AN IMPRESSION OF EDMONTON

Laudatory Article from the Pen of a Staff Correspondent of London, England, Trade Journal—Tells of Resources and Possibilities of the City.

A recent issue of The Economist, a trade journal of London, England, has a highly laudatory article on Edmonton from the pen of a staff correspondent of that journal. The article reads as follows:

From Winnipeg your correspondent travelled on to Edmonton, making slight detours enroute to visit Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Edmonton, as the map shows, is the most northerly city in Canada. Already in early September the ground at daybreak is white with frost. But the climate is glorious at this season of the year, with air as stimulating as champagne. Edmonton is a great railway centre. From a railway point of view it is especially interesting at the present time, because the railhead of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which is to join Edmonton with Prince Rupert on the Pacific coast, is now some 125 miles west of Edmonton. This railway now provides the shortest and quickest route between Edmonton and Winnipeg. The distance by this route is 793 miles, which is covered on the newly-built line in about 30 hours. Considering that the line has only recently been opened for passenger traffic and that the road bed has not properly settled down, the journey is performed in very great comfort. There is an alternative route by the Canadian Northern Railway. By this route the distance is 827 miles, which is covered in about 35 hours. The Canadian Pacific Railway has not yet completed its track to Edmonton. It made Strathcona, on the opposite bank of the river and just adjacent to Edmonton, its northern terminus, but it is now rapidly extending into Edmonton.

Edmonton is the capital of the province of Alberta. It is a singularly pleasing place, occupying a picturesque situation on the high banks which overlook the beautifully wooded valley of the Saskatchewan. Though at present boasting a population of only 25,000, the city confidently expects to have a population of three or four times that number within the next few years, nor, in the judgment of your correspondent, is it likely to be disappointed. For besides being the centre of a fine mixed farming district there is also an abundance of lignite coal of high grade underlying the city, and any industries established at Edmonton are protected against competition by a very long railway haul from the nearest manufacturing centres.

It is impossible to compute the extent of the territory for which Edmonton will be the distributing point. The city is situated at an altitude of 2,000 feet, and the ground dips to the north. Thus, though one gets into more northerly latitudes, as one goes north the climate does not get colder, for the further one goes the lower the elevation gets and the longer the sunshine of the midsummer days lasts. At Fort Vermillion, which is more than 400 miles north of Edmonton, magnificent crops of wheat and other grains have been raised for many years, and ordinary farming operations are said to have been very successful in this neighborhood. Fo Vermillion is in the Peace River district, and those who are intimate with local conditions claim that the general characteristics as to soil and climate are more favorable in the Peace River settlements than in the older settlements to the south and east. Land in these districts is all Government land, and a homestead of 160 acres can be had by anyone for a payment of ten dollars. But there is no need for the prospective settler to go so far afield. Free homesteads can still be obtained within 40 to 150 miles of Edmonton and in districts likely to be made accessible by railways in the near future.

The far north, however, forms but a portion of the district of which Edmonton is the distributing point. In addition thereto about 50,000 square miles of fertile country, now partially settled and capable of supporting a dense farming population, look to this city as their commercial centre.

From the foregoing it will have been gathered that conditions are favorable at Edmonton for the development of a great wholesale centre. There are facilities for transportation, and a big consuming area capable of indefinite expansion, which is protected from competition by geographical conditions. Another most important requisite is at hand, viz., unlimited supplies of cheap fuel. Recent Government reports estimate the available coal contents of the Edmonton formation at 60 millions of tons. The coal lies near the surface and is cheaply mined. There is no explosive gas and but little trouble with water. It is at present supplied for the use of the municipal public utilities at $2.65 per ton delivered. At present agriculture is the principal wealth producer of the district, but there is no reason why in time manufactories should not spring up. As the city is surrounded by such fine mixed farming and dairy lands, it is natural that it should have developed into a meat packing centre. There are already five packing establishments, the principal one of which was erected by a leading Chicago firm of meat packers. The leading Canadian banking institutions have evidently made up their minds as to the future of Edmonton, and the numerous handsome edifices in which the banking business is conducted not only add to the beauty of the city, but stand as evidence of the opinion of the several directorates of these institutions as to the soundness of Edmonton's business and the development in prospect.

