THE CASE OF THE MANUFACTURERS

MEMORIAL PRESENTED TO GOVERNMENT AGAINST RECIPROCAL TRADE ARRANGEMENT

Ottawa, Jan. 13—The delegation of Canadian Manufacturers presented their memorials to the Government in the railway committee room today. The ministers present were Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Hon. Sydney Fisher, and Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King. The delegation was introduced by D. A. Gordon, M.P., for Kent, and W. H. Rowley, of Ottawa, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, explained the purpose that had brought them to Ottawa. T. A. Russell, chairman of the tariff committee of the association, read the memorial, which was addressed to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. It sets out with the observation that "business men trained in the school of competition have watched with more than ordinary interest a returning crisis in the life of our young nation where, through the renewal of the agitation for reciprocity with the United States in commercial and industrial dealings, it would be brought to a parting of the ways.

Unsettling of Business.

"Already," says the memorial, "the prospects of reciprocity has caused an unsettling of business."

It is pointed out that manufacturing interests represent approximately one billion two hundred millions of invested capital, with one billion of an annual output. This gives employment to 435,000 artisans and work people and distributes annually $250,000,000.

The possibility of there being a disposition on the part of Canada's neighbors to stiffen their demand on the Government with the expectation of finding on this side of the line any considerable part of the population favorable to this view is referred to, and after quoting foreign figures the memorial says: "We are opposed at the present juncture to any reciprocal tariff arrangement being made between the two countries that would necessitate the lowering of the Canadian customs tariff on manufactured products. We are convinced that any reduction would prove injurious to the interests of Canada and consequently the Empire as a whole."

Canada Not Ready, They Say.

The memorial then goes on to say that while United States enterprises are moved to a high point of specialization and magnitude, those of the Dominion are not; that for this reason while the United States may be ready for reciprocity, Canada is not. Dutiable products coming from the United States are admitted under an average duty of less than 25 per cent., whereas that country imposes against Canada an average duty of 38 per cent., the result being the all too successful exploitation of the Canadian market by the United States people.

"Further, Canadian exports are seriously embarrassed by the lack of facilities in the United States for the transaction of custom business and the numerous regulations requiring expensive entry fees etc. Canada, on the other hand, has made things easy for United States exporters by abolishing her port of entry in almost every instance and generally speaking, if there be any reciprocity in the arrangement, simplifying the administration of customs, which, taken into account with the United States new tariff, would be very burdensome and costly."

Interested in Enterprises.

"The Canadian people, it is further pointed out, have invested heavily in existing industrial enterprises, and all interests, including banking, agriculture, fisheries, etc., are vitally concerned in continuing their operations.

"Reference is made to the fact that under Canada's moderate tariff the United States manufacturers have established branch factories in this country, causing the population to increase and creating a large home market for the products of our farms. Reciprocity would kill this movement which is yet in its infancy. Next, it is pointed out that reciprocity would throw open to the United States, Canada's resources of raw materials and do injury to our railways. No treaty should be entered into, it is said, unless we are prepared to abandon the N.T.R., Hudson Bay Railway, Georgian Bay Canal and the deeping of the Welland.

Hesitate at This Point.

"As regards the negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement that would be limited to an exchange of farm products in the unmanufactured state the manufacturers hesitated to express an opinion. The farmers are reminded, however, of the bitter disappointment they have experienced in times past when their own home market has been impaired by a flood of surplus products from the United States and their access to a market was cut off without warning by a prohibitory duty.

"In this connection the memorial says: 'From the standpoint of business it is manifestly unsound for us as a nation to unveil our money in developing channels of trade which lack the element of permanence particularly when the opportunities for establishing profitable connections which possess this essential are open to us on every hand. That being the case, we would seriously ask our farmers, would it not be better for them to relinquish their pursuit of reciprocity with the United States and continue to apply themselves to the building up of home markets and empire markets, out of which they would never be vacilated at the will of some foreign power.

Farmers Best Market.

"The home market is unquestionably the farmers best market. Despite the levity with which some manufacturers have treated the subject the fact remains and is capable of proof in more ways than one, that easily 80 per cent of everything grown upon the farm is consumed within our own borders. With our rapid increase in population the home market must continue to expand and call for the best the farmer can produce.

