...EILL COMPANY, Ltd.
...reby given that pur-
...ns of a unanimous re-
...hareholders, the direc-
...pany will, at any time
...e 1st day of October,
...it further notice, sur-
...rs patent of the com-
...retary of state of Can-
...ation and filing, and
...ch surrender, but sub-
...ist day of October,
...assets of the company
...uted among the share-
...e according to their
...ngs in the capital
...ompany. All persons
...of any nature against
...e hereby notified to
...the same with the par-
...in writing to the com-
...Box 1485, Calgary, Al-
...fore the 1st day of Oc-

...cNEILL CO., Ltd.
W. F. LITTLE,
Vice-President.
...rta, September 9, 1912.
L207-270

...NOTICE.
...ailiff's Sale.
...d under lien note the
...s and chattels: One 20
...achine company pony
...tershafts; one 30 foot
...andsaw, with ⅝, ½ saw
...., 3 in. single belt, 7.22;
...y and shaft, with stone;
...wood turning lathe
...h I will sell on the pre-
...h avenue west, on Mon-
...t 10 o'clock in the fore-
...F. X. STAHLE,
Bailiff.
254

...ACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
...rading Near Olds, Alta.
...be received by the un-
...o September the 18th,
...cubic yards of grading
...about 1½ miles long, lo-
...½ miles south of Olds,
...sal forms can be had at
...pplication. Room 108, C.

...J. ROBERTSON,
Resident Engineer.
...sident Engineer, Calgary,
...1912. R154-251

...NOTICE.
...ailiff's Sale.
...ss warrant for rent, I
...e goods and chattels in
which I will offer for
...emises, 211 8th avenue
...rday, Sept. 14, at 10
forenoon.
F. X. STAHLE,
Bailiff.
254

...ATH NOTICE.
...esterday morning, Sept.
...eneral hospital, after an
...for appendicitis, John
...ed 13 years. Funeral
...ts will be announced
B175-254

...ATE WILL BE PUT ...$1 PER TON

...ed That Exemption ...States Ships Adds ...e to Foreign Toll

..., D. C., Sept. 9.—The let-
...ward Grey, British foreign
the Gates Head chamber
regarding the British
attitude towards the
...al act, is regarded as an
...hat the negotiations be-
...o countries are to have a
...is.
...n secretary's argument is
shipping will be burdened
...ndue proportion of the
the maintenance of the
...n the exemption from tolls
coastwise shipping.
...this importance is at-
inquiry which now is be-
...d on the isthmus by Prof.
...ohnson, special commis-
...anama traffic and tolls.
...ngaged in a study of the
...ject of the enterprise, so
...s may be adjusted to the
canal on a strictly scien-
...nd he is expected in Wash-
with this data.

...e of Coastwise Ships
Sir Edward Grey's state-
British ships will have to
American exemption, it is
in the data already pre-
...of. Johnson the whole of
...n coastwise traffic that is
through the Panama ca-
...tely after it is opened will
...00,000 tons, or a little more
...cent. of the total tonnage
...s through the canal in the
...nd 1916.
...se of five years it is esti-
this American coastwise
...rise to 1,414,000 tons, but
...n commerce will increase
...portion, the same relation
two will exist.
...e of the figures this would
...t the British and other
...merce would have to bear
...l burden of 10 per cent. in
...d above what it would pay
...can coastwise shipping not

...ed out, however, as a mat-
...that a proportionate share
...en, if it did exist, would
...orne by American ships in
...trade, which consequently
...n a precise equality with
...s.

...t Rate at Even Dollar
...nson's statistics disclose
...factor that doubtless will
the American negotiators.
...t out in his comparison of
...nal with the Panama route.
...nting out the many advan-
Suez in the way of coaling
...w insurance rates, superior
...s for picking up cargoes
...rminals, and the like, Prof.
...clares that the only possi-
...Panama canal's getting a
...the world's business is to
...tolls at a figure actually
...by the Suez route.
...now $1.25 per ton, so that
the American canal must
...lower than this, and the
...as even mentioned a flat
...for the first few years of
...operation at least.

...e Would Pay Expenses
...asis of 10,000,000 tons busi-
...would yield an income ade-
...eet the cost of operations
...enance of the canal, $3,-
...ow $500,000 a year for sani-
...e zone, and provide a fair
...terest on the $375,000,000
...canal has cost, not to speak
...sibility of providing for a
...
...½ per cent. interest on the
...sted in the canal and 1 per
...sinking fund, the total of
...charges on the canal is
...e more than $15,000,000, or
...r cent. more than the gross
...om tolls.

