What shrunk your woolens?
Why did holes wear so soon?
You used common soap.

SUNLIGHT SOAP REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

In and Around Toronto

MOORE—KELLY.

The marriage of Mr. Herbert Edmund Moore, Assistant Architect for Ontario, and Miss Eleanor Kelly, daughter of Mr. Daniel Kelly, J.P., took place at St. Paul's church on Wednesday, July 20th. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Hand, P.P., before the nuptial mass, which was said at half-past ten o'clock. The bride entered the church on the arm of her father and made a graceful picture in a gown of cream silk poplin finished with pointe d'esprit, wearing a flowing veil and wreath of orange blossoms and carrying a shower bouquet of white sweet peas. The bridesmaids were Miss Nora Corcoran and Miss Margaret Dunn, gowned alike in green voile with pink sashes and carrying large bouquets of pink sweet peas. The groom was supported by his brother, A. W. Moore, and by Dr. E. P. Moore of Orillia, brother of the groom. During the mass Verdi's O Salutaris was beautifully sung by Miss Annie Foley, and "A Dream of Paradise" by Mr. Lentheuser. The altar was prettily decorated with many lights and flowers and a large number had gathered to witness the event. Owing to recent losses in both families the wedding was semi-private, only relatives and intimate friends being invited; amongst those some came from Hamilton, Prescott, Cleveland and other points. The Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association, of which society the bride is a much esteemed member, was also largely represented. After the ceremony the guests drove to the new home of the bride, where a dainty breakfast was served, and the many handsome presents admired. Amongst the latter were a cabinet of silver and a substantial cheque. Mr. and Mrs. Moore left to spend their honeymoon in New York, Washington, Boston and other places of interest. On their return they will reside at 195 Bloor street east.

A.O.H. EXCURSION.

The Hibernians of Toronto intend holding an excursion on Wednesday, August 17th, for the purpose of taking part in the grand demonstration to be held by the joint societies of Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse, Lockport, Albany and Brooklyn, the point of meeting to be Niagara Falls, N.Y. Representatives of 75,000 Hibernians will participate in the great parade which will form one feature of the entertainment. The steamers Chippewa, Chicora and Corona will take the Toronto contingent and the O'Connell band will accompany the excursion. Boat leaves at 7.00 a.m., 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. The following gentlemen have the affair in hand: B. McWilliams, chairman of the committee; M. J. Ryan and H. McCaffrey, secretaries; M. Ryan, treasurer, and M. Sullivan, P. Wallace, Jas. Malone, V. McCarthy, Wm. Pierce, P. M. Kennedy, C. Cooney, Stephen Smith. One of the largest and most pleasant outings of the season is expected. Tickets for adults $1.25; children's tickets, 65 cents.

OUTING FOR SODALITIES.

The combined Sodalities of the cathedral and St. Paul's held their annual excursion to the Falls on Thursday of last week. The day was an ideal one and the good steamer Chippewa carried the excursionists in safety and comfort. All points of interest in this popular sport were visited and it was generally conceeded that the day was one of the most pleasant of the kind in the history of the Societies.

A PEEP AT CARDINAL SATOLLI.