This promising little city is being developed on the surest of all possible foundations, viz., the wealth of the soil. And the climatic conditions are not unfavorable, for though the winter is intensely cold, the air is bright, clear, and dry, with an absence of wind. The rainfall is ample. The soil is a deep, rich black loam over a clay subsoil, which holds the moisture. And nearly the whole rainfall occurs in the growing season. The long summer days, when the sun shines for 18 hours a day, aid the rapid growth of vegetation. The following were the average yields per acre for the Edmonton district for 1909; they were complied from the entire acreage seeded, not that harvested only:

	Bus. per acre
Spring wheat	21.1
Winter wheat	20.5
Oats	41.2
Barley	31.6

The above figures include no estimates but were the actual number of bushels as taken by measure at the machine. By weight the yield would be more, as the grain raised here averages above standard weight.

Magnificent roots and vegetables are also grown in this district without fertilisers or artificial watering. Wild hay is plentiful. The district generally is parklike, with wide expanses of fertile soil between the wooded tracts, and liberally provided with streams. There is said to be a great future for alfalfa, which has been grown at the experimental farm with success. So far little has been done in the way of fruit culture. But it has been demonstrated by experiment that enormous yields of the finest small fruits, such as strawberries and other berries and currants can be grown with the greatest success. It will thus be seen that conditions are favorable not only for growing grain, roots, vegetables, and fruits, but for the raising of all kinds of stock as well. It is a mixed farming district par excellence, and hence profits are far more assured than they would be in a district where only grain could be raised. The soil and climate are specially suited to the production of cultivated grasses, and the enormous stacks of wheat straw, and oat straw left on the fields after threshing provide excellent fodder, so that the farmer who wants to get the best returns from his land and wants to keep busy in winter as well as summer can combine the raising of horses, cattle and swine with the growing of wheat, oats, and barley. The period for which the cattle have to be housed in winter is not very long and it is often considered unnecessary to stable steers and heifers, as the small patches of timber usually to be found about the farm furnish all the shelter they need. The Provincial Government has assisted the establishment of creameries wherever there are a sufficient number of cows, and has also established an organization for the marketing of the output, whereby the average price paid to farmers using the Government creameries has been fractionally over 1s per lb. for the butter made. When I add that land can be bought near railway stations in this district for about $25 per acre, it will be allowed that conditions favor a farmer with a few hundred pounds who elect to settle here.

There is a good opportunity for an English investor to lend money here on mortgage of farm lands. The money is usually lent for a term of five years, and the interest runs as high as 8 per cent per annum. Usually not more than 40 per cent of the estimated value of the property is lent out on first morigage at this rate. So far the business has been in the hands of insurance and finance companies, but it is possible for the individual investor to lend out small sums. The method is to lodge the money for investment with a well-known local Canadian bank, with instructions for the bank's solicitor to do the needful, which is done at the expense of the borrower. The solicitor acts as the lender's agent, and sees to his interests. It is hardly likely that the value of farm lands in the Edmonton district will ever be materially lower than they are today. Any of the well-known trust companies will also undertake the business.

A STUDY IN CONTRAST.

Ottawa Free Press: When Mr. W. F. Maclean from his seat in the House yesterday vigorously repudiated the methods and protested against the doctrine by which the Ministerial candidate was defeated in Drummond and Arthabaska, it was a noticeable fact that his remarks did not elicit one single sign of approval from the members of his own party. While he was giving voice to views that cannot but be held by every loyal and patriotic Canadian, the only applause forthcoming was from the Government side. The much vaunted "party of loyalty" permitted the member from Toronto to again "plough his lonely furrow."