City of Calgary

BYLAW 1358

A Bylaw of the City of Calgary to authorize the Mayor and Clerk to sign an Agreement with the South East Calgary Corporation Limited.

WHEREAS the City is about to enter into an agreement with the South East Calgary Corporation for the construction of a portion of their railway line within the City limits subject to the terms and conditions therein set out.

AND WHEREAS the said agreement has been referred to the ratepayers of the City of Calgary for their approval.

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the City of Calgary enacts as follows:

1. THAT the Mayor and Clerk of the City of Calgary are hereby authorized to execute the annexed agreement marked "A" and to affix the seal of the said City to the same as soon as it has been ratified and confirmed by a vote of the ratepayers taken as in the case of a Money Bylaw.

2. THAT the vote of the electors duly qualified to vote on this bylaw shall be taken on the 25th day of September, 1912, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon at the City Hall for voters in wards 1-A and 1-C; at R. V. Shaw's store 1208A 9th Ave. E. for voters in wards 1-B and 3-C; at A. R. McEwan's Drug Store, 16th Avenue N.W. for voters in wards 1-D and 2-D; at 224 8th Ave. W. for voters in wards 2-A and 2-B; at Great West Trading Co.'s store, Hillhurst, for voters in ward 2-C; at E. A. Rosser's store, corner 1st Street East and 12th Avenue for voters in wards 3-A and 3-B; at A. C. Ross & Co's office, 203 12th avenue W. for voters in ward 4-A; and at Hall's store, corner 8th Street West and 17th Ave. for voters in wards 4-B, 4-C, 4-D and 4-E.

3. THAT J. M. Miller be returning officer for the said election and that James Barnes be deputy returning officer for wards 1-A and 1-C, and that R. V. Shaw be deputy returning officer for wards 1-B and3-C; that J. R. Royce be deputy returning officer for wards 1-D and 2-D; that N. N. McPhedran be deputy returning officer for wards 2-A and 2-B; that G. W. Skene be deputy returning officer for ward 2-C; that E. A. Rosser be deputy returning officer for wards 3-A and 3-B; that A. C. Ross be deputy returning officer for ward 4-A; and that G. P. Ovans be deputy returning officer for wards 4-B, 4-C, 4-D and 4-E.

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this day of in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twelve.

BETWEEN:

THE SOUTH EAST CALGARY ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY a body corporate having its head office at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta hereinafter called the Company

OF THE FIRST PART,

and

THE CITY OF CALGARY in the Province of Alberta, hereinafter called the "City"

OF THE SECOND PART

WHEREAS the Company by an act of the Legislature of the Province of Alberta assented to on the 28th day of February, A.D. 1912, was empowered, among other things, to construct electric railway lines from the City in a South Easterly direction; and

WHEREAS it is agreed between the Company and the City that the City shall allow the Company to construct a portion of its route within the limits of the City as shown on the plan hereto attached and forming part of this agreement and subject to the terms and conditions herein contained; and

WHEREAS it is agreed between the Company and the City that the Company turn over to the City the said electric railway lines or line lying within the City limits as now constituted on the terms hereinafter set forth, and that the City operate the said line as hereinafter provided:

NOW THEREFORE THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH as follows:

1. The Company for itself, its successors and assigns doth hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the City as follows:

(a) That it will construct the said line or lines of electric railway from a point in the City of Calgary at the crossing of the Fifth Meridian with the main line of the Railway of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company in a south easterly direction to the City limits hereinafter referred to as "the junction" along the route marked in red on the said map or plan hereto attached.

(b) That it will build and construct the said line or lines of the same guage and of the same grade and class of rails, ties, poles and transmission wires as are in use in the City of Calgary on the electric railway lines of the City.

(c) That it will construct the said electric railway line or lines under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent of the City's electric railway line, and will follow all proper directions given by the said superintendent from time to time for the construction of the said line or lines.

(d) That in consideration of the covenants of the City hereinafter contained it will on the completion of the said line or lines or upon completion of any part or parts thereof transfer and assign all its right, title and interest therein to the City, to have and to hold for ever, subject only to the conditions herein contained.

2. The City hereby covenants, promises and agrees with the Company, its successors and assigns as follows:

(a) That it will allow the Company the right to lay down the track and erect its poles and string its wires necessary for the operation of cars on the said tracks along the route mentioned in sub-section (a) of paragraph 1 hereof, subject to the terms and conditions herein contained.

(b) That the Company shall construct the said line or lines in such a manner that the terminus of the said line at the City limits (the junction) shall be and form a good and sufficient permanent through connection with the lines of the Company to be constructed without the City limits according to the power contained in the Act of Legislature hereinbefore mentioned. Provided that nothing in this agreement contained shall be construed to give the Company any right to run its cars along any part of the line herein provided to be constructed within the City limits without the permission of the City so to do.