Quite a little undercurrent of excitement was caused at Niagara Falls, N.Y., on Thursday last by the knowledge that Canada's Cardinal was in town for the purpose of seeing the many attractive sights in which the spot abounds. The Cardinal was travelling privately, but that made no difference, he was still the Cardinal, and news of his presence soon became rife; the waiters at the hotels told you of it and the saleswomen in the stores gave the information as something which they knew you would be glad to hear. "He is in a private car and has just passed by here," said one, so we all rushed forth to see, but only to find that the car had passed on and turned the corner out of sight. This was repeated several times, but at last fortune favored us and we found the handsome private car resting for a few minutes in the sheds before making a fresh start. "Which is the Cardinal?" was asked the big policeman who stood at the entrance. "There he is; the one with his hat off, facing you," was the reply, and true enough we at once recognized the massive head and strong face we had seen before in Toronto. This time Cardinal Satolli had a free, off-guard look, the dark eyes were smiling happily at some remark made him by the one who sat beside him, though even then the wide, firm mouth seemed from very force of habit to be diplomatically closed, as if awaiting the proper moment for the lips to open and pronounce judgment. There was nothing about the Cardinal at this moment to distinguish him from the twenty or twenty-five others who accompanied him; he was just one of the band out for a holiday; the cloak of his dignified office, like that of Prospero, had for the moment fallen from him, and he was just one of the great mass of humanity enjoying the grand sights nature had prepared for him. The Bishop of Buffalo was one of the party, but we did not know this at the time. A conspicuous member of the occupants of the car was a priest with a florid, handsome profile surrounded by thick curling white hair; his silk hat was pushed back from his forehead and his hands rested on the walking-stick which he carried; though seated, one would imagine him to be tall and of fine physique; we were told that this was Father Cronin of the Buffalo "Union and Times." This was about all one had time to observe when the car started and the distinguished visitors were out of sight. They were seen again at Lewiston, where a number of orphan children making a pretty picture in pink, white and blue dresses and their sunny hair tied quite a-la-mode with large bows of ribbon, were drawn up to receive him. The children were from Buffalo, in charge of the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, who have a summer house at this spot. Here the Cardinal was at his best; each little one kissed his ring, the shy ones being even encouraged to go through the ceremony as if the Cardinal felt that they would afterwards regret the failure to do so.

The farewell blessing, reciprocal smiles and adieux, and the distinguished party moved on to other sports and fresh scenes and events.

THE CARMELITE HOSPITAL.

The Carmelite Hospital at Niagara Falls, Canadian side, has lately undergone a complete renovation. Prior to this year the admiration of the visitor was confined to the unparalleled magnificance of the site and the substantial exterior of the building. This year the interior claims attention. A complete change has taken place. The formerly bare and uninteresting walls are now daintily tinted, handsome borders of different vining being added to almost every room; artists are still engaged in the work. The floors are now highly polished and handsome rugs in warm colorings and rich design invite the willing feet of the visitor to a grateful resting place; all possible conveniences which the use of electricity presents have been here since the beginning, and arrangements are now made by which the table service of a first-class hotel is offered. The management, we understand, is now in the hands of a layman, a gentleman from Toronto, and to the passing visitor there only seems one drawback to happiness, at least such as earth can afford, for the one who wishes to stay awhile in this favored spot; the objection referred to is the high rates demanded. From three to ten dollars a day are prices away and beyond the purses of even those who may be termed fairly well off; the majority could not come near this, and only the proverbial few who go about with the silver spoon in their mouth could think of availing themselves of the hospitality of the hospice. It is true there is one room containing six beds, a very handsome room too, where six ladies might be accommodated at the rate of two dollars per capita per day, but this was the only oasis in the desert, and we were not told what class of board went with this sleeping accommodation. Would it not be better to lower the rates—on the same principal that Mr. McLean, M. P., is contending for the two cent railway rate, so that ten times as many might avail themselves of the railway—and so ensure always having a full house? Were this done, and the possibility of many making it a resting place for a few days or weeks each summer, the fame of the beautiful spot would spread, and the original idea of the founder would become a reality; great and general pilgrimages would become a sureity and perpetual prayers would daily rise from the spot where stands the at present most humble Shrine of Our Lady of Peace.

SANCTUARY BOYS' EXCURSION.

The sanctuary boys of St. Helen's held their annual excursion to Hamilton on Tuesday. Many of their friends gave encouragement by joining them on the occasion. This was just as it ought to be, for of the many good and attentive boys who wait on the services of the altar throughout the city, none surpass in promptness and punctuality and few are called on as often as the boys of St. Helen's. This was testified to on a late occasion by Rev. Father McGrand, when acknowledging the services of the boys.

HOMECOMING OF SCHOLES.

