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**RECEPTION
AT QUEBEC**

Historic Old City Welcomes
Papal Legate With Fitting
Honors—The Cardinal A
Striking Figure

Quebec, Sept. 1.—Cardinal Van-
nuttelli, the Papal Legate, who is to re-
present His Holiness the Pope at the
Synodical Congress in Montreal, arrived
in Quebec this afternoon by the
C.P.R. steamer Empress of Ireland,
which docked about four o'clock. The
reception of His Eminence in Quebec
was an imposing and strikingly pic-
turesque one, and a fitting climax to
the remarkable demonstration which
had greeted him all the way up the
river, the passage of the noble ship
with its distinguished list of passen-
gers having passed through a display
of flags and ringing of church bells
from both banks.

When the steamer docked, the Cana-
dian government steamship Lady
Grey immediately swung alongside
and Cardinal Vanuttelli, Cardinal
Logue, Primate of all Ireland, Mgr.
Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal,
who had gone to Father Point to meet
His Eminence, were taken on board
and brought up to the King's wharf,
where a representative gathering of
the citizens of the ancient capital had
assembled. Meanwhile the city had
assumed a real holiday air, a half
holiday having been proclaimed by
the mayor, and from an early hour in
the afternoon crowds began to gather
at all the vantage points along the river
front and on the route of the proces-
sion.

As the Empress steamed up the
river a salute was heard from an old
and historic brass cannon in the semi-
circular yard, and the fluttering of
flags and waving handkerchiefs of the
people made the scene a picturesque one.
On the King's wharf the decorations
were superb and His Eminence was
awaited by Archbishop Begin, Bishop
Roy, Mgr. Marois, and other ecclesi-
astical dignitaries, while the state was
represented by Sir Louis Jette, who
was acting for the Lieutenant-Governor,
Sir C. A. P. Pellatt, Sir Lomer
Gouin, premier of the province, Mayor
Drouin, of Quebec, and members of
the city council; Hon. A. Turgeon,
president of the legislative council,
and many others prominent in the
life of Quebec.

There was also detachments of
Zouaves and local guards, while an
escort was furnished to the Cardinal
by the Queen's Own Canadian Hus-
sars. The landing of Cardinal Van-
nuttelli and Cardinal Logue, accom-
panied by the members of their suites,
took place immediately, the band of
the R.C.G.A. playing and the guards
presenting arms.

The ceremony on the wharf was
brief, the leading people being pre-
sented to His Eminence, after which
a procession was formed, which
streets gay with garlands, draped with
flags, the procession took its way to
the terrace, where addresses were pre-
sented to the Legate by His Grace
Archbishop Begin and Mayor G.
Drouin.

A throng had been erected for the
occasion, and under the red draped
canopy, Cardinals Vanuttelli and
Logue sat while listening to the ad-
dresses. En route choirs of children
were stationed, who sang hymns as
the procession passed by. The spec-
tacle was impressive as Archbishop
Begin and the mayor of the city pre-
sented their homage to the Cardinal.
Facing the Champlain monument up-
on the heights of the far-famed Duf-
ferin Terrace, the Pope's Legate look-
ed out upon a mass of people which
filled every available point of vantage.
The addresses of the Archbishop and
mayor were heard not much beyond
the inner fringe of the crowd, but
when Cardinal Vanuttelli rose to re-
ply—a striking personality with a
voice which amid the hush penetrated
to the utmost confines of the multi-
tude—his remarks were signally ap-
propriate to the addresses presented.

Increase in Entries.
Ottawa, Aug. 31.—The homestead
entries in the west for the six months
ending July 31, 1910, show an increase
of 11,852 over the same period in 1909,
the figures being 33,416 entries against
21,564.

For the month of July alone there
were 4,260 entries, of which 1,243 were
made by Canadians residing in Can-
ada, 58 by Canadians returning from
the United States, 359 by United
States citizens, and with the exception
of 34 entries, the whole of the re-
mainder were made by persons from
the British Isles and northern Euro-
pean countries in which the govern-
ment is carrying on immigration work.
Of the entries from the United
States one-half were made by people
coming from North Dakota and Min-
nesota. Patents were issued in July,
1910, for 249,222 acres of land, as
against patents for 186,013 acres in
the corresponding month of 1909.

