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NOTHING TO SAY FOR IT.

A convention was held in Red Deer last month at which a platform was drawn up, to be laid before the electors of the Province in opposition to the record and policy of the Provincial Government.

It appears necessary to assert these facts once more, because the journals to whom we might reasonably look for such information seem to have dropped asleep at the switch. Whether this be the explanation or not, the fact remains patent to everyone who peruses their columns that to them the platform is a thing that has passed into the political limbo.

To the reader who relies upon those journals for his enlightenment and guidance in things political it must be puzzling at times to tell what the party stands for—and this must be one of the times. What the party press thinks of the Government is clear enough. What it would like to do to the Government is clear enough. But just how to go about it seems to be the sticker. On this, one thing is clear—the journals have abandoned hope of gaining power by promulgating the Red Deer platform.

On this subject they have nothing to say. Nor, if we may trust their reports, have the candidates of the party. This is surely strange. One would think that with a brand new policy, turned out on the eve of an election no favorable opportunity would be lost to exhibit it to the public, to bring out its fine points, display its workmanship and finish, and generally endeavor to gain for it as many friends as possible among the men who are to vote on the 22nd. Not so in this case. The platform is ignored. It is a thing past. For it they have no word to say. Its "finish" is a political factor they admit by silence.

This is confusing of course to the reader of the Opposition journals who sincerely wishes to know what the party is aiming at. It is also significant. It indicates what the party journals and candidates think of the political potentialities of the Red Deer program in the cold, grey light of subsequent reflection. They decline respectfully, but none the less firmly to fight on it, or for it, or around it. They admit of it offers no vantage ground against their opponents. The valuable portions of it are imitation and the invaluable ones are too apparently so. On its behalf they have nothing to say.

SHOUTING FOR SWAG AND FIGHTING FOR MONOPOLY.

Under the warmth imparted to the political atmosphere by the nearness of an election the Calgary Herald is rapidly shedding its independent plumage and appearing before the public in all the native beauty of Toryism unadorned. Something is thus gained in the interests of truth.

As usual, however, the prodigal carries his professions of penitence and attachment to the extreme. Not satisfied with tendering its support in public and legitimate fashion to the party to which it has always belonged, has occasionally betrayed and frequently denied, the Herald considers the occasion to require some further and extra proof of the depth of its remorse and the sincerity of its intentions.

And this proof it essays to afford by a species of operations from which the party and its more consistent press supporters have had the good sense so far to abstain. It has taken the war path against the Government because, forsooth, there are other cities and districts in the Province than the city and district of Calgary, and because in the administration of public affairs the Government has not absolutely ignored the remainder of the Province to the disproportionate advantage and advancement of Calgary.

The latest manifestation of this peculiar species of repentance comes in the form of an assault on the minister of public works, coupled with a panegyric of the Calgary solicitor of the C. P. R.

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The hostility which the Herald declares to exist among Conservatives against the minister, and which it manifestly is doing its little all to promote, is simply that he has not got enough for Calgary. That is the open, avowed and admitted position and ground upon which the Herald bases its attack. That he has been an honest and efficient minister of public works it does not question. Even that he has not secured a just proportion of the expenditures for his constituency it does not attempt to show. However much he got, he should have got more, so runs the reasoning. The claim and the whole claim is that he should be defeated as a means of establishing a more profitable connection with the provincial treasury.

The moral aspect of this high type of argument aside, it will strike some readers as peculiar calculation that the way to get a grip on the public funds is to arouse the hostility of the men in charge of them; that the first move in robbing a bank is to wake up the watchmen. That the Government will be returned even so foolish a prophet as the Herald will hardly forecast. If by mischance the Herald should succeed, and if, being returned, the Government applied to Calgary the argument which the Herald is urging in Calgary against the Government, just how much of the public funds would that city see during the coming term of the Legislature? If the attitude of that constituency toward a government should be determined by the size and frequency of the handouts to that constituency, then by every law of equity and reasoning the expenditures of public money in any constituency should be determined by the attitude of the constituency toward the Government. That this should be the basis for the apportionment of public expenditure nobod yclaims but public expenditure nobody claims but the Herald. But if the Herald should succeed in its campaign and if the Government should accept the Herald's teaching, just how would Calgary fare at the hands of the next Legislature.