(c) The City hereby covenants to operate the said line within the City and maintain such a service thereon as the traffic may from time to time warrant, the City to be the sole arbitrator in this respect.

(d) That the maximum fare to be charged by the City from any point along the said line of electric railway to be constructed to any point on the City lines of electric railway shall be according to the tariff of fares from time to time in force and effect on the lines of electric railway of the said City.

(e) The said City covenants that it will at all times maintain the line or lines to be constructed in the same manner as the city maintains the line of electric railway now owned, operated and maintained by the city, and that the said line to be constructed will be maintained along the route as shown on the plan hereinbefore mentioned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto set their respective hands and seals, attested by their respective proper officers the day and year first before written.

NOTICE TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF CALGARY

The above is a true copy of a proposed bylaw and agreement which will be taken into consideration by the Council after being voted on by the electors, and is first published this 26th day of August, A.D. 1912. The votes of the electors thereon will be taken on the 25th day of September, A.D. 1912, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon, at City Hall for voters in wards 1-A and 1-C; at R. V. Shaw's store, 1208A 9th avenue east for voters in wards 1-B and 3-C; at A. R. McEwan's Drug Store, 16th Ave. N.W. for voters in wards 1-D and 2-D; at 224 8th Avenue W. for voters in wards 2-A and 2-B; at Great West Trading Co.'s store, Hillhurst for voters in ward 2-C; at E. A. Rosser's store, corner of 1st street east and 12 avenue for voters in wards 3-A and 3-B; at A. C. Ross & Co.'s office, 203 12th avenue west for voters in ward 4-A; and Hall's store, corner 8th St. W. and 17th avenue for voters in wards 4-B, 4-C, 4-D and 4-E.

Dated at Calgary this 19th day of August, A.D. 1912.

J. M. MILLER,
City Clerk.

C339-Aug. 26, 28; Sept. 3, 9

THE MARKETS

Winnipeg Wheat

Winnipeg, Sept. 9—Trading was active on the wheat market in options and the unfavorable weather of the last 48 hours caused some slight reaction in prices on opening. The gain, however, was only of short duration prices declining almost from opening until the level of Saturday's close was reached when numerous contracts were made.

Later, nearing thec lose, a further slump in prices developed and the actual close was 3-8 to 1-2c lower. Continental cables were erratic, Liverpool 1-8 lower and Americans steady.

Minneapolis closed 1-4 to 1-2c lower. Chicago closed 1-4 to 3-8c lower.

The cash demand at Winnipeg was faily good, the trade hanging on waiting the movement of new wheat. Export inquiry was only fair.

Oat options for both months were firmer while flax quotations were unsettled and sales were made at 6c higher.

Cash oats were in demand a good export business being done.

Receipts were 65 cars today.

Eight cars of spring and two cars of winter wheat were received today as compared with 212 cars for the same day last year.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Wheat today barely escaped going into the 80's. December delivery sold as low as 80 1-8, the third day in succession that the low price record of the season has broken. The market gave way beneath the shadow of the oncoming crop and closed weak, 1-4 to 3-8 to 1-2 under last night's close. Corn finished 1-4 to 5-8 up. Oats unchanged to 1-8 to 1-4 higher.

There was considerable speculative selling pressure on wheat in the last half hour, a condition attributed mainly to liberal receipts southwest where a falling off has been expected. It was also said that heavy shipments were on the way here from Southern Minnesota and South Dakota. Arrivals at Minneapolis and Duluth were nearly double those of a week ago and another big run was promised for Monday, with Winnipeg expecting to receive as high as a thousand carloads. Covering by shorts here and considerable undoing of spreads between Chicago and other markest made a firmer tone in wheat early, but the advance was followed by depression later. December fluctuations ran from 90 to 90 1-8 to 91 and 91 1-8, with last sales 90 1-8, a loss of 3-8 to 1.2 net.

Dry weather southwest brought good support to the bull side of corn. Shipping sales and lake charters offset the large receipts.

December swung from 54 1-8 to 54 5-8 closing firm 1-4 net higher at 54 3-8. Cash grades were in good demand.

Cash concerns were good buyers of oats futures, but bright weather held prices in check. Upper and lower levels reached for December were 32 3-8 and 32 1-8, with the close a shade up at 32 1-8 to 32 1-4.

Chicago, Sept. 9—Government estimates regarding wheat corresponded exactly with figures computed in advance here today by private crop experts. The showing was a bearish one and resulted in a fresh breaking of the low price record of the session. Prices at the close, though steady were 1-8 to 1-4 to 3-8 net lower. Latest trading left corn unchanged to 1-2 down, oats up a shade to 1-3 and 3-8.

