JONAH'S FLIGHT FROM DUTY FUTILE.

In McDougall Methodist church, Sunday evening Rev. Edson E. Marshall preached the first of a series of sermons on Jonah, the old testament book containing two chapters and forty light verses. The subject of the sermon was: "A Runaway Preacher." The text was taken from the first chapter, the first three verses, as follows. "Now the word of the Lord came unto Jonah the son of Amittai, saying, Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city and cry against it; for their wickedness is come up before me. But Jonah rose up to flee unto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord, and went down to Joppa, and he found a ship going to Tarshish: so he paid the fare thereof, and went down into it, to go with them unto Tarshish from the presence of the Lord."

In his sermon the preacher pictured the events leading up to Jonah's flight from duty, his vain effort to relieve himself of the responsibility of the mission assigned to him, and effectually applied the lessons of the text to everyday life.

Christian scholars differed, he said as to the historical setting of the Book of Jonah. Some declared it to be an allegory, a narrative in which abstract ideas were personified, while other accepted it as a literal truth. There was room for an honest difference of opinion, but the lessons it taught were entirely independent of any question of its historical setting. As the history of the violin was incidental to its music; so with the bible. The book of Jonah was both a proclamation and a protest It proclaimed the saving grace of an infinitely gracious God, and it protested against the Jewish customs of the time

"When God speaks to men," said the preacher, "He speaks unmistakably, either through the Bible, the conscience, the ness knew no slumber. But God saw it memory, or in the death bed scene"

Nineveh was the most magnificent capital in the world Its vastness, and its wickedness were described by historians. Great cities ruled nations. Rome was Italy, Paris was France, London was England, New York was the United States. Such cities were the centres of all the institutions which made a nation, and among these institutions were those begot in sin. Sea Paris; Chicago, New York or Montreal at midnight. The great city slept, but the dens of wickedness drew no slumber. But God saw it all, and it was so with Nineveh. And it was not forgotten. The day of judgment came. In the case of individuals it might be deferred until after death, but cities ,governments and corporations had no place in eternity, and God visited his judgment on these when they failed to observe his commands.

"Happy is the government," he said, "which fears God, and happy is the city whose aldermen fear God."

If was against a city which had ignored God, and which was in the throes of the vilest wickedness, that Jonah was called to cry. To cry out as Jonah did required energy and moral courage. Only heroes gave the warning cry when danger threatened; cowards remained mute. Jonah's call was no light task. He delayed ,and with the delay the obstacles before him increased. Think of a great wicked city of half a million people and Jonah commanded to tell them that within forty days the city would be destroyed. Jonah was not afraid of violence. He was not a coward. He did not fear failure. He feared success, and being reluctant to fulfil his mission he rose up to flee. It was impossible for him to remain in his own country, where every child ,every tree and every stone would remind him of his failure to do God's will.

The tragic portion of the story ensued in the third verse of the text. Jonah rose up to flee. He went down to Joppa. He thought to do without God. He attempted to cut off the sources of his spiritual supply. But God's faith and direction were indispensible. He attempted to manage his own affairs, but that was impossible. He showed how desperately in earnest he was when he went to a seaport in his effort to evade God's command. To the Jew the sea was a devouring dragon, but to the Greeks it was not held in awe.

Jonah found a ship ready to sail for Tarshish. But don't blame the ship. The ship was not responsible for a man's flight from God. If a man were going wrong he would find a way to go. And if we set out to do good we would find opportunities. Jonah paid his fare to Tarshish. It cost him more than the fare to Nineveh. It always costs more to do wrong than right. How great was the cost of keeping down unfulfilled resolutions and broken vows.

In concluding his application of the story of Jonah as contained in the text, the preacher said: "Take passage not to Tarshish but to Nineveh, not on Satan's ship but to heaven. Flee unto the Cross."

THE INCREASE IN LICENSES SMALL.