When he was followed by Mr. F. D. Monk, with whose views on the establishment of a Canadian navy and with whose argument that Canada is not called upon to participate at this time in the carrying of the burden of the naval defence of the Empire the Conservative party pretends to disagree, a great change came over the scene.

The men who, when Maclean was administering his deserved rebuke, hung their heads like schoolboys discovered breaking rules, assumed the brazen face and carriage of the hardened incorrigible when Monk dared the lash—they gloried in their sin.

Yet it is not many months ago that this same Monk was ploughing the lonely furrow—when he was repudiated by his party and deposed from its chief lieutenancy. At that time it was not expedient that he should be permitted to associate with the Conservatives who utterly disagreed with his policy.

But the same Conservatives have now discovered that Monk's furrow has led to a party advantage. Monk, the outcast, is now the hero.

What matters it that the success which is his has been won by methods that no self-respecting and patriotic Canadian can contemplate without a feeling of shame? What matters it that the victory over which he exults was attained by the grossest deception of an inexperienced crowd of back-country electors. What matters it that, to achieve triumph, women were frightened and the ignorant tyrannized, racial prejudices appealed to and narrow unthinking bigotry fostered? What matters it that to win there had to be created a condition of affairs that, if persisted in, would endanger the peace and the integrity of the whole Dominion?

All these things conveniently forgotten, Monk comes back to Parliament hailed as a hero, and the men who at parting treated him as an ishmaellite would fain now place a wreath of laurel on his brow.

The Conservative party which with hands uplifted in holy horror read Monk out from its ranks now reads Monk into the ranks again, falls on his neck, hangs on his every word, and cheers his utterances as inspired.

The Conservative party—or rather the office-seeking section of it—which, tempted by party advantage, repudiated last spring a naval policy to which it had subscribed a few months previously, now inclines to a further repudiation under similar temptation. Weather cock like it would turn with every wind that blows.

The coldness with which Maclean's doctrine of patriotism was received and the warmth with which Monk's policy of national disloyalty was acclaimed by the representatives of the great Conservative party in the House of Commons surely spake volumes to the Canadian electorate. To quote Mr. Maclean: "The man whose patriotism is expressed merely in a syllogism of words does not know the first definition of patriotism."

TWO MORE BIG REALTY DEALS PUT THROUGH

Winnipeg Banker Buys Property of Franz Deggendorfer, Jasper Ave. West—Jackson Bros. Secure Site For New Store, Sugarman's Present Stand.

So pleased with the prospects of rising values in Edmonto real estate was John McEachren, of Winnipeg, superintendent of the Western branches of the Bank of British North America who purchased the Burnham-Frith property on Jasper Ave. as a site for a branch of the bank on Saturday, that on the same day, through Rolfe & Kenwood, he closed a deal whereby he secured for himself the 80-foot lot on the south side of Jasper between Second and Third streets, now occupied by the Deggendorfer block. This property which is opposite the Hudson Bay Co.'s store, changed hands for nearly $100,000 or $1,200 per foot frontage. The lot has a depth of 150 feet. The owner for whom Rolfe & Kenwood acted in making the sale was Franz Deggendorfer of Portland, Ore., who secured the property for $300 a foot four years ago. A two storey wooden structure used as an office building now occupies the 80-foot site. In the sale of the Burnham-Frith property, Rolfe & Kenwood also acted as agents for the owners, McDougall & Secord. In the last month the firm of Rolfe & Kenwood alone have effected the sale of $400,000 worth of property.

Jackson Bros. Buy.

From Chas. Bruhn of Seattle and Edwin Auld of Edmonton, Jackson Bros., jewelers, have purchased the Jasper Ave site now occupied by Wm. Sugarman, mens' furnishings and clothing, for $33,000 or $1,100 per foot frontage. This thirty foot lot lies immediately west of the property occupied by the Canadian Bank of Commerce building. Early next spring the old building will be removed and work will be started on the construction of a handsome three storey, store and office building. The ground floor and basement of the building which will be 100 fet long will be occupied by Jackson Bros.' retail store and factory. Estimates of the cost of fittings are now being prepared by firms in the east and it is the intention of Jackson Bros., whose present premises are entirely inadequate to their business to open up on the new site a jewelry store which will be second to none in the west. The second and third floors of the building will be fitted up with offices, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupation by Sept. 1, 1911.

