OLIVER ON MANITOBA.

Premier Roblin Directs the Opposition's Course.

Mr. Armstrong Defies the Government to Dissolve.

Registration Clerks In Manitoba Appointed by the Government.

Ottawa, May 18.—The curtain was again raised to-day on the spectacle of the Opposition dancing to the piping of Messrs. Roblin and Rogers, and it was a spectacle not without its ludicrous side. Hon. Robert Rogers signalized his appearance upon the scene by handing out a carefully prepared "interview" to the Conservative press, the opening sentence of which was "Let the fight proceed." And Premier Roblin, after keeping the leader of the Opposition waiting for him at his hotel, found his way to the Speaker's gallery, where he held a levee of Conservative members, whom he appeared to be coaching in the intricacies of the Manitoba election act, and carried on a conversation by signal with the Opposition front benches below. Apart from his humorous phase, the situation was little changed to-day. The Government are now waiting on the next move of the Opposition, and that may be revealed at to-morrow's caucus of the Conservatives. The debate was renewed by Mr. Galliher, who made a strong argumentative speech in favor of the bill, and he was followed by Mr. Armstrong, who spoke about obstructing until Christmas, and exposed the hand of his leaders by defying the Government to dissolve. Then came Hon. Frank Oliver, and a more trenchant speech has not been delivered in the course of the debate. The Minister of the Interior always speaks plainly, and there were no frills about the manner in which he attacked the arguments of the Opposition. In one or two vigorously phrased sentences he went right to the root of the whole question, when he pointed out that the lists in Manitoba were prepared by officials not appointed by the Judges, as the Opposition have sought to suggest, but by the Roblin Government. He also made it clear beyond any doubt that the time for revision was quite inadequate, and that there had been cases of deliberate delay to the detriment of the Liberal electors. His handling of the Rudneski episode in the North Winnipeg Provincial election made the Opposition fairly wince, and when he showed that all the Conservative criticism and objections were really directed against the very law they professed to admire, the Liberals cheered loud and long. Mr. Miller will continue the debate to-morrow.

Hon. Mr. Oliver introduced and had read a first time a bill providing for an entirely elective council for the Yukon Territory and for an audit of the public accounts of the Yukon by the Auditor-General.

The Halifax Irregularities.

Replying to Mr. Borden, Hon. Frank Oliver said the result of the investigation into the alleged immigration irregularities at Halifax had resulted in a great deal of conflicting evidence. The conclusion arrived at by the investigator was that, although the charges against Mr. Bernstein had not been fully substantiated, it was a question whether the amount of suspicion engendered against Mr. Bernstein had not done away with his usefulness. With regard to Dr. Dickey several inquiries had been made, the result of which he was not in a position to place before the House.

Algoma Steel Works.

Mr. Borden asked whether, in view of the fact that the Algoma Steel Company had ceased operations for want of orders, the Government were in a position to place orders for Transcontinental rails.

Hon. Mr. Graham said the possibility of orders would depend on whether the Government had the necessary cash. (Laughter.) The matter was under the consideration of the Transcontinental Commission.

Work of the Mint.

Hon. Mr. Fielding informed Mr. Armstrong that $313,338 worth of silver had been coined in the Mint since it opened, and of that amount over $28,000 worth had been sent to the Receivers-General. The amounts of silver coins would be regulated according to the demand.

Hon. Mr. Fielding, asked by Mr. Bristol when the French treaty would go into effect, said it was difficult to fix a time, because, although the treaty had received the approval of one branch of the French Chamber, it had still to be approved by the second branch.

Mr. Galliher Resumes Debate.

The debate on the Dominion elections act was resumed by Mr. Galliher, who held that, although the Federal Government had in 1898 delegated a power to the Province of Manitoba in connection with the preparation of the Federal lists, they had not divested themselves of the right, under certain conditions, to take back the power to Manitoba in the bill. To the objection of the Opposition that the Government were taking away a right from Manitoba, he replied that there was no inherent right in that or any other Province to prepare Federal lists for the Federal elections. All the bill proposed was to take away the power delegated to the Province in 1898. As for the second ground of objection, that it was unfair to the Conservatives, he thought the Prime Minister's offer effectively disposed of that.

Mr. Borden—What was that offer?

Mr. Galliher said the proposition submitted by the Prime Minister was that every official, including the revising Judges, connected with the preparation of the Federal lists, should be absolutely beyond the control of politics, and surely no fairer way for both parties could be suggested than that. Dealing with the situation in British Columbia, he suggested that in that Province a new and complete list should be made up at least every two years.