The moral splendor of the "loaves and fishes" argument scarcely needs indication. It is recommended to the earnest consideration of that other masked advocate of Opposition doctrine, the Toronto News. That journal, whose word goes at least as far and whose assistance may be supposed to be at least as great, as that of the Calgary Herald, considers it nothing short of criminal for a member of parliament seeking re-election to enumerate the expenditures of public money that have been made in his riding. It is to be hoped of course that its zeal in this regard will not be directed toward the Herald until the campaign is ended.

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The Herald, however, furnishes the climax for this line of reasoning by declaring that it desires the election of men in whose policy there would be "nothing sectional." It must be admitted as at least diverting to consider the probable course of men elected for the sole and explicit purpose of raiding the public treasury yet in whose policy there would be "nothing sectional."

The major portion of this curious effusion, however, is given up to a eulogy of Mr. R. B. Bennett. It is argued, first, that if Mr. Bennett held the province in the hollow of his hand he would not turn it over to the C. P. R., and second, that if he would so he could not.

The likelihood of that gentleman holding the province in his palm is scarcely so immediate as to occasion alarm. But so far as a seat in the Legislature might be considered as the approximation of this there are no two opinions in the minds of either the people of the Province or the recorded views of the Calgary Herald, as to what direction his intentions and efforts would take.

Four years ago the Herald considered Mr. Bennett's "corporation connections" so incompatible with the occupancy of public office as to unfit and disqualify him for the position of leader of the party. If the leadership of a party cannot be discharged with impartiality and public spirit by an individual it is presuming at least something on the ignorance of Calgary electors to assure them that the same gentleman is a fit and proper person to represent them in the assembly.

Of all constituencies which need a representative out of sympathy with the C. P. R. that constituency is Calgary. No city or prospective city in the Province is more absolutely at the mercy of this corporation. The only hope Calgary has today of escaping from the clutches of the C. P. R. is in the railways projected by the Government against which the Herald calls upon the electors to cast their votes—and that on the ground that it has been animated by hostility or indifference toward Calgary.

If anywhere in this province relief is needed, that place is Calgary, and if any place in the Province is promised relief by the railway policy that place is Calgary. Calgary has got from the C. P. R. all that the C. P. R. has to give. All that city may expect from the company in future is an unceasing and unmeasured effort to prevent what they have secured from slipping out of their hands. Yet, argues the Herald, the way to promote the interests of Calgary as distinct from and even as against the interests of the C. P. R., is to elect the C. P. R. solicitor to represent the city in the Provincial legislature—that at the cost of defeating the minister whose government offers the city the only hope it has of escaping from the continued domination of the monopoly.

If Calgary has today a hope or expectation of relief from the throttling effects of railway monopoly it is because the Rutherford government is anti-C. P. R. and not pro-C. P. R. Yet, says the Herald, the city should display its gritude for this service by sinking its knife into the local member of that government and electing in his place the political handyman of the C. P. R. The Government having secured railway competition for Calgary, Calgary is asked to tell the Government it does not want railway competition and to place the body-servant of railway monopoly in the most favorable position to head-off competition.

THE PROVINCE'S GUARANTEE.

Money for building railways is commonly raised by the same method as for the construction of public works—by issuing bonds or debentures on the proposed road, payable after a number of years and bearing interest at a certain rate. These bonds are sold in the market for what they will bring and the proceeds used to build the road.

The Provincial government undertook by acts passed at the recent session to guarantee the bonds of three companies who propose building lines in Alberta. By guaranteeing the bonds is meant that the Province undertakes to pay the principal and interest of the money borrowed by means of the bonds, in the event of the company being unable to do so. The three companies are the G. T. P. Branch Lines company, the Alberta Midland (a subsidiary concern of the C. N. R.) and the Alberta and Great Waterways.

The former of these operates under a Federal charter and under the restrictions and regulations of the Dominion Railway act. The latter two are incorporated by the Provincial legislature and the conditions and terms under which they will build are set forth in the acts authorizing the guarantee. For the two former the bonds guaranteed are not to exceed $13,000 per mile; for the latter $20,000 per mile, with an additional allowance for Edmonton terminals.

