.

A NEW GERMAN DIRIGIBLE.

The Fourth Gross Will Make Forty Miles an Hour.

Gotha, Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, Feb. 8.—The dirigible baloon Gross III. left for Metz at six o'clock this morning and at noon passed over Hanau, heading in the direction of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The airship is being transferred from the Berlin balloon sheds to Metz to make room in the former for the dirigible Gross IV., which has just been completed and is awaiting trial. The new air craft is 344 feet in length and is expected to be the speediest dirigible yet constructed, being capable of making 40 miles an hour.

BATTLE INVOLVES THE SUGUR TRUST

Directors of the Monopoly Created by Havemeyer Sue His Son in Order To Recover Millions of Dollars which They Claim is Due Them.

New York, Feb. 7.—An attack has been made on the estate of the late Henry O. Havemeyer, of sugar fame, by the American Sugar Refining Company, which he developed into the greatest sugar concern in the world. The company has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court at Trenton, N.J., to recover $10,000,000 worth of shares of common stock of the National Sugar Refining Company, which the American Sugar Refining Company contends, he obtained illegally, alleging that no consideration was paid therefor.

According to the allegations made by the American concern, Mr. Havemeyer was very generous to himself. It is contended that he purchased for the American company a quarter interest in the newly organized company for $5,000,000. As a reward to himself for the purchase he is said to have taken common stock worth half that much more for himself.

Should the court cancel the issue of this stock it will become an asset of the American company and increase the holdings of the company one hundred per cent. While the American company is the instigator of the suit, the names of several stockholders in the National Company are attached to the complaint papers.

It is charged that Mr. Havemeyer's action was not discovered until two months ago, when the Government filed a suit against the American company. Notice was then served on Mr. Post, of the National Company, that if he transferred any of the stock to the Havemeyer family or its assigns he would do so at his own risk. Horace Havemeyer, upon resigning from the National Company, recently asked that the whole of the common stock be transferred to the heirs of Mr. Havemeyer.

On the other side Horace Havemeyer, the only son of the late president of the Sugar Trust, who is 24 years of age, has thrown down the gauntlet to the officials of the monopoly and served notice that it must fight to obtain possession of the $10,000,000.

"They have tried to besmirch the reputation of my father," he said, "but every act of my father in connection with the acquisition of the common stock of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey was done with the full knowledge and consent of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, of which he was president."

AUSTRALIAN YOUTHS RALLY.

Sixty Per Cent. Enrolled—Minister to Prosecute Laggards.

Melbourne, Feb. 7.—About sixty per cent. of the youths of the Commonwealth have registered themselves for service under the compulsory military service law. In some places in the Federation, there is a great deal of reluctance on the part of parents to allow their sons to undergo the necessary training. The Minister of Defence is considering the advisability of taking steps to prosecute a few of them as a lesson to the others.

SNOWSLIDE IN MOUNTAINS.

Five Trains Delayed—No Serious Damage Done.

Calgary, Feb. 8.—Small snowslide on Tuesday delayed trains a few hours. Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 8.—The slide on the C. P. R. was a smill one, the snow covering sixty feet of track. It occurred near Ross Peak, eight miles west of Glacier, and did not damage other than to cover the track fifteen feet deep. It was removed by a rotary and five through trains, delayed for that and other reasons are coming in today. No train left Vancouver yesterday afternoon for the east, as there was not sufficient equipment here.

SPECIAL TO TRAPPRS TRADERS AND FUR DEALERS

We have received large orders from Eastern and Foreign Manufacturers for selected fine Wolf Skins.

Although the Fur Market is very dull, nevertheless for Fancy Skins we are in aposition to pay Fancy Prices.

For No. 1. Extra Large Fine and Silky Skins $5.25
For No. 1 Large Fine and Silky Skins $4.50
For No. 1 Medium Fine and Silky Skins $3.25
For No. 2 Extra Large Fine and Silky Skins $3.75
For No. 2 Large Fine and Silky Skins $3.00
For No. 2 Medium Fine and Silky Skins $2.25

No 3 and 4 or unprime skins at their value We pay all express charges. We remit by return mail for your shipments by cheque, money order or currency. We hold shipments subject to your approval, immediately after receiving our payment.

Ship your Furs along. We will try and please you as to prices.

We are in the market for all classes of Furs.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC FUR COMPANY
264 Elizabeth Street, Eedmonton, Alta.
Telephone 4151.

EX SULTAN OF TURKEY MURDERS TWO WIVES

He Is Now In Irons Following the Killing of the Two Sultanas—Was Subdued by the Soldiers After a Fierce Struggle.

Salonika, Feb. 7.—Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, killed two of his wives today and was locked up in a cell, violently insane.

His struggles are so violent that he has been put in irons, but he continually raves and moans.

The ex-Sultan killed his two wives with his bare hands. He chocked one of them to death, and then grabbed the other and hurled her against a wall. The woman's brain was injured and she died several hours later.

Soldiers were then sent to imprison the ex-Sultan, but he, with insane cunning, expected this move and fought off all attempts to arrest him in his villa. Finally, after a terrific struggle, in which he himself was severely injured, he was captured.

Abdul Hamid is confined in a dungeon beneath the Villa Allatine, which while set apart for him as a residence, is in reality his prison. He was sent there in April, 1909, when the Turkish revolution brought about by the Young Turk party was finally completed and Sultan Mohammed V. ascended the throne.

Abdul Hamid had reigne for thirty years up to that time and had deluged his empire in blood. He was noted for having tricked the diplomats of all Europe from time to time and had shocked the world by his sensuality and crimes.