Besides the general rejoicing at the home-coming of the world's champion there was special and individual rejoicing amongst many friends of The Catholic Register," because accompanying him came Mr. Mulqueen and Mr. M. P. Mallon, who had shared his travels and witnessed his triumph. Accordingly the Corona, when it started out to bring the travellers home, carried with it several interested parties from the Queen City. Amongst those noticed on board were Mr. J. J. Foy, M.P., and the Misses Foy; Mr. L. Cosgrove, Mr. John Mallon, Mr. and Mrs. E. Boland, Mr. Jas. Melady, Mr. Geo. Hynes, Mr. A. Cottam, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. J. Smyth, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. Jas. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. John Quin, Miss O'Grady, Mrs. Mulqueen and Miss Gretta Mallon and Miss Katie Mallon. The home-coming from a scenic and patriotic point of view was a grand success. The boat carried the band of the 48th Highlanders, and when nearing Lewiston, where Scholes was to board, the notes of "See the Conquering Hero Comes" broke forth on the air and the people on the wharves waved their handkerchiefs and shouted hurrahs, and those on the boat broke into a loud cheer of welcome, while down the hill came the cause of all the commotion. Sunburnt and smiling, two rows of fine white teeth gleaming conspicuously from out their tanned setting, the broad face brimming over with boyish smiles, his arms and hands engaged in carrying the sculls that had done him such great service, came Lou Scholes. Then came more cheering and then the boarding. In the midst of the excitement it was quite interesting to note the care which Scholes bestowed upon his boat; other hands than his carried it down and would have placed it on board, but taking it from them, he himself carried it almost lovingly and placed it safely and comfortably on the upper deck. We saw and handled the famous "diamond sculls." Such little things too, not much larger than an ordinary tea-spoon; they were made of plain silver, in the shape of oars, lying crossed upon their bed of purple velvet, and the point of junction marked by a brooch-like clasp of emeralds, rubies and diamonds hence their name. The "sculls" were surrounded by small plates about two inches in length and one in breadth, each of which bore an inscription telling of the different holders of the sculls. I should like to tell you of the coming in at Toronto, but the daily papers have already done this and space forbids.

IRELAND AND IMPERIAL POLITICS

(Continued from page 1.)

Mr. Redmond—Of course he spoke for the "Daily Record" at the last East Lancashire election, and he did not speak with much effect (applause) Of course he does not speak for the Liberal party (hear, hear). But I want to know does he speak for his own Liberal Imperialists. Apparently not, because at the very meeting where he recently made his declaration against Ireland, and where he declared, amongst other things, that anything in nature of Home Rule in the next Parliament was outside the range of possibility, two of his most important and prominent supporters —namely, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Emmott, the member for Oldham — immediately rose and repudiated his statement (hear, hear). Of course they did so in the politest language, and still remain members of the Imperial League; and, more interesting still, on the very day that Lord Rosebery was making that declaration against Home Rule, or anything in the nature of Home Rule, being a possibility in the next Parliament, Mr. Bell, a member of Lord Rosebery's League, and a Liberal Imperialist candidate for Devonport, signed a document which I hold in my possession pledging himself, if he got the Irish vote, to support the enactment of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill of 1886 (applause). Now, under those circumstances, I seriously ask

WHOM DOES LORD ROSEBERY SPEAK FOR?