The purpose of the guarantee is to aid the companies in getting money promptly and cheaply with which to build. To this end the bonds are to be guaranteed as soon as issued. The province thus takes the position of assuring the moneyed men of the Old Land, or wherever the funds may be sought, that if they loan money to the enterprises it will not be lost, and that they are certain of the interest due them.

In return for the liability thus assumed by the Province in respect of each line, a first mortgage on the road to be built, the rolling stock and equipment with which the company undertakes to supply it, the revenues, tolls and income of the road, is to be placed in the keeping of a trustee named by the Government. He will retain this mortgage as a first charge against the road on behalf of the Province. The Province, for assuring the real creditors of the concern—the bond buyers—becomes the preferred creditor.

When the bonds are sold the money received for them is not to go directly to the railway company. It will be paid by the purchaser of the bonds into a chartered bank to the credit of a special fund standing in the name of the treasurer of the Province. From this fund money will be paid to the company month by month as the construction proceeds and on the certificate of a government engineer as to how much has been built and that it has been built according to specifications. The company do not get the money from the guaranteed bonds unless and until they have built the road. They "deliver the goods" before they get the money.

On the money thus deposited in the bank, interest at the ordinary bank rates will be allowed. The rate on the bonds will be four per cent., somewhat higher than this bank rate. This deficit the company loses. It is natural to suppose, therefore, that a company will loose as little time as possible after bonds have been sold in building the road and getting the money. On the funds lying in the bank they will be losing money; on the funds put into railway they will be in a position to earn money. The interest of the company is thus made the interest of the Province—to build the road as quickly as possible after the financing has been arranged.

In the event of the Province having to pay any portion of the principle or interest of the bonds, the mortgage comes into effect. The Province becomes possessor of "all rights, privileges and powers to which the holders of the respective securities so paid were entitled by virtue of such securities, or of the said mortgage or deed of trust prior to payment by the Province under its guarantee, and shall with respect to the securities so paid be in the same position as a holder of securities upon which the road has made default."

In other words, the Province, becomes the owner of the road, can take it over, lease it, operate it, sell it, or do as may seem best to get out the money it has put in and may be called on to put in, or as may seem best in the public interests.

These provisions are of substantial importance. They provide that the money raised on bonds guaranteed by the Province shall go to pay for the railroads intended—and shall not go to this purpose until the roads are actually constructed. Thus the Province has at every stage of the proceedings either the money raised on the bonds, part of the money and part of the railways, or none of the money and all of the railways. We have either the money or its equivalent in railways throughout.

The further safeguard is that in the remote event of the roads proving unprofitable enterprises and the Province having to put up the money for them, we get the roads by paying off the bond-holders—that is at cost, with the rolling stock and equipment thrown in.

"PROTECTION" AND REVENUE.

President Taft has concluded that it is possible to have too much of a tariff. The prime motive of tariff-making, he says, is taxation, and the Dingley tariff has produced $100,000,000 too little this year to meet the outlay. Wherefore the tariff is to be overhauled and some forms of direct taxation are likely to be recommended to Congress. The new president seems to have learned that a country cannot shut foreign goods out and still collect money to run its machinery by levying duties on foreign goods. It may let the goods in and get the duty or keep them out and do without the duty; it cannot both exclude them and draw revenue from their importation. It must take both the goods and the revenue or do without both. Revenue requires their admission; "protection" demands their exclusion. The two are essentially antagonistic. The more revenue the less "protection;" the more "protection" the less revenue. The Dingley tariff is so thoroughly "protectionist" that it throttles revenue. In this it is fulfilling its end and working out entirely according to its character. It was made to "protect," not to give revenue; to exclude goods, not to admit them; to prevent customs duty being collected, not to allow its collection. The $100,000,000 deficit is the testimony that it has accomplished its purpose in life in one direction at least. The nation, however, seems to have concluded that the time has come for looking after itself and leaving the trusts to do likewise.

PERSIA IN STATE OF ANARCHY.

Shah a Prisoner in the Capitol—Bandit Reformer in Supreme Command.

Paris, March 5.—A French diplomatist came through today from Resht, bringing despatches to your correspondent. He said: "Persia is in an absolute state of anarchy and the Shah is practically a prisoner in his capital at Teheran. Ishphan has rebelled and is now ruled by the head of the Baktiari, while a former brigand has held Tabriz for months.