Mr. Armstrong.

Mr. Armstrong could hardly find words strong enough to express his praise of the Manitoba election act as it is to-day, and his condemnation of any attempt on the part of the Dominion Government to interfere with it. He could not find the speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier or other members of the Government side any arguments to support the bill they were now trying to force on Manitoba. The Opposition had been called obstructionists. This Mr. Armstrong deprecated in strong words, and in the same breath claimed that he and his colleagues were patriots and were showing this by their stand on the bill. The Government, he said, had made a threat of dissolution. "Let it come," he said in a loud tone; "we will welcome dissolution. It is high time we should have dissolution, and let the Government go into the dry dock of public opinion."

The Government side laughed at this, which seemed to rather disconcert the speaker. Mr. Armstrong, a little later, was called to order by Mr. Speaker for wandering away from the subject under discussion and dragging out a number of scandals. In closing he declared it to be the duty of the Opposition to stay here until the snow flies rather than allow the bill to pass in its present shape.

Hon. Frank Oliver.

Hon. Frank Oliver followed. At the outset he argued that the chief factor for trouble in the Manitoba Act was the revision, although there were other things which undoubtedly needed remedy. Indisputable evidence had been given, for instance, of names being placed on the registration list without personal attendance and without affidavite. It had also been shown that the time between the registration and revision was too short in many districts to allow of those making protest against certain names going on to have their evidence ready when the Courts of Revision sat, and also that these courts did not sit long enough to do the work. This was a case in which it could fairly be claimed that, even if the law was satisfactory, its administration was not. Down to this point Mr. Oliver had been reading his remarks.

Mr. Staples asked for the Speaker's ruling as to whether the hon. gentleman should be allowed to read a speech, and the speaker, under the rules, was obliged to decide that he could not.

Hon. Frank Oliver turned the action of Mr. Staples, which was approved by the Opposition generally, judging from their manifestations, to good account. It was undoubtedly from the attitude of the Opposition, he said, that his remarks had been direct and to the point. He would admit that they were written, but the way in which the Opposition acted in regard to this reading of them was a fair indication of the manner in which they proposed to carry on the debate. But the point of order would not deprive the House of hearing his remarks. The desire of the Opposition was quite apparent: it was simply to waste the time of the House and the time and money of the country, and their action in regard to his wish to save both, as far as possible, would help them to attain that object, and the responsibility was upon them. He went carefully over the Manitoba act, pointing out as other speakers, on the Government side had done, the manner in which it was used by the Roblin Government to the detriment of Liberals and to the advantage of their own party friends.

Appointment of Registration Clerks.

There was some crossfiring at this point as to who appointed registrars in Manitoba. Mr. Borden was understood first to say that the judges did it, a statement which Mr. Oliver challenged. The impression that Mr. Roche and others on the Opposition side had conveyed, he said, was that they were appointed in that manner.

Here Mr. Roche interrupted to say that he had made no such statement, and both he and Mr. Borden, respectively, then said that they were appointed on the recommendation of the judges.

Mr. Oliver retorted that the registration clerks were partisans appointed by the Government of Manitoba, and that the judges had nothing to do with their appointment nor with the dates for the revision, quoting, amid Liberal cheers, the Manitoba statutes in support of his contentions. To partisans appointed as registration clerks was left the choice as to whether personal registration should be insisted upon or not, and in that case what was this lauded provision but a provision to get Tories on the lists and leave Grits off?

Mr. Roche wanted to know if the best way of finding out whether the registration clerks were partisans or not would not be to call the Manitoba judges and ask them.

Hon. Frank Oliver pointed out that for the first time during the debate the Opposition admitted that the clerks were not appointed by the judges, although a strong effort had been made to leave that impression. The judges were bound to abide by the statute. This point he emphasized several times, amid the applause of the Government side, and to the evident discomfiture of the Opposition.

Rudneski's Affidavits.