The administration of the license law in Alberta is most effective. The law is faithfully and impartially enforced. Cheif License Inspector Deyl has prepared some figures telling of the work of his department. They show that the new law is more effective than the old territorial ordinance framed by Hon. F. W. C. Haultain. The figures for this year are for ten months only. The licenses cancelled last year numbered 4 while for ten months of this year the number of cancellations was 9. Last year 21 applications for hotel licenses and 8 for wholesale licenses were refused; this year 15 applications for hotel licenses and three for wholesale licenses were turned down. In the number of licenses granted there is a remarkable change. Last year new licenses were given to 56 hotels and 10 wholesale; this year the figures are 29 hotel and 7 wholesale.

The number of inspections made last year on transfers, new applications and renewals was 380; this year, 326. There is a big advance in the number of special inspections of hotels and wholesale licenses investigating complaints, etc. The figures are, 1906, 210; 1907, 572.

Fines Total Large Sums.

The fines received from convictions of licensees last year totalled $890. This year the figures aggregate $1,820. Non-licensees had to pay fines last year to the extent of $2,877, while for the ten months of this year the record is nearly double, $4,552.

The licenses in force at the end of December last year were as follows:

Hotels	190
Wholesale	34

For this year the figures up to the end of October are:—

Hotels	205
Wholesale	34

This is a remarkable record for a province where the growth in population is so great. Only 15 new hotels in ten months and not a single increase in the number of wholesale licenses.

True, new licenses were granted to wholesale dealers during the year as well as to hotels, but there were a good number of licenses lapsed.

From December 31st, 1906, to June 30th, 1907, 13 new hotel and 4 wholesale licenses were issued and from June 30th to Nov. 1, 7 new hotel licenses were granted.

The following licenses have lapsed since January 1st of this year: York & Secord, Edmonton, cancelled by court; Jas. Paden, Bellevue, forfeited; M. Rossi, Blairmore, renewal refused; J. Fusner & Co., Calgary, and J. F. X. Pare & Co., Strathcona, renewal not applied for; H. Howard, Blairmore, forfeited; W. T. Watson, Pincher, renewal not applied for; A. F. Rudd, Bellevue, renewal refused; T. Sharkey, Duhamel, license not applied for.

The Applications Refused.

The applications for hotel licenses refused since January 1 were 15, made up as follows:—

R. H. Cronn, Edmonton; H. Hobson, Medicine Hat; G. A. Becken Lethbridge; Chas. W. Davey (2), Edmonton; G. Pfaffenroth, Rouleauville; T. Maloney, Rouleauville; J. Henderson (2), Pincher Creek; W. Spurrell, Alix; J. and R. Thompson, Banff Miss M. F. McColl, Banff; G. H. Lloyd, Strathmore; A. G. Godfrey Strathmore; and J. A. Alexander, Pincher Station.

Three wholesale licenses were turned down as follows: H. F. Annable Taber; John Harwood, Pincher Creek and F. and C. Besler, Leduc.

The following new licenses have been granted since Jan. 1st: Robt Brown, Stettler; Isaac Gagnon, Athabasca Landing; P. V. James, Hardisty; O. R. Johnson, Hardisty; J. B Beauchamp; Mundare, Qualeey and Stevens, Killam; Swinerton and Jones Macleod; R. Matz, Stony Plain; T. J Fitzpatrick, Banff; E. Hamilton, Islay; P. Paulson, Alix; J. E. Laurenelle, Spruce Grove; R. Mays, Edmonton; A. J. Lessard, Reliance; A. Tinskip, Lacombe; T. W. Shipley, Tofield; G. Pfaffenroth, Calgary; H. Gravert, Hardisty; E. LaForce,Strathcona; A. S. Marsh, Calgary. This makes a total of 20.

The new wholesale licenses granted were four in number as follows: H Pagnuelo, Edmonton; E. T. Jacobs Daysland; T. Graham, Taber; and T. B. Kirk, Athabasca Landing.

There are four brewery licenses in force, two dining car licenses and 10 commercial travellers' licenses.

Chief Inspector's Statement.

In connection with this report Chief License Inspector Deyl has the following to say: This is a statement of the license branch for the first ten months of 1907, which shows that on the first day of January there existed in the procinve 190 licensed hotels and 34 licensed wholesale establishments During the first six months of 1907 13 hotel and 4 wholesale licenses were issued. Since the first day of July 7 hotel licenses have been issued, but no wholesale licenses have been applied for and therefore none issued This, I attribute in a great measure to the operation of the provisions of the Liquor License Amendment act passed at the last session of the legislature, which practically limits wholesale licenses to cities and towns, and then only in case such cities or towns have a population exceeding 1,000.