"Resht, which is the gate or road to Teheran itself, saw its governor murdered openly the other day.

"All of this disorder is due to the Nationalists, who are largely made up of the wilder elements of the Nomadic tribes, their chief enmity being towards the Kajar dynasty. They have their support from England, but on the other hand, Russia, by treaty, had guaranteed here support to the present Shah with an Anglo-Russian agreement which promised no intervention in Persia. The country is completely bewildered by the two factions. The young Persians felt that they could not count upon the English who had formerly backed them up while the Shah's friends feared they had been forsaken by the Russians.

"Ever since the downfall of the short-lived parliament all the forces of anarchy have been let loose, the parliamentary leaders having fled to London or Paris and the Shah locked himself up in his palace, guarded by Cossacks.

"Then happened one of those dramatic things only possible in the East. Satar Khan, a bandit, with a few desperate followers, captured Tabriz, after first pillaging a while. He determined to make himself ruler and defied the Shah. He iistituted the strictest laws of order, repressed crime, enforced discipline and collected taxes. A little while ago this bandit, who had turned reformer, declared for a Nationalist party and is now ruling Tabriz in their name and is building up an army of young Persians, while the Shah has no army, and dare not interfere, for he knows if a civil war breaks out England and Russia will intervene in spite of the agreement, which will mean the end of the Persian nation. It would be the story of Egypt over again, but this time England would be the loser. eManwhile the ordinary Persian finds he is just as horribly oppressed by the Nationalist reformers as by the Shah's government."

1,000 CHINAMEN BURNED.

Fearful Disaster on Canton River Among Flower Boats.

Victoria, B.C. March 4—A disaster on the Canton river, involving the loss of more than 1,000 lives, followed the overturning of a kerosene lamp on a flower boat while the steamer Akima Maru, which reached this port last night, was at Hong Kong. The boat burned to the water's edge the flames reaching the other boats and permitting no one to escape because of the difficulty of moving the cumbersome flower boats lying along an unbroken line made fast by iron chains. A cablegram from Canton, Feb. 1, told of the destruction of a flower fleet with the estimated loss of 200 lives or more.

Another Bomb in Madrid.

Madrid, March 6.—Another bomb was found in this city yesterday. It was lying near police headquarters.

HON. C. W. CROSS WELL RECEIVED IN THE SOUTH

Attorney-General Received With Great Enthusiasm in His Meetings at Raymond and Stirling—Progressive Farmers of South Pleased with Policy of the Rutherford Government.

Lethbridge, March 6. — Attorney General Cross had a busy session yesterday, addressing two meetings, one in the afternoon at Raymond and the other in the evening at Stirling. The former meeting held in the Mormon Church, was attended by farmers at a radius of several miles. As agriculturists, the constituents are well pleased with the way they have been treated and speak optimistically of the future.

Mr. Cross met several leading merchants and farmers in the morning when inspecting the beet sugar factory and in almost every case great interest was evinced in the elections, although several were greatly puzzled over the evident failure of the Conservatives to secure a leader without great difficulty being experienced.

As might be expected, the farmers are keen on the railway policy of the government, and so the speakers, Dr. Rivers, the candidate for the Lethbridge district; W. A. Buchanan, the candidate for Lethbridge City, and Attorney General Cross pointed out the evident advantages gained by the roads to be built, which will give Raymond facilities practically unequalled by any other agricultural town in the province. The audience showed their appreciation by round upon round of applause.

Dr. Rivers First Speaker.

Dr. Rivers was the first speaker. In asking for the support of the electors he spoke of the untarnished record of the Rutherford administration since it came into power and the general progress of the country since it had taken the reins of government. In outlining the policy which gives Raymond three railroads, where at present there was only one, Dr. Rivers prophesied even greater progress for the next five years if the Rutherford government were re-elected. The speech all through was very optimistic and well received, and so far as Raymond itself is concerned, it is practically certain that Dr. Rivers will have no opposition.

W. A. Buchanan, in his speech, spoke highly of the Rutherford government and Dr. Rivers and also expounded to some extent the railroad policy.

B. S. Young, a prominent Mormon, bespoke for Dr. Rivers the support of the electors and the enthusiastic way in which the hearers responded leaves no doubt of the result.