In the wheat pit, most of the traders trooped to the selling side right at the start. It was not long before the market for the first time this season dropped below 90c a bushel. Under that figure there was good buying to take profits. There was also considerable realizing in the closing up of "spreads" between here and Minneapolis. Nevertheless, belief that the government report would confirm optimistic forecasts regarding the crop condition in spring sown fields, caused renewed depression of prices.

Primary receipts, more than double those of a year ago, added to the difficulties of the wheat bulls. Another embarrassment was the big gain in the U.S. visible supply total.

Dec ranged from 89 5-8 to 90 1-4 with last sales down 1-8 and 1-4 net to 89 7-8 and 90.

Cash grades were weak. Lightness of the offerings made oats firm cash demnad was reported good, both domestic and export. tI was not known until after the close that the government estimated the present crop to be the largest ever realized in the U. S. Outside limits reached for Dec. were 32 1-4 and 32 1-2 with the close 1-8c net higher at 32 1-4 to 3-8.

Montreal Produce

Montreal, Sept. 9—Demand for butter good. Cheese quiet but firm. Exports for the week were 64,695 boxes against 68,816 last year. Eggs active.

Cheese—Finest Easterns 13 1-2 to 14.

Butter—Choicest creamery 27 to 27 1-4. No. 2 25 1-2 to 26.

Eggs—Selected 28 to 29. No. 2 stock 19 to 20.

Pork—Heavy Canada short mess barrels 35 to 45 pieces 27; Canada short cut back barrels 45 to 55 pieces 27.

Montreal Cattle

Montreal, Sept. 9.—Receipts—Sheep estimated 3,100 head. Old sheep steady, lambs easier. Old sheep $3.75 to $4.00, and lambs $5.25 to $6.00.

Receipts—Hogs estimated 1,400; market firm; selects $8.75 to $8.85, sows $7.50, and stags $4.00 per cwt.; all off cars.

Receipts—Calves estimated 200 head; market steady; milk calves $5.00 to $7.00, grass calves $8.00 to $12.00, as to size.

Chicago Cattle

Chicago, Sept. 9—Cattle—Receipts 20,000. Market, beevess trong, others steady to 10c lower. Beeves $5.74 to $10.70; Texas steers $4.70 to $6.40; Western steers $5.85 to $9.30; stockers and feeders $4.25 to $7.00; cows and heifers $3.00 to $8.00; calves $8.50 to $11.50.

Hogs—Receipts 25,000. Market opened 5 to 10c higher but advance lost. Light $8.50 to $9.25; mixed $8.00 to $9.20; heavy $7.80 to $8.90; rough $7.80 to $8.00; pigs $5.50 to $8.25. Bulk of sales $8.20 to $8.80.

Sheep—Receipts 12,000. Market sheep steady, lambs 15c higher. Native $3.50 to $4.75; Western $3.50 to $4.75; yearlings $4.50 to $5.75; lambs, native $4.75 to $7.40; Western $4.75 to $7.55.

Winnipeg Stocks

Winnipeg, Sept. 9.—Listed stocks: Can. Fire Ins., 150 bid; City and Prov. Loan, 140 asked; Com. Loan, 105 asked; Empire Loan, 109 bid, 115 asked; G. W. Life, 300 bid, 310 asked; G. W. Permanent, 135 bid, 140 asked; Home Inv., 140 bid, 143 asked; S. A. Warrants, 1050 asked; Nor. Crown 104 1-4 asked; Union Bank of Canada 152 bid; Nor. Can. Mortgage, 114 bid; Nor. Mortgage Co. 120 bid; Nor. Trust, 130 bid, 138 asked; Standard Trusts, 170 bid; Winnipeg Land and Mortgage 160 bid; Winnipeg Paint and Glass, 105 bid, 110 asked.

Listed stocks sales: 10 Northern Crown, 104; 1 Union Bank of Canada, 153; 50 Crown Rights, 3-4. Unlisted stocks: 1,000 Jucky Jim, 20; 500 Lucky Jim 20.

Toronto Stocks

Toronto, Sept. 9—There was a fair trade locally today on the Toronto stock exchange. The general tone was firm, but in a few instances prices were easier. A jump of over ten points in British Columbia packers on a purchase of 150 shares shows the scarcity of that stock. The price paid was 121, the highest in its history. It then reacted to 120. B's also sold at 120, an advance of eight points. Richelieu followed the lead of Montreal, selling here at 113 3-4 and closing at 114 bid. The advance of three points in Winnipeg Electric was a feature, the stock selling up to 230, the highest for some time past. Locomotive also was up about three points, selling at 58 3-8 on the bright outlook for business.