During the same period 15 hotel and 3 wholesale licenses were refused. During the same period 2 wholesale licenses were allowed to lapse on account of the licenses going out of business; 2 hotel licenses were also allowed to lapse and the hotels were closed. One hotel license, and one wholesale license was refused renewal on account of the record of the licensees during the previous license year. One hotel license and one wholesale license was forfeited by reason of the licensees having been convicted of offences which resulted in the forfeiture of the licenses. One license was cancelled by the Supreme court. From this, it will be seen that the net increase in the number of licenses during the last ten months has been 15 hotels, and the wholesale licenses remain at the same number as they were at the beginning of the year. As compared with 1906 the number of hotel licenses granted was less than one half; the figures for 1906 being 56, and for 1907, 29. As regards wholesale licenses the number for 1906 was 10, and for 1907, 7. The decrease in the number of licenses can be attributed to the legislation which was passed in the first and second sessions of the present House, which practically limits the granting of licenses to hotels, which are located in cities, towns or villages having a population of 200, 250 or upwards, and does away with the licensing of road houses and wayside inns.

During the year officers of the department have been giving their whole time to the inspection of licensed premises as well as to the investigation of complaints that may have been received at the department. Every complaint which has been received at the department has received the attention of some officer of the department by a personal visit of such officer to the place complained of. Where it has been possible to substantiate such complaints by the necessary evidence, prosecutions have been conducted and in nearly every case a conviction has been obtained. Where, however, the complaints have been of a minor nature with particular respect to the cleanliness of premises, in every case the matter complained of has been rectified. Apart from these special investigations two complete inspections of every licensed hotel and wholesale premises in the province, have been made and in all 572 inspector's reports were received in the department,which is approximately three times the number of the same class of reports during 1906. These special inspections, have, in a great measure, improved the hotel accommodation throughout the province, as well as regulating and enforcing the act with reference to the sale of liquor.

It will be seen that during the time covered by the statement $1,820 has been levied and collected in fines, against licensees for violations of the act; $4,552 has been levied and collected against non-licensees for violations of the act. The first item is more than double the amount which was realized during 1906, and the latter item is nearly double that which was realized during the same period in 1906. Special attention has been given to the enforcement of the act with reference to the illegal sale of liquor in restaurants and blind pigs, and it can be safely said that in a very large measure, the sale of liquor in such places has ceased.

Particular attention has also been paid by the department to the enforcement of the provisions of the act respecting fire alarms and fire escapes. Nearly all of the fire alarm signals have now been installed and will from time to time be tested by the district inspectors, to see that they are in proper working order.

OCTOBER REPORT OF POLICE CHIEF.

From Tuesday's Bulletin.

The report of the Chief of Police Major Beale, for October, has been submitted to the City Commissioners During the month sixty persons were apprehended or summoned, and the offences with which they were charged are as follows:

	Conv'd.	Dis'd
Assault	5	
Attempted sodomy	0	
Breach early closing	1	
Drunk	22	
Keeping vicious dog	0	
Leaving team on sidewalk	1	
Non-payment wages	6	
Non-payment licenses	2	
Obtaining money by fraud	1	
Riding bicycle sidewalk	4	
Sodomy	2	
Theft	4	
Using profane language	1	
Threatening language	0	
Vagrancy	0	
Totals	49	1

Lost and stolen property to the value of $132.80 was recovered, and returned to the owners. There still awaits $124 worth of property to be claimed.

In his general remarks the chief says:

It is with much pleasure that I am again able to report a marked decrease in the number of cases heard during the month.

The following table shows the number of cases for the months of July August, September and October:

July	10
August	11
September	7
October	6

Juvenile offenders are still a source of trouble, four boys and one girl have been apprehended for theft. As there is no reformatory for the province, it is a somewhat difficult matter to know what to do with them Two of the boys have been released on suspended sentence, and the secretary of the Y.M.C.A. is keeping an eye on them. The three boys and the girl are under remand at present and will be dealt with this month.