BIGGEST BILL OF SESSION IS BEFORE COMMITTEE

Municipal Law Committee Starts on the Amendments to the Charter of the City of Calgary—Mayor Jamieson, Ald. Reilly and Other

The municipal law committee of the legislature with Chairman George P. Smith presiding, had its first meeting of the session Thursday. They took up for consideration the amendments to the Calgary charter, the longest bill before the House this year. It contains 525 clauses and is made up of 121 pages. Eleven clauses, mostly preliminary, were discussed and passed with amendments and the committee then adjourned in order that the Calgary solicitor, Mr. Moffatt and the law clerk, Mr. Henwood, might fully go into the bill. At the rate of progress established this morning it would take the committee weeks to dispose of the measure.

Calgary's Representatives.

On behalf of the city of Calgary Mayor Jamieson, Ald. Reilly, City Clerk Spence and Solicitor Moffatt, appeared before the committee and discussed the various clauses.

The Calgary mayor in addressing the committee explained that many of the new clauses had been incorporated from the Edmonton, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat charters and would not require much discussion as they were already on the statute books. Other clauses were new to city charters and these would be fully explained by the city solicitor, Mr. Moffatt.

Case for Crescent Heights.

When the clause relating to annexation of suburban districts came up for discussion Mr. McArthur, of Gleichen, addressed the committee, saying he appeared on behalf of Crescent Heights. He explained that some years ago this district to the north of the city across the river had asked to be taken in but had been refused at the time. Then its residents got together, erected a $20,000 bridge to bring it into close touch with Calgary, and had Crescent Heights created into a village. Officers were elected and considerable money was spent in schools and other public improvements.

The people now felt that for a year they would have no voice in the council shortly to be elected as the bill providing for their entrance would not be passed by the House until after this year's elections. He presented to the committee a petition from the residents of Crescent Heights asking that provision be made for representation on the Calgary council of 1911 by arranging for an election of a representative later in the year and that subsequent representation be arranged for.

Mayor's Reply.

Mayor Jamieson replied that it had been arranged that Crescent Heights be not assessed and no taxes paid till 1912. They had been promised electric light and water next year. Whenever the sub-division was brought in a voters' list would be prepared for next year.

Mr. McArthur said that the terms as outlined by the mayor would be satisfactory.

AYMEN'S MISSIONAR MOVEMENT WEEK HERE

Headed by Dr. Mackay, Group of Missionary Officials Will Hold Meetings in the Presbyterian Churches in the Twin Cities—Banquets in Two Churches.

The first three days of the coming week are to be somewhat special in the Presbyterian churches of the city. They will be Laymen's Missionary days, and a number of the leading workers and speakers in the Movement are coming to take part in the exercises of Sunday and the two days following. The plan of denominational rallies is being followed this year by the laymen throughout Canada, and the turn has now come for the Edmonton Presbyterians.

The visitors to the city will be Rev. Dr. R. P. MacKay, secretary of foreign missions for the Canadian Presbyterian church; Rev. F. W. Anderson, secretary of the Laymen's Movement, Presbyterian department; Rev. George Ross, a missionary to China; and Messrs. George Dingle and T. Humphries, of Calgary. These gentlemen will all have places on the three days' programme, and inasmuch as they are all experienced speakers and closely in touch with the work and aims of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, some interesting and informing gatherings may be expected.

Dr. McKay is one of the best-known churchmen in Canada; a life-long worker in behalf of missions; and personally acquainted with the mission fields of the Orient. His addresses are always noteworthy. Mr. Anderson is a leader and organizer of acknowledged ability and has a better grasp of the situation in regard to his own denomination than perhaps any other man. Mr. Ross comes from the foreign field to tell of things that he knows as a matter of actual experience.