When Abdul was sent to the villa here his suite, which was allowed to accompany him, was composed of three Sultanas or full wives; four Cadines, or inferior wives; five Halfas, or housekeepers, privileged to go out of the harem; two princes, his daughter and nine servants. This really gave him the allowance of twelve wives.

GOWGANDA AWAITS THE STEEL.

Strong Delegation Will Urge Need of Rail Communication.

Elk Lake, Ont., February 8.—Following the recent enthusiastic meetings here and at Gowganda, it has been arranged that a strong delegation will go to Toronto to meet the members of the Ontario cabinet and urge the immediate necessity for a railroad to Elk Lake and Gowganda.

Contingents from Montreal, Ottawa, Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard, have signified their intention to join with the Montreal River deputation in impressing upon Premier Whitney and his colleagues the fact that the time is opportune for the affording of better facilities to the Gowganda district, which it is felt the wealth and permanent nature of the camp warrant.

With better railway access there are many new properties which will be at once placed on a highly paying basis.

DISCUSS CHURCH UNION.

Winnipeg Presbytery Takes Strong Objection to Arbitrary Form Submitted.

Winnipeg, Feb. 7.—Today's session of the Winnipeg Presbytery was devoted to the discussion of church union, but the vote will not be taken till March 1st. The strongest objections were made to the arbitrary form of the basis of union as submitted, and the ruling that if any conditions were attached to it a favorable vote would be interpreted as a negative.

How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and immense sale by its remarkable cure of colds. It can always be depended upon. For sale by Dealers everywhere.

MAIL ROUTE

FORT SASKATCHEWAN and PINE CREEK and return via Sturgeonville, Cookville and Myrtle Creek, connecting at Sturgeonville with stage to and from Redwater, Egremont and Eastgate and at Myrtle Creek with stage to Radway Centre.

Stage leaves Fort Saskatchewan on Fridays 8 a.m., arrives Saturdays 8 p.m. Passengers and light baggage cerried.

NOTICE.

Township 40, Range 8, Meridian 5, having been surveyed, will be made available for homestead entry on the 1st day of March, 1911, at the Red Deer Dominion Lands Office, and each Sub-Office for the District.

W. H. COTTINGHAM, A. D. L.
Red Deer, Alberta.

NOTICE.

On and after thirty clear days from the date of this notice, viz., on the 16th day of February, 1911, the available quarter sections in the following Townships will be open for entry:

Township 75, Range 23, West of the 5th Meridian.

Township 76, Range 23, West of the 5th Meridian.

Dated at Grouard, Alberta, this 16th day of January, 1911.

F. TOMKINS,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

SHORT, CROSS, BIGGAR & COWAN
Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
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TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED—For Heatherbell S. D. Apply, stating experience and salary desired to W. D. Carey, Cummings P. O., Alberta.

TEACHER WANTED, for Eagle Butte school, 1820, 1st or 2nd class; duties to commence 1st April for 7 months. Apply, stating qualifications and salary to F. Stovell, secretary, Nuncbor, Sask.

WANTED, Teacher for the Smoky Lake S. D. 1942, holding first or second-class qualifications. Apply stating certificate held and salary desired, to J. B. Hall, Sec.-Treas., Pine Creek P.O., Alberta.

WANTED—Teacher for Toland Lake, S. D. 1819, holding second-class certificate for Alberta; term commencing March 1st for nine months. Apply, stating salary required, to William H. Baker, sec.-treas., Waugh P. O., Alberta

$10 REWARD.

LOST—Two Ponies, 1 buckskin, 1 blue roan. Reward given on notifying Olson and Nelson, contractors, 57 Donald Street, Edmonton.

STRAYED

LOST—Since about October 15th, 1910, Bay Yearling Stud Colt, rising two, white mark on forehead; no brand. Reward for information or return D. S. Hutton, Clover Bar P.O., Alta.

STRAYED—Edmonton route No. 2, on the premises of E. C. Knowles, Sec. 30—55—23—4, since Nov. 1st, 1910, Steer, blackish red, a sort of a bridle color, white spot on firehead, small white spot on throat, with spot on back and right hip, coming 3 years old; no visible brand.

STRAYED—$25 Reward; Colts astray since November 1, from my farm, S.E. 1-4 58, 1. w. 5. one bay mare 3 years, small white strip on forehead and nose; heavy mane and tail; no brand. One light bay mare coming 2 years, white face; no brand; one white hind foot. One bay gelding coming 2 years; narrow white stripe on face; no brand. One blue-grey, white spot on forehead; hind legs and one front leg white; no brand. Address Alex. Swanson, Independence, Alta.

STRAYED—DEC. 17th, TO THE PREMISES of the undersigned, two heifer calves, one light red, horns turning in; the other black. Owner kindly communicate with G. W. Hadigan, Independence, Alta.

STRAYED—$5 REWARD—FROM The premises of the undersigned, last spring, blue gray filly, coming 3 years, branded on right shoulder inverted "V". $5 reward for information. Adolph Gagnon, Sturgeonville, Alta.

LOST—At Junkins, one Black Pony, bald-faced, two left feet white, roached mane, weight about 900 lbs. Information to Peter Anderson, Junkins, Alta.

STRAYED, to premises of undersigned, last Fall, Steer, about four years old, white spots on hind legs, white underparts, has halter on; also black steer, about three years old, white legs and underparts, white on forehead; no brands. Albert Collon, Collon's Reserve, Ten Miles West of St. Albert.

WANTED.

WANTED, to Purchase for Cash a bunch of Ranch Horses of about fifteen or twenty hundred pounds upwards. Chas. C. Gregary, Daysville,Ask., via N. Battleford.

WANTED—To rent 10 or 15 acres close to Edmonton, suitable for market garden. Give full particulars and rent. C. B. McClymont, 621 13th st., Edmonton.

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