There are also one or two cases where children are living with their parents who are quite unfit to have charge of them, but I am powerless at present to do anything for their benefit as there is no institution to which they can be sent.

Truancy.—Constable Haig has been doing good work in rounding up the absentees and interviewing the parents, who in most cases were unaware that their children were playing truant.

Quarantining.—In cases where special constables are required for the purpose, I would suggest that they be engaged and paid by the health department.

Samples of milk have been taken from all dairies supplying the city and sent to the health department for analysis.

All members of the force did very good work in keeping the crowd in hand and looking after property at the recent fire at the post office, and I would wish to thank those who volunteered to assist this department and who helped us very much.

INCIDENTAL TO HIS TRIP NORTH.

Ernest Thompson-Seton and Edward Preble left last night by the Canadian Northern for Winnipeg on their way to Ottawa, and thence to New York and Washington. At New York Mr. Seton will be joined by his wife who has spent the summer in France and Mr. Preble will go on to his home in Washington to make his report to the American government.

Mr. Seton stated yesterday that the homeward trip was being made by the Canadian Northern because it would lead him past the homestead on which he had settled south of Duck Mountain, in Assiniboia, in 1882. This period of his life gives the atmosphere to one of Mr. Seton's fascinating dog-stories, in "Wild Animals I Have Known." During his speech at the luncheon yesterday Mr. Seton referred to that evanescent colony of settlers whom he had accompanied from Ontario to Manitoba.

Cultivation Mitigates Frost.

Summer frosts destroyed the crops in the first, second and third years of their settlement. There was no fourth year, for almost all the settlers fled elsewhere. Some years later other settlers came in and have prospered, their crops remaining untouched by summer frosts year after year. These facts aptly illustrated Mr. Seton's statement that the opening up of districts and their continued cultivation removed the danger of summer frosts. The Ottawa valley was at one time considered unsuitable for agriculture because of these frosts.

Mr. Seton, in his address, which was reproduced more fully in yesterday's Bulletin, gave a most interesting description of the Barren Lands. They had been to him, he said, the greatest surprise of his life—not barren lands, but a land of promise, even of certainties. This region thronged with buffalo, cariboo and musk ox, would make an ideal national park or game-haven to preserve harmless wild animals.

This is a matter which the famous naturalist will place before the government at Ottawa next week. It is not wolves, but Indians, he declares, that are slaughtering the unprotected buffalo of the north.

"If you people report to the chiefs of the government that we must not kill buffalo," said Pierre Squirrel, chief of the Fort Smith Indians, unconsciously revealing much, "then we must have a better treaty with more money—for the buffalo are a support to my people."

Another feature of Mr. Seton's absorbingly interesting address were his remarks concerning the Indians' physical condition and their great desire for medical care. "It is very saddening—a pitiful state of affairs; they have decreased by one half in thirty years, one reputable trader told me. They are worn with disease," said the speaker. And after the luncheon he said in conversation to a Bulletin representative that he was shocked to see how few really sound men there were among the Indians met with.

Want Doctor and Police.

Pierre Squirrel had complained to him that in the treaty he had asked for a doctor and a constable to be stationed at Fort Smith, but neither had been sent. "We only have missionaries," the old man concluded grumbling.

Messages That Failed.

A great deal of amusement was afforded the company at the luncheon by the reading in Indian of lengthy replies received from various guides at Fort Smith they were coaxing to lead them into the buffalo country. The messages as received were imposing, stately—they might have been lignified messages of state.

But translated by the halfbreed interpreter the sentences with a rush of vowels like the Grand Rapids on the Athabasca resolved themselves merely to "Mebb"—"He say 'No'"—"He say, Want no damn fool English.'" Finally a guide was secured, one of the numerous progeny of a noted trader on the north fifty years ago.

Escape Death in Rapids.

The brave race made by two halfbreeds against the river to save his floating journals was graphically described by Mr. Seton. They ran 13 miles in all along the rocky shore and in the end were benumbed and exhausted completely, but they counted that a small affair, because "the boss would be so glad to get his papers." The journals had been upset from the boat in the rapids which Mr. Preble, an expert canoeist, and Mr. Seton were endeavoring to run, the upset that ensued meant a close call for both men, but they came out of their struggle with the river with flying colors though fearfully cold.