Not for the Liberal Party, not, apparently, for the Liberal Imperialists, and if he can only speak for himself, well I think we can afford to disregard his periodical utterances (laughter). He was kind enough to inform us in the speech that he would not have any alliance with the Irish Party. Well, God knows he might have saved himself the trouble (laughter and applause). My answer to that amusing declaration is that Ireland once had an alliance with the noble lord. She is not likely to forget it, and not likely to repeat it (loud applause). Now, leaving aside Lord Rosebery, and coming to more serious considerations (applause), the one great fact that, to my mind, seems to stand out plain and unmistakable in the present political situation is that Home Rule is still the be all and the end all of all our policies and programmes. Every day that passes makes it more clear that nothing else can restore to Ireland her prosperity, that nothing else can restore to Ireland good government, that nothing else can keep the Irish people at home, that nothing else can satisfy her indestructible National instinct (applause). The Land Question may come to a settlement. For my own part I not only hope it, but I believe it; and a settlement of the Land Question, apart from Home Rule altogether, is in itself an enormous gain to Ireland (applause). The Labor Question in Ireland may be settled, and decent habitations may be provided for the agricultural laborers and for the laborers and the artisans in the cities and towns of Ireland; and that again in itself, apart from Home Rule, would be an enormous blessing. County Councils—county government all over the country — may be in the future, as it is at this moment, an unquestioned success, giving into the hands of the ratepayers the management of their own local affairs; and that again, apart from Home Rule, is an enormous blessing to Ireland, and it is possible that a settlement in the near future of the financial grievance of Ireland may bring relief to the poverty-stricken and overburdened population; but I say to you to-day that all those things are looked at by me and my colleagues from another point of view. We regard them, no doubt, as valuable in themselves, but chiefly valuable because they are stepping stones to Home Rule. And let me ask, at this moment,

HOW DOES THE CAUSE OF HOME RULE STAND?

For my part, I entirely disagree with the view which has been expressed fairly widely in England that Home Rule, Self-Government for Ireland, is at this moment unpopular with the masses of the English people. I do not believe it (hear, hear). I honestly believe that with the masses of the English people the grave objection which possessed their minds against Home Rule a few years ago has largely disappeared, although, of course, I cannot speak with authority. But let me say a word to you about the extraordinary—most remarkable—change in the opinion of the House of Commons upon this question. Of it I can speak, because I am in daily and hourly touch with it, and certainly in the House of Commons the minds of all thoughtful men of all parties are bent in the direction of self-government for Ireland to-day more than at any time for the past twenty years (hear, hear). The reasons are not, I think, far to seek. The experience of the last four or five years has shown the complete breakdown of the Parliamentary machine (hear, hear). Here was a Government with greater power, with a larger majority than any Government in our lifetime, and facing an opposition more divided and powerless than any opposition probably that was ever seen for the last eighty years in the House of Commons, and yet that Government, with its great power, has been unable to make the Parliamentary machine work. It has not been face to face with obstruction; it has had the most ample opportunity of amending the rules of the House to suit its wishes and its needs. Only two years ago this Government reformed the whole procedure of the House of Commons in order to enable business to be transacted, and year after year, session after session, it becomes more evident to all the members of that House, to all parties, that under the present system the business of Parliament cannot be satisfactorily transacted. Now the reason is plain. The House of Commons, the governing assembly, is at one and the same time a great Imperial Senate, which has charge of all the great Imperial questions affecting hundreds of millions of subjects of the crown in every part of the world, dealing with questions of great high and world-wide state policy, dealing with questions affecting the wellbeing of the world and of humanity, questions which certainly are sufficient in themselves to tax to the uttermost the whole time for six months of the year of any legislative assembly; but in addition to that the House of Commons is the local Parliament of England, the local Parliament of Ireland, the local Parliament of Scotland, and the local Parliament of Wales, charged with the duty of looking after the smallest petty interests of each of those localities, and the result has become unmistakably apparent that it is impossible for it to fulfil the functions of these assemblies, and that if it gives adequate time to Imperial matters, those local matters must be neglected, and if it gives adequate time to local matters, then all the worldwide interests of the Empire must be put upon one side. I speak these words not so much as an Irishman, because we, of course, pressed Home Rule for Ireland upon different considerations to those, but I put this forward as a reason