Canadian General Electric was the feature in the afternoon. It rose from 113 1-2 to 115 3-4, closing at the top price. Toronto railway was also in good demand in the afternoon with an advance to 143 1-2. Sao Paulo receipts offered at 257 without bids and Rio receipts changed hands at 148 to 147 3-4. Brazilian sold on the curb at 93.

Bank shares are doing better, being much stronger with a fair demand. Commerce and Imperial each lost a point closing respectively at 224 and 226. Toronto 1-2 higher at 208 1-2 and Royal 1-2 better at 227. Dominion sold at 232 and 231 7-8 and Nova Scotia at 260 for an odd lot.

The total transactions for the day were 2,596 shares, $1,500 bonds and 1,865 mining shares. Money remains firm at 6 per cent. on call.

Montreal Stocks

Montreal, Sept. 9.—The afternoon trading was fairly active, with a general tendency to maintain prices, although Montreal Power eased off a point to 230 1-4 before closing time. Several small lots changed hands at a still lower level.

Montreal cotton common was the feature of the afternoon, amounting to 64, presumably on the expectation of a dividend being declared shortly. The stock dropped a point and a half, however, closing at 62 3-4.

Quebec railway was fairly active, opening 20 1-2, the morning closing figure, and easing off 1-2 a point to 20. The bonds sold at 58, two points below the morning closing.

The Richelieu was 114, but there were few offerings at this level, and there was only moderate activity in the stock.

Laurentias was active and firm, selling at 201 3-4.

Ottawa power was strong at 166. Cement was steady at 29.

New York Stocks

New York, Sept. 9—The stock market lost little of its irregularity and dullness with the resumption of operations today. As has been so frequently the case recently, a number of special stocks were active at material advances, notably Sears, Roebuck and Goodrich, each gaining five points, while American Can and Copper were most conspicuous among industrials and metals.

Canadian Pacific was almost the sole railway issue to exhibit any degree of strength, its rise coinciding with advices from the Dominion indicating that much of the recent opposition to the proposed capital increase had subsided. Harriman issues, selling ex-dividend, were plainly under restraint, as were also the Hill stocks, regardless of great Northerns handsome July returns.

In the late afternoon, soon after the publication of the government crop report, the entirel ist moved forward to the highest level of the day. The report, which is as of Sept. 1, shows a gain of over two points in corn and almost as much in oats while the spring wheat condition is slightly better than a month ago. The estimated corn crop is 2,295,000,000 bushels, an increase of 144,000,000 bushels over August and comparing with the 1911 final yield of 2,231,488,000. The total spring and winter wheat crop is estimated at 690,000,000 bushels as against last year's final fugures of 621,438,000.

Other events to which Wall street gave consideration included the outcome of the Maine election, the meeting of the railway engineers arbitration board and the Aug. report of the copper producers, showing a large decrease in supplies. More important, perhaps, than these were the renewed indications of lighter money and the Mexican situation.

Last Saturday's bank statement was reflected in the advance of over-year money to 5 1-2 per cent. while call loans averaged 4 per cent.

The bond market was steady on light dealings. Total sales par value, amounted to $1,565,000.

U. S. government bonds were unchanged on call.

London Money

London, Sept. 9.—There was a plentiful supply of money available today. Discount rates were firm.

The Bank of England secured most of the $3,700,000 new gold offered in the open market.

The stock market was generally easy today owing to the new issue fears and profit taking prior to the settlement. Consols lost three-sixteenths, and home rails eased off despite the favorable board of trade figures for August.

American securities opened steady. Trading was light during the forenoon, and prices moved irregularly.

Later: Canadian Pacific advanced on Berlin buying.

ROBBERY RIFE IN SOUTHERN CHINESE PROVINCES

Hong Kong, Sept. 9.—Robbery is rife in the southern provinces of China. A European, mistaken by the manager of a bank, conveying money to Hong Kong, was attacked by armed Chinese in broad daylight today on the main street of the Portuguese dependency of Macao. The robbers were equipped with iron bars and the man used his revolver to protect himself. The government of Macao has been appealed to by the inhabitants because of the inactivity of the police.

QUAINT RITE OF THE OLD ENGLISH COURT OF LOVE

Couple That Prove They Have Not Quarrelled for a Year Get Two Bacon Flitches

Forty Couples Claimed the Reward This Year; Authorities Cut Claimants Down to Two

DUNMOW, England, Sept. 9.—The Dunmow flitches are just two pieces of bacon, but they make your heart thrill.

I saw them hanging, one on each side of the judge's bench, during the ancient rites which are known as proceedings of the Court of Love.