**FIGHTING
THE GRAFTERS**

Bell Telephone, McKenzie and
Mann and Pierpont Morgan
Enemies of Municipal Pro-
gress

Toronto, Aug. 31.—That a combina-
tion headed by J. Pierpont Morgan is
planning to seize valuable municipal
franchises and water power rights in
the Dominion of Canada was the asto-
nishing statement made here today
on the opening of the convention of
the Union of Canadian Municipalities
by W. D. Lightfall, the honorary sec-
retary.

In the course of his speech, Mr.
Lightfall said:
"We have found specially trouble-
some certain large combinations. One
is the Bell Telephone Co., which is
an essentially United States corpora-
tion—a form of the American Bell
Co., and follows its methods. After
years of contestation we obtained our
points.

"Another of Canadian origin, and
which has proved the most serious
and deftly-managed organization the
municipalities have thus far had to
fight, is the Mackenzie-Mann combina-
tion, which has pulled Ottawa political
wires on a large scale against our
cities for many years, and has
been said to 'own the house.'"

American Combination.
"But both are now overshadowed
by the Pierpont Morgan influence.
We have it on good authority that
this financial organization is so com-
plete that all the principal city fran-
chises, water powers and great re-
sources generally of Canada are map-
ped out in New York for systematic
invasion on the same lines as those
of the United States.

"Consequently terminal bills and
power and canal bills on a vast scale,
scientifically directed, have been ap-
pearing on the horizon with powerful
New York backing for the past three
years and constitute the most ter-
rible questions affecting our na-
tional heritage."

TOO LIBERAL.
Fort William Gives Property to G. T.
P. That It Doesn't Own.

Fort William, Sept. 1.—The city of
Fort William is in the almost unpre-
cedented predicament of having "given
away" three streets that it never
owned and then wanting them "back"
again.

When the Grand Trunk Pacific,
about four years ago intimated to
Fort William and Port Arthur that
the lake terminals of that railroad
would go to the highest bidder that
could qualify, Fort William offered,
among other incidentals such as \$300,
000 in real money, running rights
along and across most of the streets
in the outskirts of the city. Among
these was a highway which is now
known as William street, but which
at the time the G. T. P. agreement
was signed was not a part of the
city, but the property of the provin-
cial government. That the mistake
had been made was not discovered
until the directors of the New Ala-
gonia Agricultural Society recently
started to lay out an exhibition
grounds that would be agreeable to
both Fort William and Port Arthur.

The G. T. P. is now asking the Do-
minion railway board the privilege of
running a track along William street.
If permission is granted the rails will
run right through the middle of the
new main attraction building.

Lawyers say that the case is one
of the most complicated with which
they have ever had to deal. Fort
William gave away a street which
did not belong to it, the Grand Trunk
"received" the street, but did not own
it, the city expanded and the street
became a part of Fort William. The
city thinks it has had returned to it
a street which it gave away but
which it never owned.

The matter will be threshed out be-
fore the railway commission this
month.

**MURDER OF
CONTRACTOR**

Killed by an Employee on the
G.T.P.—Murderer Captured
by R.N.W.M.P. and Will
Answer to Charge

Alix, Alta., Sept. 1.—One of the
worst tragedies that has been enacted
in or near this locality occurred at the
Grand Trunk Pacific bridge at the Red
Deer River, six miles south of the
town, on Wednesday afternoon, when
Hector Murray, a member of the firm
of Holmes, Murray and Sharkey, rail-
road contractors, was set upon and
killed by a laborer, named
Woods, that he died a few hours after-
wards.

In company with E. A. Marshall, one
of the corps of G. T. P. engineers, Mr.
Murray had driven to the river to con-
fer with sub-contractor Stuyvesant,
and was standing talking to him when
the tragedy took place.