WHY A REMARKABLE CHANGE IS DAY BY DAY COMING OVER THE MINDS OF THOUGHTFUL MEN

of all parties in the House of Commons, and I repeat that the bent of the minds of all thoughtful men of all parties is to-day in the direction of, at least, the devolution of business from the House of Commons more than it was at any time for the last 20 years (hear, hear). You have the spectacle to-day of a Bill which is a purely English Bill, which ought to be dealt with in an English Parliament, being forced through the House of Commons, without adequate discussion, by a system of closure by compartments. Now fellowcountrymen, mark my words, that kind of thing cannot go on (hear, hear). In the near future you will find that no great Bill affecting Wales, or Scotland, or Ireland, or England, where there is a vigorous opposition, will be able to get through at all, unless by suppressing free speech, and I say there are reasons why all thoughtful men of all parties are bending their minds in the direction of freeing the House of Commons from the burthen which is crushing the life out of it at the present moment (applause); and the reason why men are thinking of Home Rule in the House of Commons more than ever they did before, is that they have found that almost all their fears of 1893 and 1886 have vanished and disappeared. They were told in those days that the Irish people were so ignorant and behindhand—so mischievous and malicious, and so contrary and so incompetent—that they could not be trusted to manage the simplest local business. Well, now, since 1898 all purely local business has been managed by County Councils freely elected by the people who have taken the place of the old nominated grand juries, who were drawn from the ascendancy class, and England finds on the admission of the English Government itself, that the business of these local bodies is better transacted and more economically transacted, that it was in the old days, and they find further than that, that the meeting together upon those local boards of Protestants and of Catholics up and down through Ireland is rapidly breaking down that horrible barrier which was almost a sacrilege to God, which was created by the enemies of Ireland, and which separated into two sections the people of different religious denominations (applause). There is one other consideration which is operating upon the minds of intelligent and thoughtful men in the House of Commons, and it is

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF IRELAND.

For the first time in my experience men of all parties are taking serious note of the financial situation of Ireland. Up to quite recently they did not even think of it; but I have met many men of all political parties in the House of Commons who have told me that they were seriously disturbed. Now what are the essential elements in this matter? In Ireland, admittedly one of the poorest countries in the world, linked in partnership with probably the wealthiest country in the world, instead of bringing a benefit to Ireland the result has been the exact opposite. Take the case of two men—a poor man and a rich man—who make an arrangement with one another to live together in the same house, and suppose that one part of the agreement is that the poor man is to pay a share, no matter how small—I won't go into that—is to pay a share of all the expenses of the undertaking, and suppose the rich man has complete power to say what money shall be spent and what shall not, and if then he proceeds to go in for all sorts and kinds of extravagance, you can easily understand that the partnership of the poor man with him, instead of being a benefit, means his ruin (applause). Now, that is the Irish position. England may afford the luxury of the Boer war; it may be— I don't say it is; I have my own view —it may be a small thing for England to spend £300,000,000 of money in overcoming 300,000 Boers in the Transvaal; it may be money well spent for England to spend 300,000,000 of money and twenty thousand valuable English lives in order to pave the way for Chinese labor in the Transvaal (laughter and applause). I won't argue that question—but what I will say is, that if England is able to afford that luxury, Ireland is not (applause); and Ireland has been forced against her will to pay her share, amounting to a couple of millions of money, towards this extravagance entered into by her rich partner, and as time goes on these considerations will have more and more force. I have met many important men in most unexpected quarters who have said to me that they thought it would only be fair if Ireland's contribution towards the Imperial Exchequer were to be fixed so that she would not be forced to bear her share of these little luxuries and extravagances in which England may indulge. We well remember that Mr. Gladstone, in the Home Rule Bill, proposed that Ireland's fixed contribution should be two millions a year. We thought then, and we have more reason to think now, that that was altogether too much; that it would have been a gross injustice to Ireland to have imposed two millions a year upon her as contribution towards Imperial expenses; but if it had been passed, how much less would Ireland have been taxed during the last few years, and, therefore, it would be of enormous value to Ireland to have a fixed contribution, even though that fixed contribution might be, on its merits, too large (hear, hear). Now, I assure you this idea is permeating through the minds of intelligent, thoughtful men in the House of Commons of all parties. I have been surprised at the men who, bitter opponents of Home Rule in the past, have expressed themselves in favor of some such idea as this being carried in the House of Commons is veering in the direction of the devolution of business from the Imperial Parliament, is veering in the direction of a financial arrangement in Ireland, is veering in the direction of self-government for our country (applause). I believe that what is true of the House of Commons is true also of the masses of the people in this country. I believe that almost all the old fears have disappeared I believe that

A BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF IRELAND IS SPREADING,

and I vehemently controvert the statement that the idea of National self-government for Ireland is unpopular with the masses of the British people. I believe the exact opposite (applause), and I believe that any statesman of any political party who came forward with a reasonable and moderate scheme to give Irish popular opinion the government of all Irish affairs would receive the support of the overwhelming mass of all thoughtful men in England and in Scotland (applause). Still, of course, I know—one cannot shut one's eyes —I know that there is still great hostility in the Press, but even there the reasons given for this hostility are entirely different to what they were ten or twenty years ago. The old reasons have been put on one side, and the reasons advanced today are trivial and absurd in the extreme. Let me take a sample. I read in some of the Scotch papers yesterday a statement that Ireland was unfitted for Home Rule, because on Friday last in the House of Commons a hearing was refused by his own countrymen to

AN IRISH MEMBER WHO, HAVING FOR SIX MONTHS DELIBERATELY NEGLECTED ALL HIS PARLIAMENTARY DUTIES,

suddenly appeared upon the scene with the avowed intention of making an attack upon another Irish member and of reviving on the floor of the British Parliament a stale and false accusation (loud applause) which eight months ago had been publicly answered and disproved in Ireland (renewed applause). Now, I have always disapproved of any disorder and clamor even in the House of Commons; but I say that it is sheer cant and hypocrisy to urge this incident as an argument against Home Rule (hear, hear). Why, it is only a week ago since the Tory Party shouted down Winston Churchill; it is only a few days ago since the Liberal Party shouted down Mr. Balfour (applause). The Irishmen, it appears, are unfit for self-government—are unfit for representative institutions—if now and again they follow the distinguished example set them by both English Parties (laughter and applause). The truth of the matter is that Home Rule is steadily advancing in the country. Whatever Party wins at the next General Election, Irelagd and Home Rule will gain (applause). Organized labor in this country, I sincerely hope and believe, at long last will make itself felt at the next general election, and will return a large body of men to represent it in the House of Commons (hear, hear). The representatives of labor are all friends of Ireland (applause), and I think I can say with some pride that it is recognized that on every occasion in the past the Irish Party in the House of Commons has been the friend of labor (applause). Labor members and Irishmen, even if they stand alone in the next Parliament, may be trusted to keep the rights of the people of Great Britain and Ireland to the front (applause). I confess to you I never felt at any time during my career greater encouragement than I feel at the immediate political prospect before us. Ours is a fight (hear, hear) which could never have been made in the past, and which cannot be conducted in the future, by despondent men. We want sanguine men. I am a sanguine man (applause). You are sanguine men. We are men who believe in our cause (applause), in its immutable justice, who believe that that cause is winning, who believe that we are almost in sight at the present time of the goal, and we hail the future with hearts full of faith and hope and charity (loud and prolonged applause).

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THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, or reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

ENTRY

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the District in which the land to be taken is situate, or if the homesteader desires he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the Local Agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him. A fee of $10 is charged for a homestead entry.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES

A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required by the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and the amendments thereto to perform the conditions connected therewith, under one of the following plans:

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

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If a settler has obtained a patent for his homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by residence upon the first homestead, if the second homestead is in the vicinity of the first homestead.

(4) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

The term "vicinity" used above is meant to indicate the same township or an adjoining or cornering township.

A settler who avails himself of the provisions of Clauses (2), (3) or (4) must cultivate 30 acres of his homestead, or substitute 20 head of stock, with buildings for their accommodation, and have besides 80 acres substantially fenced.

Every homesteader who fails to comply with the requirements of the homestead law is liable to have his entry cancelled, and the land may be again thrown open for entry.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

INFORMATION

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration Office in Winnipeg, or at any Dominion Lands Office in Manitoba or the North-west Territories information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them. Full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion Lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba; or to any of the Dominion Lands Agents in Manitoba or the North-west Territories.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—In addition to Free Grant Lands, to which the Regulations above stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from Railroad and other Corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

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