This Court of Love is exactly the reverse of a divorce court. Ever since the year 1111, with few interruptions, the two flitches of bacon have been given to the two couples of Dunmow who could prove that *for 366 days* they had not quarreled.

This year there were forty couples who claimed the bacon. For weeks the authorities of this court investigated the claims of the couples until they had narrowed down the claimants to two couples.

Then came the ceremony of the trail, when the judge sat between the two big brown and gold pieces of bacon and heard the final trial.

Of course it was all play, but sweet and tender play, in these days when happy couples are so hard to find.

On th eplatform near the judge, sat the two couples, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Smith, of Crawton, he being a postmaster, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Frank Butcher, he being a merchant of Tilty.

Near by sat the jury, composed of six young bachelors and six unmarried girls. It will be surprising if some of the members of the jury do not pair off before the next flitches are given out.

"What makes your wife so happy, if she is as happy as she says?" demanded the cross-examiner of Smith.

"Because she's an optimist. She always sees the silver lining of the black clouds," said her husband.

"I gave up smoking for her when we were married twenty-six years ago," said Smith proudly. "I wooed her two years.

"Do you smoke now?"

"Yes. When I had my leg cut off three years ago my wife felt sorry for me, and she told me I could smoke again."

"You don't carry a latch key?"

"No. I'm always home by 10 o'clock at night. I've never once in all the years been home later than that."

"Do you think your wife as pretty today as she was when you married her?"

"Prettier. I admire her more because I know her better."

When Mrs. Smith took the stand, she said that the secret of her happiness was not optimism, as her husband had declared. Without any children it would have been impossible for her to have been optimistic or happy.

"We've got eight children," she said. "And they've made us both happy. They've made our home a little heaven."

The jury of bachelors and girls refused to leave the box, after hearing Mrs. Smith's statement. They voted one flitch of bacon to Mr. and Mrs. Smith without a moment's hesitation.

Mr. and Mrs. Butcher declared they had not had a cross word in their twenty years of married life.

The jury was unanimously in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Butcher.

Then, suddenly, all the play faded away, for the choir of boys sang sweetly a grand old wedding song, "On Land or Hopes and Glory." There were some tears and some smiles, and many solemn faces, for there was something in the scene that held out hope of the day when every marriage ceremony, in every land, would mean a dream of happiness come true.

Unreserved Auction Sale

At our Salesrooms, 229 8th Avenue West, on Tuesday, Sept. 10, at 2.30 p. m.

Household furniture and effects, dining-room suite of buffet, table and chairs, bedroom suite in walnut, bed, dresser and stand, marble tops, and wardrobe, brass bed, spring and mattress, davenport, leather couch, 4-1 showcase, washing machine, grandfather clock, Brussels, Axminster and tapestry carpets, rugs and mats, bedding, pillows and curtains, solid mahogany rocker and chair, mah. dresser, piano bench, mattresses, springs, cots and roll ups, piano stool, mahogany parlor chairs, solid oak wardrobe, kitchen utensils and numerous other effects.

Terms cash.

Auctioneers
McCALLUMS, LTD.

M'KENNA, BRITAIN'S NEW HOME SECRETARY

He Was Picked Out by Sir Charles Dilke, Who Consulted a Railway Porter About Seat

McKenna is Now Accepted as One of the Great Home Secretaries of His Time

Landon, Sept. 9—Personal values are always appreciating or going down in the house of commons. There have been two remarkable examples of this fact in its life during the past few weeks. The first was the sudden burst into great debating eminence of Sir Rufus Isaacs, and the recognition of his powers in this respect and of his unprecedented honor for an Attorney-General of entrance into the cabinet. The second is the triumph of Mr. McKenna and his acceptance now as one of the great home secretaries of his time. I don't know whether Mr. McKenna had any heartburnings when he left the admiralty; he ought not to have had, for fortune was kind enough to place him in the post in the government for which, more than for any other, his special gifts fitted him. I expected that he would be an excellent home secretary, but I did not expect that he would be an ideal one, and he is.

His is one of the careers which an old parliamentarian like myself has watched with the added interest of long and intimate personal acquaintance—I may say I have known him almost from boyhood. I remember the first time his name became familiar to me was at least a quarter of a century ago, when poor Sir Charles Dilke and his wife used to talk with enthusiasm of a young Irishman who had just left Cambridge. They could not say enough of his pleasantness of manners and his promising abilities, and the two were warmly attached to him already. This attachment was the cause, and, perhaps, the means even, of bringing Mr. McKenna into public life.

Through a Railway Porter.