The services for Sunday in the four Presbyterian churches of the city will include addresses by these visitors as follows: Westminster church, morning, Rev. F. W. Anderson; Robertson church, morning, Rev. Dr. McKay; Erskine Church, morning, Rev. Geo. Ross; First church, evening, Rev. F. W. Anderson; Knox church, Strathcona, evening, Rev Dr. McKay. Mr. Ross will also speak at Namao in the afternoon and evening.

On Monday evening a missionary banquet will be held in Westminster church, and a mass meeting in Robertson church; on Tuesday evening a banquet in First church, and a meeting in Erskine church; and on Wednesday evening a meeting in Knox church, Strathcona. These will all be addressed by two or more of the visiting clergymen and laymen, and the interest and enthusiasm that have invariably marked the gatherings of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in the past are anticipated. Fort Saskatchewan and Agriculta are also included in the circuit and will be visited on Tuesday and Wednesday. All meetings are open to the public, and a number of local speakers will probably take part, in addition to those announced.

Every family has need of a good, reliable liniment. For sprins, bruises, soreness of the muscles and rhumatic pains there is none better than Chamberlain's. Sold by deaelrs everywhere.

THE ORIGINA AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT

WILL DO AWAY WITH THE LONG VIGILS

New Regulations Governing "First Place" Have Been Issued—No One Will Be Allowed to Take Up Position Outside of Land Office.

Land office line-ups and vigils of days duration to secure priority of right in filing on coveted homesteads are no more. Instructions have been issued from the Department of the Interior at Ottawa to all land agents notifying them that the regulations concerning rush for entries are intended to provide for the prevention of cases which frequently occur of applicants waiting one or more days outside the land office for the throwing open of the lands. Such waiting, now in effect recognized as giving priority of right, is declared to be contrary to the purpose of the regulations, and no line is to be recognized except the line formed by the agent when the applicants enter the door in single file on or after the opening of the land office. Applicants on entering will be given numbered tickets and will receive attention at the counter according to their numbers. To keep the door of the land office free from those waiting for the throwing open of the lands, the assistance of the police is to be enlisted.

Under the new regulations a copy of which was received Thursday at the Edmonton land office, priority of right to attention at the counter arises only when an applicant enters the door of the land office. Agents are required to keep the land office and the entrance thereto, clear throughout each day of people who have no business to transact that day. If there is any loitering around inner or outer doors by such persons, and if, in the opinion of the agent the loitering is for the purpose of attempting to secure priority of position on a subsequent day, the agent shall notify in writing the proper authorities of the municipality or the province, or both, of his belief that such loitering is with a view of interfering with the proper transaction of public business in the land office and shall request the authorities to take measures to prevent it.

If the agent has reason to believe that on any particular day at the opening of the land office there will then be in waiting a large number of applicants for any certain parcel or parcels of land, he is required to notify the municipal or provincial authorities that there is need for police assistance in the preservation of order and request that such assistance be given.

Priority of right to attention at the counter shall be established by the agent as follows:

"The agent shall open the door from the inside, so as to admit the applicants one at a time. The applicants shall be numbered consecutively in the order in which they enter. As each person enters he shall sign his name in ink in the Application Journal opposite his number and time of registering, and if, in the opinion of the agent, the occasion requires it, he shall be given a ticket bearing his signature, number and the office date stamp.

"The persons thus registered will constitute the line and will be dealt with at the counter in the order of their numbers.

"In case it is not convenient to make the issue of tickets at the door of the Land Office, it may be made at such other convenient place as may be fixed by the agent, who shall announce the time and place of such issue, so that all waiting applicants may hear, and shall post up notices to the same effect in conspicuous places at the inner and outer doors of the Land Office.

"In the event of any waiting applicant or applicants acting in a disorderly manner or using violence or undue force, the agent shall refuse to register or issue a ticket to the applicant responsible for the disorder."

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN EDMONTON

Special Correspondent of "Canada" Tells of the Possibilities of Remunerative Employment in Alberta's Capitol—Opportunities for Domestics and Nurses.

