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Minister of the Interior Banquetted

Continued from Page One

mine host of the rince Arthur Cafe. and an hour was spent in discussing the viands and ices that go to inoculate the human family with that feeling of calm confidence which makes an after dinner speech a welcome dessert, and by the time cafe noir and Havanas were reached the company was ready for the sparkles of oratory that graced the occasion.

Mr. P. J. Manson opened the programme of the evening by proposing the toast of the Senate and the House of Commons, with which he connected the names of Senator Talbot, Senator Roy, Senator De Veber and Dr. McIntyre, M.P.

The toast of the Senate and House of Commons was proposed by Mr. K. W. McKenzie. It was no ordinary occasion, he said. In this gathering, with east, west, north and south of the great province we had a representative of the bone and sinew of the country. He was proud to be present, because Mr. Oliver was one of ourselves. The toast was replied to by Senator Talbot, who was heartily received, by Senator Roy, and Dr. McIntyre, M. P. for Strathcona.

SENATOR TALBOT

He thanked them heartily for the manner of disposing of the toast. We have in the Commons and Senate men who were always finding fault. Such men as Mr. Foster, for example, who often find fault even with Mr. Oliver. He congratulated those in charge on the success of the banquet. The people of Edmonton had always done things well, but now they had possibly a greater object than before. The banquet was not given to the guest of the evening because he was their representative in the House of Commons because he was elevated to the position of minister of the Crown. It was because Mr. Oliver was filling the position with success. It was a difficult position. When he (Talbot) was teaching school he found it was always difficult to succeed a successful teacher. Mr. Oliver was called to follow a strong man, and a remarkable man. Hence it was that much more to his credit that he was discharging his duties with such ability. The West is proud of his success, and Edmonton is not prouder than other parts in this splendid province.

Senator Talbot then spoke of the Senate. In 1893 the Liberals in convention declared for a reformation of the Senate, which had not been carried out to the full, as the other pledges given at that convention, but the Liberal party was justified in not dealing with this question at the time. They found the Senate solid Conservative, but after some years it was becoming Liberal, which was a wrong system. He was convinced that the members of the Senate were ready for reform itself and such a move should proceed from within the Senate, and no doubt soon would.

SENATOR ROY.

Senator Roy, in rising, thanked the audience and chairman for calling him to his feet. Although young in politics he said he had the great fortune to have made his debut in politics under such a leader as Hon. Frank Oliver. He extended a glad welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Oliver on their return to our land. He had still fresh in his memory the prediction of Mr. Oliver in the late election. They all thought then that perhaps his great enthusiasm had something to do with these predictions, but he could say without hesitation that these predictions had been fulfilled, and he felt that a great deal of this progress was due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Oliver.

He spoke of the work of the Senate during the late term, and stated that they had not hesitated, although opposed by existing companies, in granting railway charters, which would open this country. He concluded by saying that if his efforts in the Senate could be of any benefit to the country they would be cheerfully given.

DR. McINTYRE.

Dr. McIntyre responded for the House of Commons in a neat and instructive speech. He thanked the Association for the honor of responding to such a subject. The task was great and only overcome by the pleasure it gave him to do honor to the guest of the evening. "He is my minister," said Dr. McIntyre, "because I am the only other Liberal member from Alberta. I claim him for another reason. I am closely associated with him in appealing for the rights of my constituents and keep in close touch with him. He has given me every consideration. My minister and I have not agreed on all topics that have had a pointed interest in both constituencies. In all these discussions, however, Mr. Oliver has given me a chance to put my case fairly. I have had a fight with him as you know on a matter closely affecting our interests. I am not ashamed to say in this my first opportunity to the people of Edmonton, that I am not ashamed of that fight. I would put up a harder fight the next time, for I was elected to represent my constituency, Strathcona.

Many objections were sometimes advanced against the way the business was conducted in the House anomalies existed. One was the question of debate. It is said of Commons, and no doubt many members are too long-winded. But the fuller the discussion the wider and more intelligent the legislation.