When a seat in Monmouthshire became vacant, Sir Charles Dilke, who knew everybody and everything about every constituency in Great Britain, immediately suggested to his young friend that this was a seat which he might get. It was characteristic of the encyclopedic knowledge on small small things, as well as great, which was one of Dilke's extraordinary gifts, that he knew the seat must first be approached through a railway porter.

"That is true," said Lloyd-George to me once, when I was telling him this story. "I know that railway porter. Dilke had soon got into touch with all the key men in the constituency, and when the time came for the nomination of candidates, Mr. McKenna was chosen without a dissenting voice. And that safe seat among the faithful and staunch Welsh he has ever since easily retained.

A word about the ancestry of this Mr. McKenna, for it explains his character, and to a large extent also, his career. His father was a brother of Sir Joseph McKenna, an Irish member of some notability in the seventies and eighties. It was a strong race especially gifted with a natural instinct for business. Sir Joseph himself was for years chairman of the National Bank of Ireland, and one of the first great financial magnates of London, and be it said of his now almost forgotten deeds, that he was the first Irish member, who insisted in season and out of season on that inequality of taxation between England and Ireland which was a stumbling block when he took it up, even to some of his own colleagues, and is now an axiom of all political discussion. The family was large, and several brothers came to London, including Mr. McKenna's father, and they all prospered.

A Remarkable Woman

Perhaps even more remarkable than Mr. McKenna's father, was his mother. If ever there was a good combination of two races in marriage it was between Mr. McKenna's parents. She was English to the backbone, and perhaps even more Protestant than English. She was by direct descent from the foxe of the Book of Martyrs, and she was outwardly and inwardly a type of the strong, stern race from which she came. A tiny little woman in stature, of about the same height as Queen Victoria, wearing ringlets after the early Victorian fashion, she was the embodiment of strong will, of inflexible resolution, and of stern conviction. And one of the best things in the lives of the mother and the son was their profound devotion to each other. Every year she and he travelled together to the continental resort in which she had to seek refuge from the harsh climate of England. If he had to leave her to attend to his political duties, he was ready to rush by night train and boat to spend even a day or two with her, and when she was finally ill at Macon on her way to the south of France, he remained by her bedside through a long illness till she died.

In Mr. McKenna, then, there are two strains—the strain of a strong Irish type, and of an even stronger English type. And he has the combined strength of both. When he was a boy he had something of a stammer. He read aloud every morning for years in his own room, till he had almost conquered it, though not entirely, for now and then it can be detected in his speech when he is in an exciting scene. But what self-conquest, what inflexibility of purpose those years of self-training reveal.

Followed Disraeli's Advice

His career in the house of commons before his party came into power revealed the same qualities. What should a young member of parliament do to attain success?" asked Sir John Pope Hennessy, a brilliant Irishman of another epoch, of Disraeli, of whom he was a devoted admirer. "A young member," replied Disraeli, "should always be in his place in the house, unless when he is in the library reading Hansard's parliamentary debates." And this was the principle on which Mr. McKenna acted. He was always in his place, asking questions, raising points of order, making speeches, usually brief, criticising when needs be, even small items in the gigantic estimates of the year, so that in a short time he had become one of the personalities of the house, called whenever he rose to speak, for it is one of the laws of the house of commons' life that the more frequently a member speaks, the more frequently he is called. And thus, when his party came into power, he was predestined for office, and he got the very high and responsible position of secretary to the treasury, a position for which his hereditary instinct made him especially suitable.

It was also characteristic of that unity and concentration of purpose, and one of the secrets of his successful career, that though a barrister with an excellent practice for a young man, he threw it all up the moment he entered political life. He even took his name down from the door of his chambers in the temple and shook the dust of the law courts forever from his feet. It was a bold and decisive step, which only a man of bold decisive character could have dared to take.

Fitted for the Office

Then came promotion to different offices until at last he found himself in the place for which he was above all fitted, his present office. For the home secretary he was trained by even his brief legal career, for a home secretary has to tread with difficulty though many legal and tortuous paths, and it is therefore a very considerable addition to a home secretary's equipment for his great and difficult office that he should know all, the law books have to give of rules, precedents, and decisions on intricate legal questions. But after all, it was not because he had the training of a lawyer that Mr. McKenna has been such a success at the home office; his qualities of character supply the real reason. Great courage, quiet self-confidence, a clear and practical judgement, these are the qualities that he has, and these are the qualities that makes the successful home secretary. He came into no easy task from the first hour of his taking office. He had to confront innumerable, even affrighting difficulties—the fanaticism of the suffragists, a national coal strike, and now the strike at the Port of London. Through them all he has come, not without criticism, sometimes malignant and unjust, and even insane, but he has come through successfully. The strike at the Port of London might well have tried the nerve of any man and especially a man who has the popular sympathies and the political affiliations of a Liberal home secretary. London might have been starved, it has scarcely felt even a pinch of privation; there might have been serious riots, there have been none of any consequence; there might have been even the more disastrous incidents of violent collision and extensive bloodshed, up to the present there has been none. All that was wanting to bring into the relief and to the notice of the most casual and unobservant man in the street, this magnificent triumph of combined courage and judgment, was an attack by his enemies. The fatuousness of Mr. Bonar Law and of Mr. Austen Chamberlain did Mr. McKenna that service. And when at last he faced his assailants, his speech was such a triumph that his enemies lay flat, speechless and broken before him, and he rose at once to a place in the House of Commons which is on the level with his gifts.