It is declared that the tariff should be so framed as to encourage the investment of capital in Canadian enterprises and to transfer to the workshop of the Dominion many of the goods imported.

"In expressing this view," says the memorial, "we know that we are not in accord with the Grain Growers of the west who recently appeared before you. We give these gentlemen credit for being perfectly sincere, at the same time we believe they have been misinformed. From many of the statements advanced by them it would appear that they argued from data that has been insufficient or inaccurate. It is fallacious to look upon the tariff as a favor granted to a privileged class, whereby they are enabled to enrich themselves by levying toll on all other classes of the community. The workmen, the storekeeper, and the farmer are just as much benefited by a protective tariff."

Opposed to Preference Increase.

Touching the suggestion of the farmers that the British preference should be increased the memorial repeats its position on this subject as defined at the Halifax convention in 1902, when it was affirmed that any increase in the preference would be inadvisable and imperil the existence of Canadian industries. In conclusion, the manufacturers say that the tariff stands in exactly the same relation to them as the experimental farms, terminal elevators, Hudson Bay Railway and other matters stand to the Canadian farms.

T. R. Deacon, of Winnipeg, said the opinion in the west was that there should be varied employment for the people of this country. Inducements were being held out by the towns for the encouragement of industrial development. In Winnipeg, he stated, there were 241 manufacturing businesses involving a capital of $26,000,000 and employing 14,800 hands. The country at present was not suffering and they thought that stability and non-interference with industrial conditions should obtain.

The Premier's Reply.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his reply said: "I need not remind you that this is a Democratic country and that we have at the head of affairs a Democratic Government. This means that it is the wish and desire and aim of the present Government to administer the offices of the country, since it has pleased the people to place them in our hands, so as to meet as far as possible the views of public opinion and of the different classes which compose our people.

"You will agree with me that the task is not perhaps all together easy one. I need not tell you it is a great pleasure and a great advantage to the Government to have a deputation representing so important a body in the community as we have now before us.

"Our pleasure would have been greater if, instead of having you before us on the 13th day of January, we had the pleasure of meeting you about a month ago, on December 13th, when we met another deputation, which presented what the needs of the country are in a somewhat different light.

Might Have Got Together.

"It would have been pleasanter and perhaps more advantageous if we had met together these two important parts of the community, the farmers of the west and the manufacturers of the country, and that we had endeavored to reconcile their views and decide what would be the policy which would serve the country the greatest amount of good. The farmers, when we met them with us a month ago, were very emphatic in saying that we should have a different policy with our neighbors, that we should have as large a measure of reciprocal trade as is possible to have. You take a very different view, and you would impress upon us, if I understand you aright, that we should have nothing whatever to do with anything of that kind. The difficulty is to know whether we should listen to the voice we heard a month ago or to the voice which we hear today.

Measure of Reciprocal Trade.

"The Government had thought it might be possible to have some measure of reciprocal trade, without injuring the farmers who ask for it, and without injuring the manufacturers, who oppose it. We said a few years ago that we would make no further overtures to Washington. You remember that when the treaty which we had from 1854 to 1866 was abolished, many efforts were made to renew it. We ourselves, when we came into office, made efforts to have that treaty renewed; and when these overtures failed we said we would make no more.

"But it was not intended that we should not listen to overtures made to us. Last spring we received overtures from the nation which occupies the southern part of this continent, which we did not think it wise for us to refuse. When we decided to meet our neighbors we were not oblivious to the fact that the American industries are developed far in advance of us and that conditions are not entirely parallel and identical in both countries.

Will Not Forget The Fact.

"We approached the question in that light and Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, who are now in Washington, will not forget in their negotiations that fact. For myself, I think we could make some trade arrangements between the two countries which would not interfere with the manufacturing community.

"You said in your address, Mr. Russell, and that is why we say to you, Sir, that we are opposed at the present juncture to any tariff reductions or treaties of trade that would exercise an unsettling influence upon the prosperous conditions which now obtain. This statement I can reciprocate. We do not intend to make any arrangements which would unsettle the prosperity which we now enjoy. This Government has been very careful not to disturb conditions which have prevailed in the manufactures of the country.