He thought there was a defect in responsible government. Every session they had examples of members who would trump up a blanket motion, and talk to empty benches, so that they might square themselves with their constituents. After they had talked, the leader asked for the withdrawal of the motion, and this was done. This session it seemed the policy of the opposition to badger the Minister of Interior. It wa a so-called scandal session. He recalled the case of the member of St. Antoine division, Montreal, who charged the Minister of the Interior with maladministration in the granting of homesteads. The member for St. Antoine declared the homestead regulations were set aside, and in cases the time was indefinitely extended. He had been a few weeks in the west one summer and was ready with concrete examples. Every man familiar with the west knows it is the even sections that are open for homesteading, but the much-informed member in question was talking of the odd sections. The bottom was knocked out of his case. That was a sample of the charges.

Another charge was the "thin red line" scandal from Manitoba. The matter was investigated by the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and witnesses brought to Ottawa. It was found out that the Roblin government had registered the names of the voters, but had not divided them into their appropriate polling subdivisions. When the returning officers were appointed to take the vote they had to divide the registration districts into polling subdivisions, and allot the voters to their own subdivision, striking out the others, which was done by a red line. One of the voters who it was alleged was disfranchised when before the committee, swore that he had voted, and another who went from Winnipeg to Miami to vote, was said to have been disfranchised. But before the committee it was proven that at Miami he had declined to take the oath because he had been absent more than a year.

In conclusion, the member for Strathcona said the fairness and honesty that has always characterized the Liberal administration, characterized it today.

G. H. Stutchbury sang a song, which was well received by the company.

President Manson introduced the guest with the remark that Mr. Oliver had always unselfishly and successfully acted in the interest of the people in the legislature, and the wider sphere in federal politics. His career had always belied his critics. No man had done more to advertise the resources of the province of Alberta than Frank Oliver.

HON. F. OLIVER.

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I will not try to express my feelings at this demonstration. It is not so much because of what you have said or what you have shouted as because that there are so many of you. It would be false modesty, if I did not appreciate the honor that has been heaped upon me.

It has been my task or good fortune to meet large audiences in the Northwest. The occasions have occasionally been rather strenuous, and it is now a pleasure to meet a large audience on an occasion of good will. I have been given credit by the chairman with having inherited the trait of my ancestry of a willingness to fight, but it is doubly pleasurable to meet such an audience in mutual good will. I see here many whom I have met in different and opposing circumstances, and I take it that it is not so much that their political opinions have changed as that they wish to welcome me here again to the city of Edmonton. So we hope that there will not be anything said or done this evening to mar the pleasure of the occasion. But it is meet that something should be said as to why we are Liberals and why we hold opinions that are called Liberal.

We are in a good position today in the West and throughout the Dominion of Canada. Canada is coming to her own, and no part more than the Northwest and Alberta, and the good city of Edmonton. We have a country of vast and numerous advantages, but it is a mistake to think that this splendid prosperity is a matter of inevitable growth. The country was just as good 100 years ago, but it not as good to live in ten years not too good to live in ten years ago, nor even five years ago, and we expect it will expand and improve till it is still better to live in.

The people of Canada have made the country prosperous, and the methods of government have enabled them to turn its vast resources to the best advantage. The government represents the Liberal idea as opposed to the Conservative idea. I have nothing to say against the Conservative method and idea of government. But the evidence of the past ten years has shown that the policy of the Liberal government is a better one for aCnada than the Conservative policy. The time may come when Conservatism will be better for Canada than Liberalism, but it has not been for the last decade, and I believe that the principles and declared policy of the Liberal party will for many years to come be the best for Canada.

The first effort which was made by the government was to secure more hands to turn to account the latent resources of this country. That policy was energetically pursued, but it would have been of little account to have brought thousands of people to this country had not railway facilities been provided under conditions which would guarantee to producers the best results for their labours. That required time. It took time to establish confidence. It took a long time, because there was a lack of confidence in the country, not only in foreign parts but in Canada, even in the Northwest. But this lack of confidence was overcome, and now there is confidence and a consequent progress such as does not exist in any other country in the world. And now when the people know that if they have not transportation facilities they will get them soon, the tide of immigration becomes stronger and stronger day by day. It would be a mistake, I say, to believe that his condition was arrived at by chance or by the Darwinian theory of evolution.