During the trip over 2,000 miles had been travelled by canoe and much country crossed from Fort Smith on the Slave River south of Great Slave Lake. Their party was the fifth to go through that country with the exception of hunting it, and they were astonished to find a soil so rich and vegetation so luxurious.

Return Benefitted in Health.

Both Mr. Seton and Mr. Preble have returned from their six months of exploratory work in the fittest physical condition, with faces bronzed with the sub-Arctic sun and winds. Mr. Seton in his way was at least May was on the verge of collapse from overwork, but after a few days' rest at Athabasca Landing decided to push on to the wilds. He returns rejoicing in his decision.

Work of Mr. Preble.

This is the third trip Mr. Preble, naturalist to the American government, has made north into the Mackenzie valley, his observations made there on previous trips having been compiled and published as reports by the American government. In an earlier visit in 1900 to the Keewatin district, west of Hudson Bay, Mr. Preble also made interesting scientific observations and studies which have since appeared in the publications of the American government.

Mr. Preble's very appearance proclaims him a man fitted for the difficult voyages repeatedly allotted to him by his government. The easy, negligee suit, which he was when hurriedly summoned to the luncheon, clothed a man of superb physique, one of calmly conscious strength under repose of manner, a quiet, decisive man who looked his reputation of being a dead shot and an expert canoeist.

A man of slow speech, but of compelling, lightning-like decision, of innate command without fuss or fuming —all this was written in the handsome bronzed face, lit by a pair of steady blue-gray eyes, in the strong nose and clear-cut jaw and the quiet, secretive lips.

"One man who came down from the north said your party had undertaken too much in the time allotted and would be unable to get out before navigation closed," Mr. Preble was told.

"I have made a number of trips," the big man responded quietly, "but I have always done what I set out to do." One could readily understand that.

"One year," he continued meditatively, "I was frozen in on the Lower Mackenzie very early in the autumn. But I tracked my way out and it was all right in the end.

"There is no hope," he said, "for the Barren Lands as a great agricultural country of the future, but it has its share of possibilities, and would make an ideal game-haven; wild animals abound there—the cariboo, buffalo and musk ox with many others."

"What sort of animal is the musk ox?"

"It resembles the buffalo in many respects. It is a genus intermediate in character between the sheep and buffalo. It is not at all fierce, and will only fight when molested."

"Have you found any of the bones of extinct species of animals up there?"

"No; I have not been looking for them. But skeletons of the mammoth have been found on the Mackenzie valley."

The two voyageurs expressed themselves as glad to be back in civilization again, although they had enjoyed the outing thoroughly; and both are looking forward to a reunion with their families.

PRESERVING THE RECORDS OF THE PAST.

Edmonton has been favored this week by visits from three literary people of continental reputation—Ernest Thompson-Seton, the eminent animal writer and naturalist; Miss E. Pauline Johnson, the well known Canadian Indian poetess and elecutionist, and Dr. James Hanney. D.C.L., F.R.S.C., of Fredericton, N.B., a distinguished historian and writer of Eastern Canada, whose name is not only well known in Canada and the United States, but in Great Britain as well.

Dr. Hanney, as he says himself, is probably the only man in Canada who holds office under two governments. He is in charge of the reporting staff of the legislature of New Brunswick. and is also assistant archivist of the Dominion. It is in connection with the archives department that he is now making a tour of Western Canada. The object of his trip is to collect, or at least to ascertain, the whereabouts of material which will be useful to the historian of the future.

Began Work in 1905.

"I was first employed to do the Maritime Povinces," said Dr. Hanney to a Bulletin representative last evening. "I commenced on July 1st, 1905, and closed this work about August, 1907. Since then I have been in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. At Winnipeg quite a lot of information has been collected by the provincial librarian, J. P. Robertson, with reference to the early history of the province. At Regina and Edmonton, as you can understand, there are not many historical documents except those relating to the Hudson's Bay Company."

The Chief Archivist.