The city of Edmonton, the capitol of Alberta, impresses one by the appearance it has of rapid growth, given by the sight of the great building and kindred developments which can be seen on all sides. The fine commercial blocks and new residences—many of them literally palatial—show that, in addition to being forced to increase their business houses, the citizens find themselves in so sound a position that they can afford to spend money on new and beautiful homes. In Canada this is always a sure sign of progress, for the commercial men here are hard-headed enough to realize that their business should have first call on the profits it is making.

This development, together with the increase in the population due to the arrival of many who realize the true meaning of the city's progress and are attracted thereby, is opening great opportunities for people of initiative, especially women and girls. In the first place, it goes without saying that domestic help is at the usual Western premium. Wages are from $20 (£4) to $25 (£5) a month, but for this it is expected that all the hard work, such as cooking, baking, washing, and ironing, must be done. There are many other opportunities besides those presented by the demand for "helps."

The Need For Hospital Nurses.

Trained nurses are badly needed—so badly that it is sometimes almost impossible to obtain a trained nurse for a private case. There are already two hospitals here, but both are under-staffed, while the rapidly increasing population has caused the city authorities to undertake the enlargement of the Public Hospital. Further appointments wil thus shortly need to be made, and trained help will be welcomed. Enquiries upon this point should be addressed to the Secretary Public Hospital, Edmonton Alta. The remuneration for private nurses amounts to from $15 (3 pounds) to $25 (5 pounds) per week.

Good Stenographers and Secretaries Wanted.

Another opportunity is presented for good shorthand writers—stenographers, as they are called in Western parlance. There are many inferior shorthand writers and typists in the city, and it would be no advantage to anyone but a really able girl to come here for that purpose. If she is accustomed to general clerical work and has a knowledge of book-keeping all the better. In such a case she should receive from $50 (10 pounds) to $70 (12 pounds) a month. Living in the city ranges from 4 pounds to 6 pounds a month, which leaves a good margin for clothes and the provision every one ought to make for a rainy day. I have been particularly careful to recommend only efficient people to attempt to obtain these secretarial and clerical positions, on account of the disadvantages under which an English girl must work until she knows the methods in use. It must be remembered that the large majority of Canadian girls, having often to earn their own living, choose office work, in which they have the advantage of learning the business methods from the very beginning of their entry into the commercial field. So that until the English girl is as fully equipped in Canadian business ways as her cousin she is likely to find a difficulty in obtaining a remunerative post. I hear so often, however, of the difficulty in obtaining well educated women, that I have no hesitation in saying that such a one can always obtain employment and earn an excellent salary.

The Absent Tea-Shop.

A feature of English life which one misses here is the neat little cafe and tea room. It seems to me than a clever business-like woman with a capital of perhaps $1,000 would do well to open such an establishment. The venture would need to be advertised a little, but that would not cost much, as the newspaper rates are extraordinarily reasonable—at least to English minds. There is a growing English population who should patronize such an establishment for old time's sake, just as the English "five o'clock tea" house on the Continent does so well. In addition, Canadian women are fond of their cup of tea, and would appreciate such a cafe as I have in mind, with its neat, attractively decorated rooms and everything nicely served. Another opportunity is offered for opening a small restaurant at which lunch and other substantial meals could be obtained, for at present there are no attractive places for meals other than the hotels—already overcrowded—on the one hand, and inferior eating-houses on the other.

How to Start a Restaurant.

Anyone intending to open such establishments as I have indicated should remember that as it is almost impossible to get help here, someone must be brought from the Old Country to assist the work. I shoulr recommend that several energetic girls might club their capital and do everything themselves, thus being independent of outside help. Further, all furniture, linen, crockery, knives, forks, and spoons, and as many fittings as possible, should be brought from the Old Country, as these articles cost less to purchase here than there. These goods would, of course, enter the country duty free as "settler's effects."