Referring to the affidavits read by Mr. Bole, Mr. Oliver said the Opposition had branded Rudneski as a renegade, a fugitive from justice, and a perjurer, but that was the man who was employed by the Conservative party machine. It was a strange coincidence that on the same day that 450 naturalizations were put through by Rudneski the record showed that there were 790 naturalizations in Winnipeg, and it was also a coincidence that a leading citizen of Winnipeg, an ex-Mayor, was defeated in what was regarded as a safe Liberal seat by a majority approximately the same as the number of naturalizations said to have been put through improperly by Rudneski. The statements of the Opposition that Rudneski was a suborned perjurer were not good enough. The Government of Manitoba were there to administer justice, and he hoped perjury was not so common that it had to be winked at. Either the affidavits were true or the Government of Manitoba were not administering the law. If Rudneski and Walton were perjurers it was up to the Manitoba Government to lay them by the heels and see that they were punished to the full extent of the law. If that was the only answer they could make to Rudneski's affidavits either Rudneski or Walton should be in jail, or the Rudneski affidavit was true. Mr. Staples seemed to know too much about the cheque said to have been paid to Rudneski, and he suggested that the cheque could only have been got by the Conservative party machine from Rudneski on the strength of a promise of protection. (Liberal cheers.)

Turning to the general question, Mr. Oliver said that if, as the Opposition declared, the administration of the lists in Manitoba was fair, then there should be no objection to placing them in the hands of the Federal Government for Federal elections. All the criticism and objections made by the Opposition had been against their own law in Manitoba. They had threatened dissolution and obstruction of supplies in order to prevent the application of their own law by the Federal Parliament. He was not surprised that the Opposition now refused to take their own medicine. (Liberal cheers.)

Mr. Bergeron.

Mr. Bergeron thought the bill was only a dodge on the part of the Government to enable them to keep in power. He strongly condemned the clause relating to the marking of ballots, and put in a plea for holding all elections on the same day. "I do not think we will have a dissolution," he said. "The Government dare not do it."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Why?

Mr. Bergeron—Because the record of the Government is too bad. (Laughter.) He appealed to the Prime Minister to withdraw the objectionable clauses of the bill.

Dr. Roche (Halifax) took exception to the statement made by Mr. Bergeron, that there had been a partisan revision of the lists in Nova Scotia. He repudiated that statement entirely.

Mr. Johnston said that the Opposition were not able to show any impropriety with the lists in Nova Scotia by the Liberals. On the contrary, he could produce evidence to show that gentlemen belonging to the party opposite had been guilty of improper conduct.

"Where?" cried members of the Opposition.

"In Colchester," retorted Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Miller moved the adjournment of the debate, and the House adjourned at 11.20.

THEN AND NOW

Hon. A. G. MacKay's Second Letter to the People of Ontario.

Thirty-three years of Liberal rule: Certain isolated cases of election irregularities proven against certain Liberal workers; advantage taken of both by the Whitney Opposition to make a strong appeal to the electors, backed up by assurance that if given office and better opportunity, consequent thereon, of making a full investigation, startling disclosures would be made and frauds unearthed. Mr. Whitney taken at his word by the people, and on the 25th January, 1905, a decisive mandate given him to proceed and make his disclosures. Three and one-half years elapse; three and one-half years' occupancy of the Treasury benches; three and one-half years' access to the vaults, books, papers, and everything in the departments, and no irregularities, no misdeeds, no wrong-doing disclosed. Absolute and complete faliure to implement his promises, or, rather, threats, along these lines must be the unbiased judgment of all independent and intelligent electors. The legislative, and the administrative, the financial record of Liberal Governments still stands unimpeached, and worthy of the great Liberal leaders who led the way in placing Ontario, from an educational, municipal, legislative, agricultural and financial standpoint, clearly in the lead of all the Provinces of the Dominion. Again, a strong appeal made prior to January 25, 1905, to all good men, all Christian men, to support Hon. Mr. Whitney; promises of a fair, honest and reasonably non partisan administration of public affairs, immediately followed on accession to office by wholesale dismissal of officials, the introduction for the first time in Ontario of the iniquitous spoils system, the complete surrender, particularly illustrated in connection with liquor license administration in the city of Toronto, to the baser element of the party; the dismissal and forced resignation of honest officials in order that that element might the more easily attain its will; the loading of the legislative and voting dice throughout the Province on the same question, a direct, autocratic and distinct refusal in this respect to trust the people.

Again, on the question of assisting or bonusing railways, a pre-election pledge against the same, so far as Old Ontario is concerned, followed in the closing hours of the last session by a complete misrepresentation on the floor of the House of the scope of the first C. N. R. mortgage (taken, not by the old, but by the present Government in July, 1906), in order that, relying upon such misrepresentation, and the assurance that it was necessary to better the position of the Province, authority might be, and was, obtained to have a further guarantee executed and a subsequent mortgage taken.