"When we came into office we were very careful in carrying out the reform which we intended, so as not to disturb Canadians. I may say that the best reforms can be carried out in such a way as to do as much harm as good. The aim of this Government has been not to bring about revolution but to bring about evolution. If there are two men in the Government or in the community who can be relied upon to bring about an agreement with our neighbors, without unduly disturbing existing conditions, they are Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson, and I can assure you that the interests of the community are safe in their hands."

Earlier in the proceedings, W. H. Rowley, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, spoke briefly. He pointed out that the manufacturers had been engaged in a persistent campaign to cheapen the cost of insurance, had followed the legislation with care, had secured many improvements in the conditions of the carriage of goods and in the improvement of transportation generally, had worked for technical education and manual training and had steadily refused to identify themselves with questionable moves of any kind.

No Sympathy With Trusts.

"With so-called trusts and combines we have no sympathy and no connection. The offices of the association are not and never have been employed to promote unlawful trade agreements or used to assist the undue maintenance of prices. On the contrary our work is all legitimate which makes for stability of business as a whole," declared Mr. Howley.

The members of the deputation were: Messrs. George Pattison, Preston; G. D. Forbes, Hespeler; Geo. Lang, Berlin; T. B. Caswell, Lanark; J. K. Osborne, Toronto; R. Harmer, Hamilton; W. K. George, Toronto; R. McLaughlin, Oshawa; Thos. Bentley, New Glasgow; M. J. Butler, Sydney; W. S. Fisher, Sackville; W. M. Cockshutt, Brantford; T. A. Russel, Toronto; W. H. Gartshorne, London; W. H. Rowley, Hull; Alex MacLaren, Barnet, B.C.; D. Murphy, Ottawa; W. Toburn, M.P., Almonte; Hon. W. Marty, Kingston; Frederic Nichols, G. Goldie, J. H. Plummer, Toronto; D. R. Kerr, Victoria; C. A. Bige, Hamilton; T. Moss, Preston; J. C. Ritchie, Quebec; R. Goldie, Galt; J. C. Sargant, St. Hyacinthe; P. W. Blair, Brandon; R. S. Barbury, Regina; C. C. Ballantyne, Colonel R. Gardner, C. B. Gordon, H. R. Drummond, E. P. Jones, J. Fish, and N. Curry, Montreal; F. R. Lalor, M.P., Dunnville; W. J. Boyd, W. L. Bulman, T. R. Deacon, Winnipeg.

VETO BILL PREAMBLE MUST BE ABANDONED

Chairman of Labor Party Says Laborites Will Vote Against Preamble Which Means the Continuance of the House of Lords Indefinitely.

London, Jan. 3—The Labor party has fixed the price of its support of the Government during the coming session of parliament, Chairman Barnes announces this in an article in a Radical newspaper. The primary condition is that the government must abandon the preamble to the Lords' veto bill (behest of the Laborites or abide the consequences.

The preamble of which nothing has been heard during the discussion of the veto resolutions, and which only appeared when the bill was printed, says: "Whereas, it is intended to substitute for the House of Lords as it at present exists, a second chamber constituted on a popular instead of hereditary basis, but such a substitution cannot immediately be brought into operation," Chairman Barnes denounces this as foolish and unnecessary. He declares the Laborites, as well as every Radical worth his salt, will vote against the preamble. If Tories, being opposed to the whole bill, go into the same lobby the bill can only pass without the preamble.

CALGARY EXPORTS.

List of Products Sent From Southern City to the U.S.

Calgary, Jan. 13—E. S. Hotchkiss, United States consul at Calgary, has prepared his report of the dutiable goods exported through his office to the United States for the government.