It may not be out of place to say it devolves upon me as member of the government to see that the conditions prevailing now shall continue to prevail. We have still vast areas to be occupied. We are not content that we have raised 85 million bushels of wheat this year. We want to raise hundreds of millions. We have peope enough in the country today to raise 125 or 150 millions. The immigrants of the last two or three years have not begun yet to grow wheat. At no time in our history was there such an immigration of so good a class, with so much money being brought into the country. We are at high water mark compared with any previous year.

My friend Senator Talbot has been kind enough to say that it was my desire to be fair to everyone, and I say now to the people of Edmonton that I never have tried to be unfair for the benefit of Edmonton, but I do say they will always get that square deal that has been given to other parts of the country, and it is my experience that that is all Edmonton needs.

From the rocks of Konora to the continental divide there is a vast amount of country to be administered, but I want to say to you that the greatest future of the city of Edmonton lies in the development of the country to the north and country north and west of Edmonton means to this country what the already developed northwest does to Winnipeg.

The extent of the country north and west of Edmonton we may measure, but its resources no man knows. Two hundred and fifty miles from Edmonton to the foot of the Rockies; 400 miles by the survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific to the mountains by the Peace River route; 400 miles to Vermilion on the north, where the best wheat in the world is grown; 1,500 miles to the Arctic ocean. Every dollar, every acre cultivated, every stick, every skin of fur in that vast country is tributary to Edmonton. The development of this country means the growth of Edmonton.

This kind demonstration towards me from Edmonton and other cities and towns of the province will have a practical and vince will have a practical turn. I have never feared to take up a cause that I thought was right, and I have never counted the numbers for or against, but to quote the somewhat profane remark which history credits to the fist Napoleon, "Providence is always on the side of the heavy battalions." The public man with the largest and strongest majority is the man whose work is most effective.

Mr. George Baetz of Fort Saskatchewan was called on, and gave two songs that were well received.

J. H. Gariepy, first vice-president of the Liberal Association, proposed the toast of the Alberta Legislature. When he came to this country fourteen years ago he never thought he would see a parliament in Edmonton. He had every confidence in Premier Rutherford and his colleagues to give wise government to the province.

HON. W. T. FINLAY.

In answering the toast, W. T. Finlay explained that he was laboring under difficulties. He had a bad cold and there was a newspaper in the province which said he knew nothing. However he hoped his audience would be satisfied with an Irishman who would do the best he could.

He sketched the formation of the Alberta government, and the circumstances under which he came into the government.

Referring to his work as Minister of Agriculture he said he had set to work to study out what would be something new to benefit the farmers. The creameries came under their special care, and he said from evidence gathered at 80 fairs he had attended that farmers appreciated the government's efforts. Another feature was the poultry fattening stations which will be established at each creamery. All the farmer had to do was to bring chickens of a certain age to the station; the government would fatten them and hand the farmer his check.

Touching on the beef question, he said the farmer did not get the price he should for the beef. He had seen beef sold for 2½ cents. There must be an undue profit somewhere. The government proposed to appoint a committee to see where the great difference in price came in. He claimed the honor of being the first to take this work up. He had been kindly assisted by premiers of other provinces, and he was pleased to be able to announce tonight the members of the commission are: W. Scallion, Verden, Man., Commissioner for Manitoba; D. W. Quick, Maple Creek, Commissioner for Saskatchewan; Alex. Middleton, Coleridge, Commissioner for Alberta; J. W. Logan, Victoria, Commissioner for British Columbia.

The commission would soon be called together, and he hoped that the result would be a better price for the farmers.

As Minister of Agriculture, he wanted to say he had attended fairs and had been astonished at the cattle and vegetables displayed. At Vegreville, only a year old, there was a truly remarkable exhibit, proving the people who came to this country and tried invariably got along. A great many of the settlers in this country were Americans and Galicians, against whom he had not a word to say; he welcomed them, but he deplored the fact that there were not more Canadians coming, or that Canadians leaving home should ever go anywhere else.