URGES RAISE IN PAY TO SAVE THE WOMEN

Bishop Samuel Fallows Advocates Putting Them on the Same Basis as Men

Chicago, Sept. 9.—Equal pay for men and women was advocated yesterday by Bishop Samuel Fallows in his sermon at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal church as a remedy for much of the immorality he declares exists in large industrial centres.

he woman, he said, should be put on a fair footing with the man. This, he argued, more than anything else, would cause the elimination of the "gentleman friend."

Married women, said the bishop, should not be compelled to work outside the home. They ought to have all of their time to devote to their families. "Promiscuous herding" of the sexes in factories and workshops, he said, is detrimental to the race.

Entitled to a Man's Pay.

"Perish forever the debasing heathenism which would hinder woman's progress in any direction because she is a woman. For doing a man's work she is entitled to a man's pay," said the bishop. "New York City has just made the pay of all its teachers equal on this righteous principle.

"It would be a menace inexpressibly great to our whole social organism and would put a premium on a debasing system like that of Mormonism if she were to be inhibited from work and not receive sufficient remuneration and be compelled to look to the 'gentleman friend' for support.

"It cannot be denied that when young girls and boys or young men and women are thrown into the promiscuous herdings of the shop or factory where they are engaged in the fierce competition of business without the restraining and uplifting influences which surround young people in the school or college the girls have become loud and bold and oftentimes swaggering.

"Speech has become rude, dangerously familiar, or, at the best, exceedingly careless, and maidenly modesty been put to extreme peril.

"A most serious aspect of the case, which is after all but a natural outcome of the relations just referred to, is the pronounced social danger which threatens the very existence of the home.

Illustration Is Given.

"Take an illustration which is but one of many thousand cases. A young man and woman are both employed in winning bread. The man is getting $12 a week, the woman $6 or $8. He can scarcely pay his board and dress decently and meet other obligations out of his salary. She can do so in a less satisfactory manner.

"They fall in love. What shall be the outcome? Very clearly two cannot live on the salary he is earning, much less can a family. Either marriage must be given up or the woman, if wedded, must continue to labor. Home, in every true sense of the term, is therefore out of the question. A boarding house must be the resort—the foe of normal domestic life.

Happy Wife and Mother

"The normal condition of woman is that of a happy wife and mother, freed from the necessity of leading a strenuous life for existence in competition with men.

"The question whether wives should work often has been raised, and bears directly upon this phase of the subject under discussion. I answer unhesitatingly that a married woman with a husband ought not to be compelled to work beyond the precincts of that home."

DAUGHTERS OF EMPIRE TO GIVE TROPHIES TO CADETS

Toronto, Sept. 9.—The Imperial Order of the Daughters of Empire today issued a formal announcement to the effect that their order had decided to present to each corps of the Imeprial cadets from overseas a challenge trophy in the form of a loving cup as a memento of Imperial year at the Toronto exhibition. The trophies are to be competed for annually as a team prize for shooting by the cadets of the countries whic hthe overseas corps in camp represent and to each member of the winning teams either a miniature of the trophy or a medal will be presented. The cadets of England Ireland, Scotland, Australia, New Zealand and New Foundland are the ones to whom the trophies will be presented.

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HITS MASHER ON POINT OF JAW

New York, Sept. 9.—When an insulting remark was passed to Miss Katie Houlihan Saturday night by a young man, she hit him a whack on the point of the jaw. Then she had him arrested. The prisoner, who said he was James Kelly, a teamster, denied the accusation before Magistrate House today. Miss Houlihan, however, was corroborated by her sister. "I compliment you," said Magistrate House to the young woman, "this city is getting so bad that it is impossible for decent women to walk the street without an escort. I intend to do all in my power to stop it." He sentenced Kelly to 30 days in the workhouse.

Instructed by W. R. Penland, Esq., Dunmore Stockyards

Six miles east of Medicine Hat, on C. P. R. Notice of sale by public auction at the above stockyards of

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