The total value of goods exported was $658,885.22; the principal items of which were:

Raw furs	$160,410.83
Hides	197,494.66
Oats	14,104.03
Cattle	11,995.00
Fertilizers	5,380.00
Cement	8,821.06
Fossils	3,000.00
Fish	4,205.00

The above figures only represent the value of goods shipped from the port of Calgary. Most of the exports from Edmonton and north go by way of Winnipeg, and reports from the subconsulate at Lethbridge have not yet been received by Mr. Hotchkiss.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13—The New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, today confirmed the reports that it has received a contract for the building of a cruiser for the Chinese Government. The vessel will be about 26,000 tons and will cost considerably more than $1,000,000 the contract is the direct result of a visit to this country last summer of Prince Tsai Haun.

SNOW BLOCKADE IN MOUNTAINS BROKEN

Vancouver, Jan. 13—As the result of efforts of a big rotary and six locomotives, the Canadian Pacific Railway succeeded today in getting the first delayed express train through the drifts in the vicinity of North Bend. The first of the delayed west-bound trains will arrive here Saturday evening. It was due Monday last.

HE REFUSES TO BE QUESTIONED

SIR WILFRID HAS NO STATEMENT TO MAKE ON THE TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

Ottawa, Jan. 11—The refusal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to make any statement in reference to the reciprocity negotiations at Washington and the announcement by W. F. MacLean that he proposed shortly to move a resolution calling upon the C.P.R. to reduce its freight tariff in view of the recently announced increase in dividend were about the only features of the first sitting of the House of Commons following the Christmas recess. Practically all of the four hours' sitting was taken up with formal questions and the discussion of bills of private members. A large number of returns asked for in December will be tabled.

Eight-Hour-Day Bill.

Alphonse Verville's eight-hour-day bill occupied the attention of the House for some time in committee, new clauses and amendments being passed. This is the bill which has been reduced in its scope on Mr. Verville's own initiative and does not meet with the approval of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council. In its present form, it is restricted to public buildings and day labor.

There was another long discussion over H. H. Miller's bill to amend the Interest Act. This bill provides that the mortgagor may pay off a mortgage by giving three months' notice or by applying three months' interest. The present period is six months. There was considerable objection taken to this bill, especially on the ground that it was an infringement of Provincial Rights.

Too Late to Object.

Mr. Miller contended that it was too late to take this objection. The principle had been accepted on the second reading but he consented to some amendments on points of detail. The bill was still under discussion when the committee closed.

H. B. Ames has given notice that he will move for a copy of all correspondence, letters, telegrams, reports and papers of every description between the liquidators of Charing Cross Bank or of A. W. Carpenter, or any one on their behalf or any member of the Government or official thereof regarding the affairs of the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, Quebec Oriental railway or New Canadian Co., Limited.

Rev. Mr. McDougall's Report.

Hon. Frank Oliver tabled the report made by Rev. John McDougall in respect to the St. Peter's Indian reserve in the report, which is dated November 10th, Mr. McDougall says that he went to the new reserve, which is on the banks of the Fish river, and found 162 Indians constituting forty families from the old St. Peter's reserve. In a comparatively short time, the Indians had settled in their new homes and made themselves comfortable. They had erected substantial buildings and had done considerable in the way of plowing land. The Indians themselves described it as a good land and were clamoring for the election of a chief and council. Owing to the fact that the band is scattered, the time is not yet favorable for the action.

Found Them Unsettled.

In regard to future emigration, Mr. McDougall suggests that in the case of Indians having no funds, the past method of chartering a steamer be followed at the opening of navigation and that immigrants be furnished with relatives and friends.

Touching on his visit to the reserve at St. Peter's Mr. McDougall says: "I found the people very much unsettled. Some wanted to transfer to the Broken Head reserve. Some must anxiously desire to come out already and were anxious to know on what terms they could, in how much they could share in treaty monies, land sale and interest monies, and also what share of the new reserve they could have which they considered they each have a unit share. Many of those in old reserve earnestly ask for the election of a chief and council. On this matter, the people on both reserves were almost a unit. Some of the Indians have not sold all their lands and at present they intend staying on their old homesteads."

As to Farmers' Bank.

Major Sharpe, North Ontario, asked if the attention of the Government had been called to the failure of the Farmers' Bank and the irregularities connected with that institution. He desired to know if the Government intended to appoint a royal commission to investigate. The Premier replied that in the absence of Mr. Fielding he would not like to give answer one way or another. Major Sharpe asked if there had been any petition for a royal commission.