The laborer Woods had worked five
days teaming at one of the camps, and
on Wednesday morning had been sent
for a load of hay. On his way home
he upset the hay, and not stopping to
reload the wagon, drove the team back
to camp and demanded his pay for the
time he had worked. He was told by
the foreman to return and get the hay
and he would be paid in full. This he
refused to do, and left the camp dis-
gruntled.

About 4.30 the same afternoon,
Woods, in company with four other
laborers, came up to Murray while he
was talking to Stuyvesant, and said to
him: "Didn't I work five days for you?"
Murray replied that he knew nothing
about it.

Woods then demanded that Murray
pay him five days' wages, which was
refused. He then turned to his com-
panions and asked them what he had
better do. One of them replied, "Get
your money," whereupon Woods turned
to Murray and threatened to hit
him with a quart bottle, which he held
in his hands, and which was two-
thirds full of whiskey, unless the
money was forthcoming.

Upon Murray refusing and telling
him to settle it at the camp, Woods
struck him a blow on the temple, fell-
ing him to the ground and turned and
walked with his companions to the
river bank, where the five sat down
and finished drinking the whiskey, lat-
er fording the river and walking to-
wards Ruske's camp south of the river.

A careful observer can count about
twenty of them. Mostly they are illon-
like. On the British half of the flag
there are seven lions, six passant, one
rampant. Denmark not only contrib-
utes some quaint lions of her own to
her half of the flag, but throws in two
horses, a winged dragon, a swan, a
falcon, a goat and a seated bear.

An explanation of the meaning of
the various Danish symbols may be of
interest. The three red lions on a
blue ground in the top left corner of
the flag represent the original national
coat of arms of Denmark, the number
having reference to the three principal
soundings of Denmark, and the color of
the sea. The two lions in the top
right hand corner represent Schleswig.
Below is another lion, with water
lilies beneath it, as an emblem of the
King's sovereignty over the people of
Gotland. The dragon typifies His Ma-
jesty's rule over Wenden, on the Pomer-
anian coast.

Sweden is represented by the three
crowns on the left side of the shield.
The white falcon stands for Iceland,
the white bear for Greenland and the
goat for the Faroe Islands, in which
goat breeding is a staple industry.

On the smaller shield in the centre
are represented the titles of the King
of Denmark, who, besides being Lord
Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, Stormarn,
Ditmarsken, Laubomberg, Oldenburg
and Delmenhorst.

The nettle leaf in the top left corner
of the small shield represents Holstein,
the swan Stormarn, the horse's head
Ditmarsken, and the man on horse-
back Laubomberg. Oldenburg is re-
presented by the two beams on the left
of the small central shield and Del-
menhorst by the golden cross on the
right.

Growth of New York.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—Greater
New York has a population of 4,756,803
under the thirteenth decennial census,
according to the figures issued tonight
by the director of the census. This
makes New York the second largest
city in the world, and as large as any
two foreign cities, except London.
Since 1900 the population of the me-
tropolis has increased by 1,329,681, or
38.7 per cent, as compared with 2,
347,202 under the last census. The
borough of Bronx shows the greatest
increase in the city, Queen's Brook-
lyn, Richmond and Manhattan follow-
ing next. New York city contains an
enormous population of Pittsburgh. St.
Louis, Detroit, Buffalo, Cincinnati,
Newark, Milwaukee, Washington, In-
dianapolis, Erie City, Kansas City,
Providence, St. Paul, and Denver. The
aggregate population of these cities
is 4,931,532.

The city of New York, as constitu-
ed prior to the act of consolidation,
effective January 1, 1898, had a popu-
lation in 1890 of 1,515,301, as com-
pared with 3,437,202 in 1900, showing an
apparent increase of 1,921,900, or 125.8
per cent. for the greater city.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

COAL SUPPLY.

Government Urges Farmers to Lay in
Stock.

On the 16th of last month the De-
partment of Agriculture issued a
circular letter to the coal merchants
of Saskatchewan asking for certain
information regarding the fuel situa-
tion in the different parts of the
province. On August 30th, replies
had been received from 87 dealers.
These replies, with not a single ex-
ception, state that farmers are not
stocking up with fuel for winter.