"Dr. Doughty, of the archives department," said the doctor, is a most admirable man for his position and is conducting the archives department with great ability. His aim is to get up a sort of directory of historical material in Canada, so that the student of Canadian history will know where to look for the sources of history. There has been a great deal of neglect of these original documents which are so valuable for historical purposes. In the Maritime Provinces, the only province that has attempted to form an archives department is Nova Scotia. Here a great deal has been done through the efforts of the late Mr. Aikins and others and they have a monumental work, 600 or 800 manuscript volumes of despatches and documents throwing light on the early history of the country, things of the most vital importance.

Manitoba Archives.

"For two years I have been engaged in locating the documents of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. I came back from the island the other day, and now I am trying to do the same work for Manitoba and the Northwest. There is a difficulty here because the provinces are very new. The legislative history of Manitoba only goes back 1873, and the government has not many documents in its possession, only what have been picked up by the librarian. But there are other sources of history that might be available in Manitoba and the northwest. We are trying to interest the members of the legislatures. The fact is that every province should have its own department of archives. Ontario has one now, and it seems to be doing good work.

Will Welcome Information.

"I shall welcome anything that will throw light on the history of the west, whether oral or documentary, and I hope to get into touch with those who have historical material. The trouble is to get hold of private collections or single documents, not because people are unwilling, but because it does not occur to them that they are of any value. Even old account books sometimes throw light on the mode of life in periods that have passed. For example, in Prince Edward Island the land was granted 240 years ago to a number of proprietors in England and a fight went on for more than a century between the tenants and the landlords. In looking over the accounts of the French tenants I observed that they did not buy anything but rum and salt, a great preponderance of rum. Everything else that they consumed was raised on their own land. From old accounts we can learn a great deal about wages and conditions of labor.

"I shall be glad to hear from any one who can contribute any information with regard to the past. Even facts connected with such events as the Reil rebellion will pass into oblivion unless they are rescued shortly."

Dr. Hannay is well equipped for the work he has in hand. He is a historian of distinction, and as a journalist he has a brilliant career, which began in 1862. He was admitted an attorney in 1866, and was called to the bar in 1867. He was for twenty-six years connected with the St. John Telegraph, New Brunswick, of which paper he was editor from 1892 to 1900. He early became known by the non de plume of "Saladin" as a writer of Acadian historical ballads, and after writing a series of historical sketches on the forts of New Brunswick he produced more serious history in "The Captivity of John Gyles among the Milicetes from 1689 to 1698," a history of St. John, "History of Acadia," published in 1879 in St. John and London, England, which was received with much commendation; "The History of the Queen's Rangers," "The History of the Loyalists," "History of the War of 1812," and the lives of Hon. L. A. Wilmot and L. Tilley in Morang's "Makers of Canada" series, besides other works. In 1883 he became editor of the Montreal Herald, and was also for a time editorial writer on the Brooklyn Eagle. Returning to St. John he edited the St. John Evening Gazette for a time and then resumed the editorial control of the St. John Telegraph.

Dr. Hannay was official reporter of the legislature of New Brunswick for a number of years, and he considers that every legislative assembly should have an official report of its proceedings with reports of the speeches delivered in the House. Much valuable information would thus be preserved for the future historian. The Hansard of New Brunswick forms a record for twenty-five years.

Dr. Hanney expects to leave Thursday for the coast, where he will spend some weeks, returning to his home in Fredericton for the Christmas holidays.

MOTION TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT.

The November term of the Supreme Court opened this morning in the Sandison block with Chief Justice Sifton presiding. The courtroom was crowded to the doors, and the space for members of the bar was also filled with members of the Edmonton legal fraternity.

The Chief Justice was heard to remark in reference to the crowded condition of the court, and the congestion of cases on the docket that this court would bring to the attention of the government the necessity of increased court room accommodation, He declared there was no use having three judges if there were no court rooms for them.

The business was the calling of the names of the jurymen who were afterwards dismissed until two o'clock.

Cases Withdrawn.

The crown prosecutor E. B. Cogswell stated that he had been requested by the attorney-general's department to withdraw the following cases for lack of evidence:

The King vs. Le Barge, theft.
The King vs. Douglas, theft.
The King vs. McIlreith, rape.
The King vs. Clark, theft.
The King vs. Ryan, theft.