The Premier: "Not to my knowledge."

Mr. MacLean's Motions.

W. F. MacLean gave notice that upon the House being moved into supply, he would move amendments declaring that time had arrived when the telephone and telegraphs of Canada should be nationalized; that there should be a state owned cable across the Atlantic; that a tariff commission should be appointed and that the Government should take steps to ascertain the rights of the public using Canadian Pacific railway to a reduced freight tariff, because of the provision in that regard contained in the act of parliament ratifying the agreement with that company, an extension of the parcels systems in the Post Office, and that the control of capitalization of railways should be in the hands of the railway commission. The first question to be brought up, he said, would be the matter of the C.P.R. freight tariff.

The "John Bull" Article.

R. S. Lake, Qu'Appelle, gave notice that tomorrow he will make reference to a particularly offensive article on immigration which appeared in an English paper, "John Bull."

W. D. Staples, of MacDonald, read an article in the Grain Growers' Guide headed "Need for decided action." The article stated that the farmers had elected men to Parliament who laughed at them after election day was past. It was time to read the riot act to some of the representatives at Ottawa. Mr Staples said he wished to tell the editor of the Grain Growers' Guide that if he had been following what had taken place in Parliament he would not have written such an article. Mr. Borden, he said, had outlined the very policy on terminal elevators which the farmers had done and had divided the House upon it. Dr. Schaffner of Souris had done the same.

What Tories Had Done.

The Conservatives at the time of the Manitoba Grain Act had asked the Government to establish grain elevators. Mr. Staples himself had moved a resolution declaring that the vacancy on the Railway Commission should be given to a practical farmer.

R. L. Borden asked the Premier if he had any information to give regarding the tariff negotiations at Washington and why the Premier had changed his mind about going to Washington. He also asked that the Premier give to the House a statement regarding the basis upon which the Canadian Commissioners were negotiating with the United States at Washington. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that as to the basis upon which the negotiations were being carried on at Washington he could say nothing at present. Any arrangements made would be subject to the ratification of the members of the House, including Mr. Borden himself.

Geo. E. Foster asked if there was any further correspondence regarding the Imperial secretariat which had been created at the last Imperial conference. The Premier replied that he thought there was none.

Quotes From Grain Growers' Guide.

Arthur S. Meighen, Portage La Prairie, quoted from an article in the Grain Growers' Guide which said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had promised the grain growers deputation to see that land and ocean rates on grain were controlled and that possibly the Government would erect terminal elevators at British ports for the handling of Canadian grain sent via the Hudson's Bay route. The Premier said he could say nothing until he had read the article. Mr. Borden suggested that he should repeat to the House what assurance he did give to the executive of the farmers. Sir Wilfrid said he would like to see the paper referred to before giving an answer.

Adverse to Reciprocity.

A supplementary return tabled at the request of Hon. Geo. E. Foster gives the details of resolutions adverse to reciprocity with the United States passed by the boards of trade and other public bodies throughout the Dominion and sent to the Government, also letters of protest which have been addressed to the Minister of Finance on the subject. The latter include a number of letters from companies objecting to the idea of reciprocity in coal. These are from the Dominion Coal Company, the Acadian Coal Company, the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company and the Nova Scotia Steel Company.

Boards of Trade Protests.

Seventeen P.W.A. lodges of the Maritime provinces likewise object to reciprocity in coal. Other bodies which have sent in their protests include Toronto, Stratford, Welland, Deseronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and Victoria, B.C., boards of trade, the Sydney, C. B. trades and labor council and citizens of Stellarton, N.S.

A return tabled at the request of H. B. Ames shows that the total cost of the inquiry into the Lumsden charges as to over-classification on the N.T.R., which was conducted last session, is $11,103. Of this amount $9,259 was paid for legal expenses and reporting, the remaining sum being to witnesses as fees. Smith, Markey and Skinner, of Montreal, received $3,820; G. F. Moss, Toronto, 2,817, and F. H. Chrystler, Ottawa, who is public counsel, $2,500.