Throughout the meeting it was plainly evident that Hon. Mr. Cross was the man whom the electors turned out to hear. His appearance was greeted with enthusiasm, which was noticeable all through his address. The discussion of the question of railway taxation and the refusal of the Canadian Pacific to pay taxes on main lines showed how strongly the farmers feel against the company and their joyful anticipation of relief in the near future from the present totally inadequate service.

Telephone Policy Supported.

The telephone policy also received strong support. But for the long distance telephone running into Raymond the town would have absolutely no quick connections with outside towns. As one farmer afterwards said, the telephone is to us what the telegraph is to large cities, without it we would be at a loss, and although I have had experience with other lines, I never yet had a better service than the government line gives here. The Mormons appear strongly in favor of government ownership and the action of the government in buying out the Bell company and in guaranteeing the bonds of the railways in order to get them into the country received their strong approval.

Naturally progressive themselves, they can readily understand the policy of progress advocated by the Rutherford administration and have practically all pledged themselves to support Rivers on the 22nd.

Hon. Mr. Cross, whom very few hed seen or heard before, made a decidedly good impression and greatly strengthened the position of the Liberal candidates. The feature of the afternoon meeting was the attendance of Mormon school children of the senior classes, who marched into the hall in a body and throughout the meeting evinced a keen interest in the proceedings.

Another Success at Sterling.

The meeting at Sterling in the evening was in replica of the Raymond gathering. It was largely attended and highly enthusiastic. Both meetings speak well for the support that Dr. Rivers will receive on election day.

C.P.R. Kicking Against Pricks.

Nelson, B.C., March 4—There has been a fresh development in the attempt of the British Columbia government to collect taxes on the land grant of the British Columbia Southern Railway, now held by the C.P.R. Some time ago the C.P.R. appealed against the assessment of this property and March 12th was finally agreed as date for the hearing of this case before R. S. Lennie in this city. In the meantime the Canadian Pacific has entered suit to restrain Alex. Lucas, provincial assessor, from assessing this land and has also asked for injunctions against the collectors of the four districts in which this land lies, Nelson, Slocan, Golden and Cranbrook, to prevent them from collecting taxes upon Mr. Lucas' assessment.

Japanese Agreement Effective.

Tokio, Mar. 5—The foreign offices are particularly insistent in calling attention to the fact that 4,000 more Japanese returned from American territory than sailed to American during the last eight months, and they state that this is extremely significant of the effective operation of the Japanese agreement with the United States.

Toronto is Retrenching.

Toronto, Mar. 5—The board of control cut $340,000 off the draft estimates to permit a tax rate of 18 1-2 mills.

AWAITS U. S. REVISION.

America Must Start Procession of Prosperity Says Charles Peffer.

London, March 6.—Charles Pepper, special agent of the American Department of Commerce and Labor, who has been in Europe since last August gathering information upon which the Ways and Means Committee of the United States Congress can base a report on the revision of the tariff, gives for the first time a statement concerning the result of his labors. Mr. Pepper has visited and studied the tariff systems of Germanp, Belgium, Holland, France, Austria and England, not only observing them from a standpoint of an exporter, but taking particular care to obtain the attitude of foreign manufacturers toward the proposed changes in America.

"Throughout my travels in Europe," he said, "I found that foreign manufacturers, irrespective of what they think of the tariff rates of their own countries, reflect the anxiety in America for an early revision.

"Among the most interest industries studied over here was iron and steel, an early report of which was made to the committee two months ago. Returning anew from the iron and steel districts of England and Scotland, I find the business still pretty much depressed, with the prospect of improvement recently indicated not yet materialized.

Waiting for America.

"The fact is the iron and steel industry, like almost every other in Europe, is still waiting for America to start the procession of prosperity.

"I also have been inquiring into prices of American articles abroad with reference to the charges that they can be purchased cheaper than at home. I gathered much information on the subject, which I am not at liberty to disclose now, but I have already forwarded it to Washington, including price lists, particularly of agricultural machinery.

"I am still gathering information about trusts and syndicates abroad, which, as I indicated in a recent report, are not confined to protectionist countries, the International Steel Rail Trust being the most notable example I found.

France's High Protection.