In delaying this important matter,
they are running great risks of being
caught by an early cold spell without
fuel. This will entail hardships and
often intense suffering upon, not only
themselves, but upon the weaker
members of their families who have
to be left in the cold until they make
the trip to town for fuel.

Their negligence in attending to
this matter proves a great hindrance
to the merchants whose sheds may be
filled to their full capacity and until
the contents are removed they cannot
get in further shipments to meet the
big demands that will come from
those at a distance when winter actual-
ly sets in.

Since the fuel shortage that oc-
curred in the winter of 1907, causing
intense anxiety to every one and great
privation and suffering to many, the
Department of Agriculture has inter-
ested itself in this very important
matter and has endeavored to assist
the mine owners, railway companies,
fuel merchants, and fuel users in a co-
operative way so as to ensure that
all will have fuel to burn at the time
when it is so urgently needed. The
merchants have the first supply of
coal in it. It is the farmers' business
to see that they are relieved of it so
that their bins may again be filled to
meet the winter's demands. This
may be a long, cold, heavy winter.
Get your coal now and in this way
fulfill your part in this co-operative
business.

The Queen Mother's Flag.
A new flag has been especially de-
signed for Queen Mother Alexandra,
and now flies from Buckingham Pal-
ace, where she has continued to re-
side since the death of King Edward
VII. The new flag is a strange com-
bination of the British and Danish
flags in about equal proportions. It
is chiefly remarkable sociologically. The
field of the flag is filled with silhouet-
tes of quaint beasts that never were
on sea or land.

A careful observer can count about
twenty of them. Mostly they are illon-
like. On the British half of the flag
there are seven lions, six passant, one
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**IMPERIAL
CONFERENCE**

An Account of the Work
Transacted at the Last Meet-
ing—Government Asking for
Subjects for Next Conference

The British Government has issued
a Blue Book containing correspond-
ence on a large variety of subjects
dealt with by resolutions at the last
Imperial Conference. The resolu-
tions then passed are taken one by
one, each being followed either by a
Colonial office memorandum on the
subject with which it deals or by any
correspondence to which it may have
given rise. Some correspondence is
also given on subjects which were not
dealt with by resolution, but which
have arisen out of the proceedings of
the Conference. Among these are
the profits on silver currency, stamp
duties on Colonial securities, the
Radio-telegraphic convention of 1906,
Marriage facilities and also Copyright
which has since been considered by a
special subsidiary conference.

The re-arrangement of the Colonial
Office, carried out in discharge of the
pledge given by Lord Elgin to the
Conference of 1907, was communicated
to the Dominions in a despatch
dated September 21 of the same year,
and made public on the following
November. Lord Elgin then announ-
ced the formation of the Dominion
Department and the appointment of a
permanent secretary to the confer-
ence, who was to correspond either
with the Colonial Governments direct,
or, if these Governments preferred it,
through the High Commissioners and
Agents-General. The replies to this
despatch are now made public. The
first is from General Botha, who
states that the Transvaal are strongly
of opinion that the secretary should
correspond with the High Commis-
sioner and Agents-General, and urges
the closer association of these officials
with the Conference. Dr. Jameson,
on behalf of the Cape, expresses a similar
view and for making the association
as effective as possible. A similar
position is expressed in Natal.

Mr. Deakin, on behalf of the Aus-
tralian Government, is more critical.
He describes the re-arrangement of
the Colonial Office as merely "an altera-
tion of departmental practice," which
is "too minute to call for attention."
The proposals he points out differ
from the compromise finally accepted
by the Australian Government at the
Conference in three important particu-
lars:

(a.) It contemplated an organiza-
tion entirely separated from the Col-
onial Office.
(b.) It is proposed that the officers
should be controlled by or on behalf
of the Conference.
(c.) It provided that expenses of
the staff should be borne by the coun-
tries represented.

These proposals not having been in
his opinion, met, he defers the ques-
tion of the association of the High
Commissioners with the Secretariat
until the Secretariat responds more
closely to the Australian ideas.