The Senate met today but did not do much business. Senator Landry was told that a clergyman had applied to be appointed chaplain of the steamer Arctic, but as it was not customary to employ chaplains on Arctic expeditions it had been decided not to make a precedent in this case.

RAILWAY RATES CASE.

Counsel for Pennsylvania Lines Says Railways must Increase Rates.

Washington, Jan. 9.—F. I. Gowen, counsel for the Pennsylvania railway, argued today upon the necessity, in the view of the increased cost of maintainence of railways, for an increase of freight rates, before the Interstate commerce commission.

"If the requirements of the shippers and the travelling public are to be met," he declared, then, we must have the assistance of an increase of rates."

Mr. Gowen said that the increase of the Pennsylvania lines to Pittsburg in wages alone during the last year aggregated more than $7,000,000, while the other increases in operating expenses increased that amount to $10,700,000.

He said the wage advance made by eastern lines aggregated about $34,000,000 a year, approximately $7,000,000 more than the proposed advance in rates would amount to. If the proposed advances were not approved, it could mean practically the wiping out of such surplus as now was being declared by the roads.

In response to an enquiry by Commissioner Lane, Mr. Gowen said the railways had come to a time when they did not consider cheapness in their operations so much as safety.

Township 40, Range 9, Meridian 5 having been surveyed, will be made available for homestead entry on the 20th of February, 1911, at the Red Deer Dominion Lands Office, and each sub-office for the District.

W. H. COTTINGHAM,
A. D. L.

AN OPEN LETTER

From a Baptist Clergyman Telling of Cures Wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Gentlemen,—It has been my intention to write you for some time, but being busy I have neglected to do so until now.

I am a Baptist minister. War ordained June 14th, 1887, in Cramahe Baptist Church, Northumberland Co., Ont. I want to tell you in as few words as possible what I know about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was pastor of the Dalesville, Que., Baptist Church in 1891 and again in 1894-5. While pastor in 1891, the Rev. John King, a former pastor, aged 74, was stricken with paralysis so that he could not help himself. He had to, or did, take a tablespoonful of rhubarb every day to keep his bowels regular. I thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He began taking them and in a short time his bowels were regular. The paralysis never returned and his bowels remained active. He died a few years ago practically from old age.

I went from Dalesville, Que., to Groton, Vermont, as pastor of the Baptist Church in that place. There lived a man about two and one half miles from Groton by the name of Neil McCrea, a Canadian. I heard he was ill, and being a Canadian, I went to see him. I found him lying in bed. He said he had no pain but was too weak to sit up. His lips were bloodless, in fact he was as white as chalk. I recom mended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and gave him some. He began taking them and in a short time could see blood in the veins of his hands and in the course of a few weeks he was out watching men building a new barn for him, and shortly after tha he came to Groton to church. Now, I ought to tell you that the doctor of Groton had given him up. The Ryegate doctor (a doctor in an adjoining village) could not help him and said so. The best doctor in the hospital of Burlington, Vt., came and saw Mr. McCrea, but said he could not help him. He did not get any help until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills put him on his feet again.

Later I returned to Dalesville, Que., as pastor. A young lady who lived about six miles west of Dalesville at a place called Edina, sent for me to come to see her, as she had been a member of my congregation in my former pastorate. I went to see her and found a similar case to that of Mr. McCrea, of Groton, Vt. The girl was so weak she could not sit up. She appeared to be bloodless. I said to her: "It will cost you $6.00 to get a doctor to come out from Lachute to see you, whereas you can get six boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for $2.50." She followed my advice, took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and when some time later I saw her in Lachute, she was as well as ever, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it all.

I have given you the facts of these three cases which came to my personal notice and I think only just to other sufferers that these cures should be given the widest publicity. If you wish me to go before a magistrate and take an oath to the truthfulness of the things mentioned above, I am prepared to do so. I am at present engaged in evangelistic work, and have therefore not at the present time a permanent address. I can, however, refer you to the editor of the Canadian Baptist.

(Signed) T. C. Sowter.

Winnipeg, Jan. 11.—The Winnipeg directory for 1911 just issued today shows an estimated population of 204,000. It is the biggest work of the kind ever issued for the city.