"The most interesting tariff situation in Europe is in France, where the government is opposing the report of a committee of the Chamber of Deputies providing for very extensive increases in duties, which, if adopted, practically mean prohibition so far as American manufacturers are concerned. The products on which increases are recommended are iron, steel, textiles, oils, boots and shoes. Even at the present time America is bearing the brunt of the maximum schedules on products entering France, which enforcement is due to our failure to ratify the reciprocity agreement with France some years ago. I find France wants to trade with us if a reciprocal basis can be found."

OPPOSING FORCES CONFER.

Amicable Negotiations Between Anthracite Operators and Their Miners

Wilkesbarre, Pa., March 5—President Lewis settled one point today in the controversy between the anthracite operators and their miners, and that was that there would be a conference between the opposing forces at the Reading terminal in Philadelphia next Thursday, March 11. The miners' chief said he did not go looking for the operators with a brass band, but went quietly to their offices, handed in his card, and was cordially received.

Mr. Lewis was asked whether there would be a suspension of coal mining in case no agreement was reached with the operators. He said he would prefer not to answer that question. He did not believe in crossing a bridge until he came to it. Furthermore, he did not think the negotiations would extend to April 1st. He did not believe in long negotiations, and hoped they would not be prolonged. The chief officer of the miners' union was very optimistic in his talk with newspaper men, more so than usual.

British Clocks Set Back.

London, Mar. 5—The daylight saving bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons today by 130 votes to 94. This bill was drafted to establish earlier hours in certain months by putting forward the clock 20 minutes on four successive Sundays in April and by reversing the process on the four Sundays in September. The bill, it has been asserted, would be of great benefit to all classes by giving the people just so much more sunlight earlier and thereby save the cost of light.

Admiral Cervera Is Dying.

Cadiz, March 5—Vice-Admiral Pascual Cervera, who commanded the Spanish fleet destroyed by the American fleet off Santiago, Cuba, in 1898, is near death at Puerto Real. The last sacraments were administered to him today.

ODD SECTIONS TO BE OPENED FOR HOMESTEADING APRIL FIRST.

Public Notice is hereby given that on and after the first day of April, 1909, all the lands set out in the lists hereunder will be opened for homestead entry to the first eligible applicant at the Office of the Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands for the district in which such lands are situated.

With respect to any of the lands mentioned lying within the pre-emption tract, applications may also be made to the Agent or Sub-Agent, and such applications will be subject to the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act regarding priority and those of the existing regulations regarding procedure for determining claims to pre-emptions of homesteaders living in the vicinity of the pre-emption tract. Copies of the pre-emption regulations may be obtained on application to the local Agent.

For any further information application should be made to the local Agent of Dominion Lands, or to the undersigned.

Winnipeg Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
N ½ of N ½	33	20	4	E. 1st M.
L. S. 1 & 8	25	13	6	"
L. S. 4, 5 & 6	19	18	7	"
N. ½	9	6	8	"
N. W. ¼	9	3	8	"
L. S. 3 & S. ½ of L. S. 5-6.	27	7	8	"
N. W. ¼	21	4	11	"
S. W. ¼	5	5	11	"
N. ½ of N. W. ¼	1	3	4	"
S. ½ of S. ½ of L. S. 3, 4.	1	4	7	W. 1st M.
N. E. ¼	19	25	8	"
N. E. ¼	33	13	9	"
N. E. ¼	23	30	29A	"
S. E. ¼	25	28	29	"
S. W. ¼	25	28	29	"

Dauphin Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
All	7	21	14	W. 1st M.
N. E. ¼	33	23	16	"
S. W. ¼	13	29	23	"
N. ½	3	21	24	"
All	21	21	24	"
N. W. ¼	15	17	25	"
Frac. E. ½	35	27	29A	"
N. W. ¼	33	21	29	"
N. W. ¼	1	28	28	"

Yorkton Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
Frac. E. ½	1	30	33	W. 1st M.
Frac. E. ½	15	30	33	"
N. W. ¼	25	26	33	"
S. W. ¼	25	26	33	"
L. S. 14	23	27	3	W. 2nd M.
N. W. ¼	33	34	4	"
All	3	35	5	"
N ½ & S. W. ¼	5	35	5	"
N. W. ¼	7	35	5	"
Frac. N. W. ¼	27	32	9	"
N. E. ¼	25	32	1	"