Prosecution of Lumbermen.

Deputy Attorney-General Woods brought to the attention of the Court the case of the King vs. Clark for alleged combining in restraint of trade. It had been arranged between counsel that this case be proceeded with, and the other defendants should appear at two days' notice. This arrangement was endorsed by Mr. Bennett. A lengthy indictment was then read to Mr. Clark by the clerk of the court. Mr. Bennett stated that he was prepared to argue to quash the indictment and if his lordship desired he would make his argument at twelve o'clock. This was agreed to.

Prisoners Arraigned.

A number of the prisoners were then arraigned and pleaded to their charges. They were as follows:

The King vs. Belfrage, fraud. This case was left over from last session, it being reported that the accused was dead. The crown prosecutor stated that he had received information to that effect, but no evidence had as yet been submitted.

The King vs. Frank Mikota, shooting Charles Semerad with intent to kill. Prisoner was arraigned and pleaded not guilty, electing to be tried with the intervention of a jury. C. F. Newell represents the prisoner.

The King vs. Rowkowski, assault on Valentine Singer. To be tried by jury. H. H. Robertson for defendant.

The King vs. Walter Roberton, Jas. Roberton, Jane Roberton, assault. The prisoners, who were out on bail, did not appear, but counsel said they were probably not present through a misunderstanding, and would be present after lunch. H. H. Robertson for defendants.

The King vs. John Morton, two charges, one of buggary and one of attempted buggary. Before a jury. Mr. Wallbridge for defendant.

The King vs. Harr assault on W. S. Young, elected to be tried by judge alone, Mr. Allison for defendant.

The King vs. Goodman, fraud, before a jury. H. H. MacKie for defendant.

The King vs. Mah Wah Chun, attempted suicide. The prisoner made a second attempt to suicide at Fort Saskatchewan this morning, and could not be brought up owing to his injuries.

The King vs. Wynn, theft, before the judge alone.

The King vs. Bunn, assault at Athabasca Landing. This case was again set over, owing to the absence of witnesses in the north.

The case of Frank E. Goode against the Journal Co., Ltd., an action for libel, will be heard before a special jury, as previously directed by the court, at the conclusion of the criminal cases.

The proof of the service of an appeal from conviction of Sas Pytel was put in by Mr. Biggar, acting for the appellant. It will come on later. The appeal of Harris from conviction was held over for a week.

Motion to Quash Indictment.

Mr. R. B. Bennett, counsel for the lumbermen, proceeded with his arguments to quash the indictment in the lumber case. During his address he paid a compliment to Deputy Attorney-General Woods, when he said that throughout the preliminary investigation, Mr. Woods had been eminently fair and courteous to him. The motion was not allowed.

Mr. Clark was then arraigned, and pleaded not guilty. The hearing was set down for Monday, November 18th, at ten o'clock. Mr. Clark was released on his own recognizance in the sum of $5,000 bail.

HENRI BOURASSA WAS DEFEATED.

Quebec, Nov. 4—After a hard-fought battle the political campaign in Bellechasse ended in a defeat for Bourassa. Hon. Adelard Turgeon, formerly minister of labor and forests, being returned by a majority quite overwhelming. The size of the majority came as a surprise to those who looked for a closer vote though the Liberals had been claiming that it would not be under five hundred. The majority will be in the neighborhood of 800, the best obtainable figures tonight being 772 to 783.

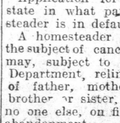
Mr. Bourassa returned from the country tonight. "I have nothing to say," he remarked in answer to a question as to his opinion on the result of the election. In conversation with friends Mr. Bourassa is reported to have said that he had no intention of re-entering private life, and if he was wanted he would be again ready for the fray.

Hon. Mr. Turgeon, who remained at St. Charles, was reached by telephone tonight. "I was fully confident last week," he said, "that I would be elected by a majority of at least 500, but I never had any idea it would be so high as that which I have received. I am greatly pleased at the confidence which the electors of the country have placed in me."

The news of the results in Nicolet and Montmorency were that C. R. Devlin and L. A. Taschereau, the new minister, were also returned by large majorities, caused great satisfaction among the supporters of the Gouin cabinet.