SPECIAL TO TRAPPERS 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 position 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, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 4151.

STRAYED

To my premises, W. ½ sec. 7, tp. 54, rg. 24, on or about Jan. 1st, 1910, bay Horse, about 1,000 lbs., white face, right hind foot white, no visible brand.
BEN ROZELL,
Edmonton, P.O.
Phone 7112.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

SHORT, CROSS, BIGGAR & COWAN
Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
Wm. Short, Hon. C. W. Cross, O. M. Biggar, Hector Cowan.
Offices over Merchants Bank.
Company and private funds to loan.
Edmonton, Alta.

F. D. BYERS,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary.
Bulletin Block. 320 Jasper Ave., E.
Edmonton.

C. H. WEBBER,
Auctioneer.
Farm Sales a specialty.
Phone 7402. Residence, Belmont, Alta
P.O. Address, Box 1359, Edmonton.

TEACHERS WANTED.

Wanted, Teacher for Podula School Dist., No. 2065, for 1911. Apply, stating experience and Salary required, to V. Mohr, Sec-Treas, Mundare, Alta.

WANTED—Teacher. Excelsior S.D., No. 427. Teacher required after the Christmas vacation; first or second class qualification. Apply, stating qualification and salary required and enclosing testimonials, to G. Morris, sec.-treas., Excelsior P.O., Alta.

ASCHOOL TEACHER WANTED FOR Rosevale School District, No. 1282, duties to commence at once; will have to live at Strome, three miles from school and build the fires and and sweep the floor. J. R. POINTER Secretary, Strome, Alta.

WANTED—A TEACHER FOR UKIA. ina S. D. 1672 to commence duties Jan. 20. Apply at once, stating salary to the secretary.—J. McCallum, Secretary, Ukiana S. D. 1672, Mundare Alta.

WANTED—TEACHER (MALE) FOR Halicz School, District No. 1500, holding second or third class certificate. Apply to—John Halwa, Secretary, Gilolchurse, Alta.

STRAYED

STRAYED TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned, three E. of St. Albert on Sturgeon River, roaw cow, red cow, roan heifer rising 2 years old; red cow, star on forehead, white under belly; 1 1-2 year old heifer, star on forehead, white on belly; red bull, 1 1-2 years, rope round horns; white stear, 1 1-2 years; also one mare, whit estripe on face, halter on and branded D. C. left shoulder.—Apply JAMES BELLROSE, St. Albert.

STRAYED FROM THE FARM OF THE undersigned, the N.E. 1-4, 12—54—5, on Dec. 19, one blue and white Ox, weight about 1,500 lbs, had halter on; also a red Heifer, two and one and a half years old, both mentioned cattle are muley's. Reward will be given for satisfactory information leading to their recovery. F. W. LOBB, Rich Valley P.O., Alberta.

MONEY TO LOAN

I HAVE LOTS OF MONEY TO LEND on good farm property. This is private capital, and if you want a loan on your own terms it will pay you to see or write me. W. D. McPHAIL, 535 Jasper Avenue, East, Edmonton, Phone, 4242.

LOST.

STRAYED—From the premises of the undersigned, Three Head of Mares and Colt. Bay Mare with bay colt has circle on right shoulder, others each have brand figure "one over a circle," otehr 2, one a bay and the otehr a buckskin. $5.00 reward for information leading to their recovery. Wm. Callihoo, Villeneuve P.O., Alta.

STRAYED—From S.W. 35-55-24-4, two red heifers, one and a half years old, no brand. $5.00 reward given for information that leads to their recovery. Address, J. A. Russell, Excelsior.

LOST—One Sorrel Mare, about 1,000 lbs., with ◆ X and another AR on same mare, white on forehead; the other one is between 800 and 900, dark brown collar, with the marks of a halter on head. Anyone giving information will receive $10 reward. John Brandon, Fedorah P.O.

FOR SALE.

Bishop Farthing's Anniversary.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—The Rt. Rev. John Craig Farthing, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal, celebrated his 25th anniversary ordination to diaconate today in a quiet private manner.

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