He recalled in kindly vein the old days in the Regina house when he used to be associated with Frank Oliver years ago, and he was pleased to know that he was working today in the same faithful way as he had done in those early days of the country's history.

JOHN T. MOORE, M.P.P.

Mr. John T. Moore, M.P.P., said that when he looked out upon the brilliant gathering it appeared to him more like the doings of Aladdin's magic lamp than the result of the labour of men. The spirit of the magician had been abroad in the land, and the living embodiment of the sublime achievement was the guest of the evening. The occasion was the full dress parade of Alberta Liberalism reviewed by him who had been, and is its leader and guiding spirit. He was not surprised that the opposition had attacked Mr. Oliver for "Satan loves a shining mark." While Edmonton was paying tribute to Mr. Oliver, Red Deer was glad to add a sprig to the chaplet.

He could commiserate with Dr. McIntyre in not always getting what he wanted. "We get used to being the under dog when we go against Edmonton." It was true that if there had been no Alberta there would have been no Oliver, as he is now known, but it was also true that had there been no Oliver there would have been no Alberta as it is known today. It was a far cry from a Red River cart to a palace car, and from the blue shirt and top boots in which he had first seen Mr. Oliver over twenty years ago, to the immaculate toilet of a minister of the Crown. He had run the gauntlet from building a camp fire beside the Battleford trail to the administration of a department, continental in its operation, and with ramifications extending to the lands beyond the sea. It had been an honor when he was called to the position, but in the western vernacular, he had "made good."

He asked his hearers to remember at this time the outstanding figure of the great leader of Liberalism in the Dominion.

The speaker recalled in vivid language the inauguration ceremonies when the reception of Sir Wilfrid had betokened the place he occupied in the hearts and minds of the Canadian people.

We had a great premier, a good legislature, a splendid administration, doing good work. We should have a great vision for "Where there is no vision the people perish."

He concluded a remarkable oration with a poem fittingly embodying the ideals of Albertan. As he sat down the audience caught by the enthusiasm of the speaker, rose en masse and toasted "The Province of Alberta" amid cheers.

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

George B McLeod, president of the Liberal Association, was called upon to propose the toast of the Liberal party, and in so doing made a brief but very neat address on the principles of the Liberal party and the honor that is due to the Minister of the Interior. He coupled with the toast the names of Dr. Stewart of Olds, Dr. Clark of Calgary, and Duncan Marshall of Edmonton.

DR. STEWART.

Dr. Stewart got considerable fun out of the fact that he and Dr. Clark had both met defeat on the Liberal ticket in Alberta, and that Duncan Marshall had met the same fate in another part of the Dominion, and presumed that from them only the reverse side of the case could be had. He reminded the audience that while the north was strongly Liberal there were staunch Liberal hearts in the south. As he said of the pollywag, "thet body was the bulk of it, but it was the tail that made it go," and he predicted before long that the south would be as staunchly Liberal as the north.

He referred briefly to a trip which he made to Ottawa in the interests of Calgary for the capital, where he met John T. Moore on the same mission for Red Deer. He admitted in a jocular way that he always liked to see a man represent his case well, even though he might be of a different opinion, and in this instance Edmonton's case was well represented.

DR. CLARK.

Dr. Clark of Olds was the next speaker. He said when he came to Canada four and a half years ago he took a ticket to Edmonton. Fate played a trick and broke his journey at Olds. He had sustained a defeat, but to one who had taken part in politics for 20 years on both sides of the Atlantic, losing an election was a small matter. The citizens of Olds vie with those of Edmonton in their appreciation of the services of Mr. Oliver.

The Liberal party gives good evidence of being in good health except for two small remnants they had swallowed their opponents in Alberta. He rated the Opposition for appointing a temporary leader. Possibly they knew they would have no need for one after the elections. He had been told that when half the opposition is absent the other half tries to lead itself, and hardly manages it. The defeat of the opposition has fall was a fitting answer to a pilgrimage of passion, first carried to London and Woodstock. It was a dead issue when raised last fall in this province. There is a feeling in the province that we have a government of strong and progressive men.