To Return to Work at Once.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 6—Believing the telegraphers strike is broken, the Milwaukee union last night voted to return to work the moment the final order is issued by the executive board which meets at Chicago today.


CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER
—take on weight faster—make better beef—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet.
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. R. H. McKENNA Late of Picton, Ont.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or a sub-agency. Entry by proxy may however, be made at an agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or cancellation made personally at any Sub-agent's office may be wired to the Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

An application for cancellation must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for cancellation will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution for cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Application for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not the subject of cancellation proceedings, may, subject to the approval of Department, relinquish it in favour of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

Duties.—A settler is required to perform the conditions 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) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80 acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in

(3) If the father (or mother, if the land will not meet his requirement. father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term vicinity in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, or his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

Quartz.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5. At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 12 per cent. on the sale.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

WITH

BANKS NOT WITHH MONEY TO

Prominent Bankers Credit is Being G Case, but to Spe Everything Possib ation.

Toronto, Nov. 4—Th of the largest banks i emphatically denied th the West that the er moved because the ba to advance the usual money to the grain de with these officials, so statement is concerne grain dealers who were

President D. R. Wil perial bank, when inte gard to the report fro plied: "Upon my word most unjustifiable. I d thing to justify the to Globe says it is repo West that the crops ca not on account of a sl lack of elevators, acc scarcity of vessel capaci but because the banks advance the usual funds to the grain deal mis-statement. The grain for speculators a are going short or lon whatever to do with of money. The placin the elevators does not more into circulation.

"There is not a farme West," proceeded Mr. I heard of, who wants grain, and who has no get cash for it."

Asked if the banks w money on bills of ladin said: "We are doing it The man that wrote think, has been read newspapers, and I thi up with Canadian circu

C. A. Bogert, general m Dominion bank, said th dently were misinforme adian banks fully recog sity under the present expediting the marketin produce and they are thing possible to accom

"I have not heard of a has cancelled credits gra ern grain houses. The however, doing all in th discourage the holding speculation and will n vances for that purpose been a tendency in the tain grain dealers to hol anticipating more advan es. This the banks are to discourage. If the de disposition to refrain fr of their holdings, I see the banks are justified i support them further. credit granted by the di this year should go suffi ket the products of the sonable time. There ha plaints against the rail ies with regard to lack tion facilities in the have no doubt that the everything in their pow the situation. I think i grettable that at this ju our banks are doing eve sible consistent with pru matters, that they should ed to continual criticism press, who perhaps have these matters from all sid

THE GRAIN MAR

Dun's Review on the c says:

A London publication that at the present rate the entire exportable surp in the United States wo warded by the end of Jan was based on a supply amounting to 120,000,000 no allowance is made fo large stocks of wheat the hands of the farmers rate no adequate allow most important crop news next few months will con gentine. An exportable s least 100,000,000 bushels i and the harvest that will gress in December will a throughout the world.

Wheat movement—Whea ward freely, but is still fa ly behind the movement Exports are remarkably tained, considering the ris which are far above the p year ago, without product responding loss in outgo.

The western receipts of the crop year to date are bushels, against 66,467,2 ago; 102,466,505 in 1905; 1904; 79,406,896 in 1903, a 616 in 1902. Total export flour included, from all U ports for the crop year t 53,317,947 bushels, compare 457,724 last year; 20,210,9 16,575,270 in 1904; 43,584,8 and 78,328,504 in 1902. A ports this week were 3,128 against 3,164,641 last wee 645,973 a year ago; Pacif 387,789, against 598,229 and 493,552 last year. Ot 334,000 against 751,546 last 152,000 a year ago.

World's exports of wheat aggregate 11,124,000 bushe 10,327,000 bushels in the week, and 11,956,000 bush ago. Although there was decrease in the total mov compared with last year's fi country, Australia and In favorable exhibits. Los heaviest from Dominion Canada, while smaller dec curred in exports from Arg Russia. A gain of 900,00 last week made the domes supply of wheat 42,912,0 against 37,165,000 bushels a date last year, when the e ing week supplied a gain bushels. The week started erratic option prices, an o of some violence being su liberal sales for profits an stantial reaction. But th