The establishment of a boarding house is another way of employing capital, and I will go into this matter in another article, dealing with other Western towns.

I was told that an excellent opportunity existed here for the establishment of a private preparatory school for boys. Last year such a one was doing well, but the ladies who kept it were forced for private reasons to close, and the absence of this school is now very much felt. A similar want is for a private boarding school for girls. Of course, the tuition in both these must be the best.

Some Advice to Newcomers.

A feature of Canadian life are the numerous branches which the Y.W.C.A. have established throughout the Dominion. This institution does much good, providing employment bureaux, an application to which is nearly sure to result in a suitable position being found. The branch in Edmonton can accommodate a number of boarders, and living in such a house is more enjoyable than boarding by oneself.

Before closing this article I should like to emphasize one or two points which must be kept in mind by the newcomer. She must be willing and ready to do any work required and to do it in the Canadian way. She must not object to being shown this, and must not expect the high salaries I have mentioned unless she is capable and strong enough to bear the stress of hard work.

Minister Charged With Fraud.

Chicago, Dec. 2—Rev. H. E. Scott, pastor of Park Congregational church, was arrested today charged with using the mails to defraud. He was arraigned before U.S. Commissioner Foot, and released on bond. His trial is set for December 8th. The minister conducted a firm known as the National Patent Investment Company.

The Smart Set—Brown: What have you got against that man Smith? He has done several good things.

Jones: Yes, but I happened to be one of them.

When you have a cold eat a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will soon fix you up right and will ward off any tendency toward pneumonia. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Sold by dealers everywhere.

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LAST TRIP OF YEAR.

Fort William, Nov. 30—If the gale now raging on Lake Superior does not increase in velocity before midnight it is certain the fleet of nineteen steamers in port today will have complete cargoes of grain and depart for the final trip of the year. The season of navigation closed at midnight. In their race against time to protect vessel owners against the almost prohibitive rate of insurance which goes into effect tomorrow morning the superintendents along the docks have reinforced their army of hundreds of regular longshoremen with scores of recruits who, knowing that their services are indespensible are demanding fifty cents an hour.

While less grain than last year has been forwarded from the head of the lakes, the receipts of general merchandise and coal have been fully fifteen per cent better than during any year before. The number of steamers that will take storage grain and go into winter quarters here will not be known until tomorrow morning and will probably depend largely on today's storm.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Caledonian society, held in the Separate school hall, Thursday, John MacPherson was re-elected president for the ensuing year by a unanimous vote. The Caledonian society now stands among the strongest of the city's organizations and its success in the past year has been in a great measure due to the strong organizing and executive abilities of the president. This is the first time in the history of the society that a president has held office for more than one term, and that in itself shows the confidence the members place in Mr. McPherson.

A large number of last year's executive have been re-elected and taken altogether make a strong combination which almost ensures a still more successful year for the Callies than any in the past.

JOHN McPHERSON, re-elected President of the Caledonian Society.

The officers elected for the year are as follows:—

President—John McPherson.
Vive-president—John W. Heron.
Treasurer—Wm. Bilsland.
Financial secretary—H. L. Stewart.
Pipe major—Henry Laing.
Warden—Wm. Irvine.
Recording secretary—J. C. McCaig.
Chaplain—Rev. Dr. McQueen.
Standard bearers—Douglas Cook, J. Thompson.
Guards—John Torrance, E. G. Henry.
Committee—C. Byar, H. Esplin, G. Docherty, M. Sillars, N. Campbell.
Auditors—Wm. B. Quinn, C. M. Small.

After the election the newly elected officers separately addressed the members and everyone was sanguine that this year would be one of the most successful in the society's history.

There's a Welcome

with a Beautiful Wall-pocket Calendar for our friends coming over hill and dale.

New Fruit—All Kinds for your Xmas Cake.

CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, STOCKINGS, NUTS.

Pure Food for you and plenty of it.

Flour at Wholesale Prices.

The Farmers' Headquarters.

Flour at wholesale prices.

"The Farmer's Headquarters"

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