Turning to the party in the Dominion the party was certainly to be congratulaed. Ten years is a long time to be in power, but the party is a strongly seated as ever. It would be charity, he thought, to drink the health of the Opposition at Ottawa.

The question was, were the party and the government utilizing the possibilities at hand. Blake said years ago hat what Canada needed was men, money and markets. Now we were having all these. There was only one way to get markets, to give markets. That was the principle of the British preference. He pleaded for the freedom of our commerce, and for the Liberalism which meant freedom in every activity of life.

Sir Edward Grey, the second man in the British Cabinet, said a short time ago, "Canada will soon be the greatest country in the world." We should not be deterred from greatness "by craven fears of being great." Freedom gave Great Britain the check, he might call it, to build last year more ships than the rest of the world beside.

DUNCAN MARSHALL.

Duncan Marshall, the last speaker of the evening, excused himself for having to detain the guests at a late hour, and confined himself exclusively to a resume of the Liberal party history and the principles for which the party fought from the days of its birth at the hands of William Lyon Mackenzie and Papineau to the present day. "Emerson says that when every constitutional means toward reform has been exhausted the bold Saxon knows that at the bottom of his charter box here lies revolution," and these men were fighting for a square deal and the square deal has been the principle of the Liberal party from 1837 to the present day, and no man in public life today, according to the testimony of those who know him best, was a more thorough embodiment of the straight grained square deal in politics than the guest of this splendid banquet. The first Liberal administration wrung from the British government the right to make their tariff, the right to make their own markets. But being elected, they found the British government taking away some of the rights which they had conferred and the Liberal party resigned, and that brought into prominence one of the greatest characters of Canadian history, the Hon. George Brown.

Glancing through the history of the party he brought his discourse down to the time of the present government and the present leader, the first man who established at Ottawa a sane imperialism. He used the expression advisedly. He pointed out three imperialistic actions, establishment of the military college at Kingston, where Percy Girouard, the man who built the railways in the Soudan and South Africa, had been educated, the establishment of the British preferential, the sending of the contingents to Africa.

He characterized the ten years of Liberal rule as ten years of prosperity, during which Canada had forged to the forefront among the nations of the world, and had sent the contingents to Africa.

He referred briefly to the criticisms levelled at the Liberal party at Ottawa, and predicted that there would be no further charges of dishonesty on the floor of the house by the Fowlers, the Fosters, and the Bennetts.

In conclusion he warned his hearers that in their heyday of power the Liberals must be careful not to forget the principles upon which they became great.