Humboldt Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
S. E. ¼	3	30	13	W. 2nd M.
All	5	25	16	"
Frac. W. ½	13	41	24	"
N. ½ of S. W. ¼	3	30	26	"
E. ½	13	41	28	"
E. ½	9	32	27	"
N. E. ¼	25	37	27	"
N. ½	3	32	28	"
W. ½ west of river	33	35	23	"
S. ½	19	32	18	"

Estevan Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
W. ½ & S. E. ¼	13	6	17	W. 2nd M.
All	25	6	17	"

Prince Albert Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
S. W. ¼	1	44	13	W. 2nd M.
N. E. ¼	31	45	16	"
All	35	46	16	"
All	3	47	16	"
N. W. ¼	23	44	22	"
Frac. S. ½	19	46	22	"
Frac. S. ½	21	46	22	"
Frac. S. ½	23	46	22	"
S. ½	31	48	22	"
N. ½ & S. W. ¼	33	48	22	"
All	35	48	22	"
All	25	48	23	"
All	27	47	25	"
S. W. ¼	31	47	25	"
S. E. ¼	35	47	25	"
N. ½	1	48	25	"
S. W. ¼	9	48	25	"
N. E. ¼	7	46	26	"
S. ½	33	46	26	"
N. W. ¼ & S. ½	35	46	26	"
S. ½	19	47	26	"
S. W. ¼	25	47	26	"
S. ½	35	47	26	"
S. E. ¼	1	48	26	"
N. ½	23	48	28	"
Frac. E. ½	27	48	28	"
S. E. ¼	3	45	3	"
S. E. ¼	25	49	23	"
N. ½	9	47	27	"
S. E. ¼	35	48	28	"
N. W. ¼	7	40	3	W. 3rd M.
N. E. ¼	35	40	3	"
N. E. ¼	1	39	4	"
S. E. ¼	5	39	6	"
W. ½	27	40	6	"
N. E. ¼	33	40	6	"
N. E. ¼	1	41	8	"
N. E. ¼	17	42	4	"

Regina Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
N. ½ of S. W. ¼	33	21	8	W. 2nd M.
S. ½ of N. W. ¼	13	21	25	"
S. ½	17	21	25	"
All	3	28	26	"
N. E. ¼	27	29	26	"
N. E. ¼	1	32	2	W. 3rd M.
E. ½ of E. ½	3	27	3	"
All	13	36	4	"
N. E. ¼	35	38	6	"
E. ½ of N. E. ¼	23	30	7	"

Moosejaw Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
Pt. S. ½	31	17	2	W. 3rd M.
W. ½	23	22	7	"
N. W. ¼	27	22	9	"
All	26	18	10	"
N. W. ¼	9	14	17	"
S. E. ¼	1	14	17	"
N. ½	9	14	17	"
S. W. ¼	9	14	17	"
N. ½ & S. W. ¼	15	14	17	"
S. W. ¼	23	14	17	"
E. ½	25	14	17	"
S. E. ¼	29	27	27	"
Frac. N. E. ¼	15	13	28	"
N. E. ¼	1	16	11	"
N. W. ¼	19	13	17	"
S. W. ¼	1	13	24	"
S. W. ¼	27	13	29	"
W. ½	17	18	3	"
N. E. ¼	23	6	3	"
N. ½ & S. W. ¼	15	10	4	"
S. E. ¼	21	10	4	"
N. ½	23	10	4	"
S. W. ¼	27	10	4	"
S. W. ¼	27	10	4	"
N. W. ¼	33	10	4	"
N. E. ¼	35	10	4	"
W. ½	5	11	4	"
N. W. ¼	7	11	4	"
S. E. ¼	23	10	5	"
N. ½	9	11	5	"
S. W. ¼	17	11	5	"
N. W. ¼	23	11	5	"
S. W. ¼	23	11	5	"
S. E. ¼	27	11	5	"
N. E. ¼	33	11	5	"
N. W. ¼	9	9	20	"

Battleford Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
S. W. ¼	17	35	15	W. 3rd M.
N. E. ¼	17	35	17	"
S. W. ¼	21	38	18	"
S. E. ¼	23	37	12	"
S. E. ¼	25	42	25	"