These replies were all received be-
fore the end of 1907. In spite of the
two subsequent enquiries from the
Secretary of State, neither the Cana-
dian nor the New Zealand government
seems at any time in the last three
years to have expressed an opinion
on the establishment of either the
Dominion Department or the Secretar-
iat.

Resolutions II. and III. of the 1907
Conference dealt with Colonial repre-
sentation on the Committee of De-
partmental Affairs, and the formation of
an Imperial General staff. These matters
have been the subject of continuous cor-
respondence, and were also, of course,
dealt with at the Imperial Defence
Conference last year. The present
Blue Book contains only a memoran-
dum giving references to what has
already been made public in regard to
the development of Imperial Defence.

Resolution IV. urged the desirability
of encouraging British emigrants to
proceed to British Colonies rather
than to foreign countries and pressed
for co-operation with this object be-
tween the various Governments of the
Empire. There is no correspondence
published with regard to it, but it is
made the subject of the following Col-
onial Office note:

"The view taken respecting the sub-
ject matter of this resolution was that
in the absence of any request from
one or other of the Dominions for co-
operation in a particular matter, the
needs of the situation were, as stated
by Colonel Seely in the House of
Commons on June 23, sufficiently met
by the offices of the self-governing
Dominions in the United Kingdom and
by the Emigrants' Information office
which affords the full and trustworthy
information to intending emigrants to
the British Dominions. The whole
question is, however, again, under con-
sideration."

In pursuance of Resolution V., which
dealt with judicial appeals, the Sec-
retary of State forwarded to the var-
ious Colonial Governments on August
29, 1908, copies of a new code of rules
to govern appeals to the King in
Council from Colonial Courts. These
rules are given at length, and the
Secretary of State points out that they
may be adopted either by a law of the
Colonial Parliament or by a request
to His Majesty to issue an Order-in-
Council enacting them. Such Orders-
in-Council have since been issued for
the Transvaal, South Australia, New
South Wales and New Zealand. An
objection to the new rules having been

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expressed by the Government of the
Commonwealth, the Privy Council in-
dicated to the Colonial Office that
the rules were issued in pursuance of
the resolution of the 1907 Conference,
and that there was no desire to enact
them.

Resolutions VI, VII, VIII, IX, and
X, all dealt with the questions of pre-
ferential trade, the development of
commercial relations, and the support
of British shipping. Full correspon-
dence is given here in regard to the
appointment of British Trade Com-
missioners to the various Dominions,
the proposal being received with es-
pecial favor in Canada.

The following memorandum is pub-
lished on Resolutions XI and XII,
which dealt with the subject of pre-
ferential trade arrangements and
treaty questions:

"The desire of the Dominion Gov-
ernments for information as to treaty
benefits and obligations has been met
by the information as to national and
most favored nation clauses in ex-
isting treaties published in Cd. 3395
and 3396, and also by the publication
of a special volume containing the ex-
isting commercial treaties. Correspon-
dence respecting the treaty obligations
of the Empire in relation to the resolu-
tion has proceeded continuously
since the Conference, but it is not
judged expedient in the public inter-
est to publish it."

A correspondence of much interest
follows in regard to uniformity in
trade-marks and patents, to trade
statistics and in company law, all of
which were the subject of resolutions
at the Conference. Reciprocity in the
admission of surveyors to practice is
also dealt with, and a discussion of
great importance is recorded on the
subject of naturalization.

Statements are also given in regard
to the resolutions on International
Penalty Postage, Imperial Cable Com-
munication, and the All-Red Route.
The last is as follows:

"This resolution was remitted by
His Majesty's Government for consid-
eration by a committee of His Ma-
jesty's ministers. So far it has not
been found practicable to proceed
further in the direction indicated in
the resolution."

It should finally be noted that the
Secretary of State has already twice
asked for the views of the various
Governments of the Dominion on the
business to be discussed at the Con-
ference next year. The first of these
despatches was sent in February,
1909, the second in March of the
present year. Neither has as yet produced
any definite suggestions. A similar re-
quest to the Government Departments

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