Among those present were: Ray A. Douglas, S. S. Munroe, A. Ogilvie, Bert. Williams, Jas. Ross, John Copp, Edmonton; Louis E. Fontaine, Levis, P.Q.; J. E. Lawrence, H. Hetu, J. T. LaBissonniere, H. F. Morel, Edmonton; Geo. Thomas, Dr. Wannyt, J. Ross, Strathcona; T. J. Cunningham, Vegreville; Jas. McDiarmid, Edmonton; R. J. Scott, Lacombe; D. S. McRae, Edmonton; W. C. Robertson, Lacobe; G. W. E. Holme, Edmonton, Wm. Grant, Toronto; P. Wagner, Edmonton; John Hayman, S. Koermann, J. Uensen, John Cameron, Edmonton; Geo. J. Wedboorn, Winterburg; Albert Helmer, Calgary; Hugh McPhee, Edmonton; W. McAulay, Donald Gillies, H. G. Wade, Dug. McKinnon, C. R. Frost, G. F. McKnight, J. W. Connelly, C. C. Grant, M.D., A. D. McKenzie, S. M. Bannerman, Hugh McKay, Donald MacDonald, G. A. McAlpine, Amos Desilets, Edmonton; John A. McPherson, Spruce Grove; J. B. Halden, Vegreville; A. Butchart, Edmonton, Jas. Short, Calgary; W. C. Simmons, Lethbridge; Duncan Marshall, Michael Clark, C. J. Stewart, Geo. B. McLeod, J. H. Gariepy, Senator Roy, R. J. Manson, Senator Talbot, Lacombe; W. McIntyre, Strathcona; Hon. W. T. Finlay, John T. Moore, M.P.P., Ex-Mayor MacKenzie, H. W. McKenny, M.P.P., F. A. Walker, M.P.P., N. L. Mills, Strathcona; Mayor May, Edmonton; L. B. Cashman, Medicine Hat; S. A. Clabcey, Edmonton; W. E. Murphy, Winnipeg; A. J. Macdonald, D. MacLean, A. B. Watt; R. C. Edwards, Calgary; W. E. Lines, Alfred A. Jones, Edmonton; W. T. DeVan, New York; S. A. Gordon Barnes, W. J. McLeod, E. B. Williams; A. W. M. Campbell, Fort Saskatchewan; W. J. Hobbs, A. Boileau, Emile Tessier, Louis Arsenault, C. Turgeon, H. Boissonnault, Louis Lagarre, A. A. Ringuette, Jas. Couture, Jas. Boisvert, Chas. A. Grat, Edmonton; W. J. Donovan, Winnipeg; Jas. T. Cashman, Dr. J. McDonell, T. L. Coffey, John McDougall, R. L. Haskell C. W. Sutter, Dr. A. C. deL. Harwood, W. O. Emery, Jersey City; Roland W. Lines, John A. Paul, John McLennan, Fred W. Brown, Jno. Howey, H. J. Sullivan, J.J. Hartnedy, A. H. Allan, H. D. Hume, R. J. Hamilton, J. W. Robinson, Edmonton; G. phy, Thos. A. Gaetz, J. Wallace, Red Deer; W. Alford, Stanley G. Aobin, W. W. Alton, E. C. Wells, T. A. Norris, Leduc; Jas. E. Sheppard, Edmonton; Henry Jamieson, Geo. W. Smith, J. P. Rice, Red Deer; Edmund Trowbridge, R. J. Gillis, Edmonton; G. W. Davies, Fort Saskatchewan; D. C. Cranston, Fort Saskatchewan, Jos. Rye-Duagh, C. C. Reed, Ponoka; A. Dalton, A. Archibald, E. B. Edwards Geo. A. Reid, F. Vickerson, Edmonton; A. H. Midleton, Chads. Gordon, Vegreville; John Galbraith, J. Rutledge Hetherington, W. C. Fogarty, F. Williamson, Edmonton; James Henderson, Wm. A. D. Lees, Fort Saskatchewan; John Ross, W. F. Henry, A. E. Campbell, D. H. Mackimon, E. B. Cogswell, H. T. Whittaker, Dr. Clendenan, J. J. McHugh, Calgary; Daniel Dyer, R. H. Stewart, J. L. Lessard, J. M. Dechene, G. A. Leduc, J. T. Duhamel, W. G. Ibbotson, S. Nankin, Dr. Baker, Leduc; A. H. Allan W. Gariepy, John Kelly, P. Ed. Lessard; A. C. Hebert, St. Albert; I. Gagnon, Athabasca Landing; R. Matz, Edmonton; Rob. Vane, St. Albert; G. Morin, Lesser Slave Lake; J. Gibbon, Stony Plain; DeBlois Thibaudeau, Edmonton; John Rae Edmonton; F. J. Downie, Carstairs; Jas. J. Brewster, Bowden; John Ross, W. T. Henry A. B. Campbell, Edmonton; J. Henderson, Wm. A. D. Lees, Fort Saskatchewan; T. S. Wiliamson, T. F. S. Jackson, W.I. Webster, H.S. Young, T. M. Grindley, Cecil Sutherland, R. McIntosh, J. G. Kelly, Fred Ross, J. H. Picard, P. T. Butchart, Dr. W. C. Redmond, J. Whitelaw, Alex J. Richards, Dr. Agnew, Innisfail; Robert Smith, Forbes Great, Edmonton; J. Cormack, H. Noel, Dawson; Harry Bowtell, M. A. Brimacombe, Harold W. Riley, W. J. Carter, H.J. Dawson, D. S. Mackenzie, Wm. Short, O. F. Strong, J. A. McKinnon, A. E. Archer, John MacKenzie, A. H. Godwin, A. L. Horton, Vegreville; Geo. Snow, Frank M. Gray; M. H. MacLeod, J. J. Hislop, A. C. Carmichael, Dr. Gillespie, C. F. Race, C. R. B. Newton, Leo Savard, B. A. Mackie, H. H. Parlee, A. R. Hamilton, C. C. Pardee, J. J. Anderson, W. W. Gould, W. V. Newsen, F. A. Hilliard, James C. Allan, Toronto; Robert P. Inglis, Montreal; J. B. Mercer, Geo. Stockand, S. H. Smith, A. C. Brown, Vermilion; C. J. Griffith, Jas. J. Crona, John Downs H. Stutchbury, Edmonton; G. O. Baetz, Fort Saskatchewan; J. A. Lessard, W. S. Weeks, K. A. Osborne, J. A. Kinney, E. W. Shaw, P. C. Kidston, P. Grant, Wallace Williamson, P. C. Paterman, B. Fielders, H. R. Round, S. Lovjebr, E. J. Adams, R. C. Bird, Peter Lovan, Dr. T. H. Whitelaw, Dr. R. B. Wells, H. R. Hall, Robert G. Forster, Arthur E. Hopkins, F. Urquhart, C. H. Stuart Wade, G. Percy Blythe, R. Percy Barnes, Wm. Charles Hogg, J. K. Burgess, Wetaskiwin; T. W. Grant, Midland; Geo. B. Henwood, Wetaskiwin.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