Lethbridge Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
W. ½ of L. S. 2 and 7, and S. ½ of S. E. ¼ L. S. 2.	35	8	22	W. 4th M.
N. E. ¼	25	13	20	"
S. W. ¼	25	15	20	"
N. ½	31	8	26	"
W. ½ of W. ½	3	9	22	"
E. ½	27	10	3	W. 5th M
S. ½	15	12	3	"
N. ½	27	12	3	"
S. ½	27	12	3	"

Calgary Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
W. ½	1	16	26	W. 4th M.
S. ½	9	30	17	"
S. W. ¼	15	30	22	"
N. ½ of S. E. ¼	19	29	24	"
S. ½	9	29	23	"
S. W. ¼	19	29	5	W. 5th M.
All	35	29	5	"

Edmonton Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
S. W. ¼	13	50	6	W. 5th M.
S. W. ¼	15	59	9	"
N. E. ¼	3	59	8	W. 4th M.
N. E. ¼	13	59	8	"
N. W. ¼	15	59	8	"
N. E. ¼	23	59	8	"
S. E. ¼	25	59	8	"
N. E. ¼	25	59	8	"
N. E. ¼	25	60	12	"
L. S. 11-12 & S. ½ & N. E. ¼ of L. S. 13 & L. S. 14.	5	59	13	"
S. W. ¼	5	58	23	"
S. ½	3	51	26	"
N. W. ¼	31	58	3	"
N. E. ¼	17	57	13	"

Red Deer Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
All	7	35	25	W. 4th M.
All	9	35	25	"

Brandon Agency.

	Sec.	Tp.	Rge.	Mer.
W. ½ of S. W. ¼	19	2	26	W. 1st M.

By order,

P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Ottawa, February 16th, 1909.

MANY LIBERALS ARE NOMIN

(Continued from Page One

Gordon, Geo. Wals, J. S. Mc Alex Shandro, P. Bolan, S. J ardson, D. McCallum, B. Te Rottar, O. H. Bush, J. E. Dun Cunningham, A. W. Coxford.

Then followed short speech then the committee on resolut ported giving draft of resoluti dorsing Mr. Holden's career member and his candidacy forthcoming elections, the Rut administration, the Laurier ment, Hon. Frank Oliver a railway policy of the Alberta ment.

Want Ruthenian Teacher

Peter. Svarich, on behalf Ruthenian settlers, presented tion asking that Premier Ruth as the head of the Departm Education, allow Ruthenian t coming from Manitoba and Sas wan, to teach in the Ru schools. The petition also as the establishment of a school, especially for Ruthenia were anxious to become teache for an official organizer, who be able to look after the Ru schools exclusively and see and proper men were appoi secretary-treasurers of such d

The petition was referred to mittee composed of R. N. W Rev. Gordon and B. Russel after considering the petitio suggesting a few amendments, were adopted, brought in a rep commending the adoption of th tion as amended.

This concluded one of the harmonious and successful tions held in the country, a cheers for the candidate a government the gathering dis

A. Bramley Moore for Alexa

Lloydminster, Alta., March Liberal delegates from all part constituency of Alexandra met convention today and unan selected Mr. A. Bramley Moore minent citizen of Lloydmins their standard bearer. Mr. whose name was the only on tioned at the convention, is a lar young man and a clever who possesses the confidence sections of the community.

Liberal Nomination in Mac

Macleod, March 4.—The Lib the Macleod constituency ye nominated Colin Gange as the dard bearer. Mr. Gange is on most prominent residents of th and will poll a large vote.

Dr. Brett Nominated.

Cochrane, March 4.—At the vative convention in Cochrane day afternoon, Dr. R. G. Br Banff, who is now announced leader of the Opposition was n ed to oppose Hon. C. W. Fis was thought for the past wee Dr. Brett would seek the nom in Okotoks, but he changed hi and will again face his victori ponent in last election.

At Didsbury.

Didsbury, March 3.—At the convention held here this af J. E. Steuffer, homestead in was nominated as the Liberal date for Didsbury. Mr. Stau take a particularly strong vot the farmers. Malcolm Mc Fred Moyle, and Dr. Lacken pendent Conservatives, were th names before the convention.

Rosenroll Retires.

Wetaskiwin, March 3—At the Convention for the Wetaskiwi tuency Charles Ollen of this given the Liberal nomination. have the hearty support of member, A. S. Rosenroll who is from active political life.

**Riley for G