While the newly formed regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles were in camp last summer the following communications were exchanged between the "Beaver House" chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire," whose motto "For home and empire" explain how largely patriotism work is, and the command [illegible] ut.-Col. Macdonell.

Since [illegible] a special meeting of Beaver House chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, held in Edmonton, Monday, June 25, the following resolution was carried unanimously:

Moved by Mrs. Bryce J. Saunders, seconded by Mrs. E. E. Barrow, that this chapter present the newly formed regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles with a set of colors I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

E. GRACE FERRIS,
Secretary Beaver House Chapter.

Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Macdonell, B.S.O., commanding officer camp of Instruction.

To which was received the following reply:

Canadian Mounted Rifles, Camp Edmonton, 30-6-'06.

Madam: Replying to your kind communication of June 28th, '06.

I have the honor to request that you will convey to Beaver House chapter of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire the sincere and grateful thanks of the officers and men of the regiment of Canadian Mounted Rifles camped here, for their extremely timely and acceptable present of a set of colors. May I add that to me personally (as the grandson of that unswerving old U.E. Loyalist Colonel the Hon. Alexander Macdonell of Bollachie) it is a matter of extremest gratification that during my temporary command the regiment has received such a mark of honor from the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, that empire the honor and integrity of which many of us have in times past done our best to maintain in the stirring times of war and are ready should occasion arise to do so again, this being in very truth why the regiment you have honored exists. I have the honor to be madam, your obedient servant,

A. C. MACDONELL.

To Mrs. E. Grace Ferris, Hon Secretary Beaver House Chapter Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

To meet the expense of the purchase of the colors, as well as to defray expenses in connection with their scheme of bringing out servants from the Motherland, which is now assuming tangible form the chapter with the aid of the best local talent expect to play "The Private Secretary," a most amusing, three-act comedy, in the new theater at the corner of 3rd and Jasper avenue.

The public may look forward to this interesting [illegible] taking place about the mid[illegible] November, the exact date [illegible] later.

ANOTHER WINNIPEG SMALLPOX CASE

(Bulletin Special)

Winnipeg, Oct. 8.—Another small-pox case has been discovered this morning, Mr. Thomas, of Logan avenue. His house has been quarantined. He keeps a store and the contagion may have spread to others.

Three cases are now in the past house.