Again, the appointment of an absolutely inexperienced Minister of Education, a point-blank refusal to grant the request of the Opposition that a practical school teacher, trustee or inspector, in touch with rural conditions and the requirements of rural schools, should be appointed Deputy Minister; instead, the appointment of an inexperienced man to this important position; the natural result following: the passing of legislation and regulations not based upon reason or grounded in common sense, but autocratic, despotic and tyrannical.

Such are a few points of contrast between the land of promise and the land of fulfillment.

A. G. MACKAY.

CAN'T TRUST HIS ARMY.

Sultan Abdul Aziz Can Neither Advance Nor Retreat.

Paris, May 18. —According to a despatch from The Matin's correspondent who is accompanying Sultan Abd-el-Aziz on his march toward Fez, the regular Moorish army is now at the point of revolt and may go over to the Pretender at any moment. The Sultan, unable to count on his troops, can neither retreat nor advance. If the troops desert him his abdication is almost certain.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

Suggested That They Be Sent to Some Undeveloped Country.

London, May 18. —Replying to a question by Lord Winterton, who suggested that the Secretary for the Colonies should advise charitable agencies to emigrate their undesirable to some undeveloped country outside the empire, Colonel Seely pointed out that the Canadian Government had already taken steps on the subject. Mr. Arnold Lupton asked if it were the intention to enable the colonies to take all the best people in the country and leave us the refuse? (Laughter.)

A SUSPECT IDENTIFIED.

G. T. R. Agent at St. Lambert Says McCarthy Robbed Him.

Montral, May 18.—Mr. Stevens, the G. T. R. agent at St. Lambert, who was held up a week ago by three robbers, has identified McCarthy as one of the men who held him up. McCarthy was captured with two others, at Coteau Junction on Saturday morning. In court this morning the suspects were remanded for eight days in order to allow the detectives to gather more evidence in the case.

Winnipeg's Population.

Winnipeg, May 18.—Figures gathered by the Assessment Commissioner place Winnipeg's population at 118,000. This estimate is always very accurate. Last year's population was 111,000.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c. at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

HIT THREE TIMES,

But Kalamazoo Man Now In Critical Condition.

Kalamazoo, Mich., May 19.—Struck three times by lightning in as many years is the record of David Buckeloo, owner of a confectionery store in this city. To-day Mr. Buckeloo lies in an unconscious condition at his home with chances against his recovery. Shortly after 11 o'clock last night, while he was sitting at his desk and a dozen people were in his store to escape the rain, Mr. Buckeloo was knocked from his chair by a bolt of lightning, which struck the ground outside, and then entered the store. No other person in the store felt the shock.

A year ago, while Mr. Buckeloo was walking home, he was struck by lightning and for two months hovered between life and death. Two years ago he had part of his clothing stripped from him by lightning. During the time he was confined after the second stroke Mr. Buckeloo suffered terrible agony.

The electrical storm last night was the most severe that has visited Kalamazoo this year. A chimney and the front gable of the E. F. Ide home was torn away and three people in the house slightly shocked.

Lightning struck two barns belonging to Charles Moon. One of the barns burned entailing a loss of $3,000. Three horses, a dog and a cat burned to death in the barn.

Lightning struck a barn on the Henry Martin farm, a mile south of the city, and set it on fire. The barn was destroyed, the loss being $3,500. A calf on the Martin farm was killed by lightning.

LIQUOR ON RAILWAY WORK.

Its Detection Keeps Constables Busy All the Time.

Winnipeg, May 18.—As the result of the strenuous efforts of Commissioner Quibell and his assistants to keep the illicit sale of liquor in check along the route of the National Transcontinental, numerous convictions have been secured and considerable liquor confiscated and destroyed. Within the past few days Charles Archimbault, whiskey peddler, was found guilty and assessed $50 and costs; Stephen Vedus was fined $50 and costs for a similar offence; George Prince was fined $5 and costs for interfering with an officer on duty.

Frank Nelson, keeper of a disorderly house, was fined $20 and costs and bound over to keep the peace for a year on a charge of interfering with and threatening to shoot an officer who attempted to search his house. William George Prince and William Brennan, charged with unlawfully having liquor in their possession, were discharged.

As an illustration of the strenuous work to keep down the traffic in liquor along 250 miles of line, it may be stated that during the absence of the constable for a few days, some unscrupulous individual brought a large supply of liquor to one of the camps, with the result that the entire force of eighty employees went off on a grand, hilarious drunk; pandemonium reigned supreme, and for two days not a man did a stroke of work.

Prince to Come on Indomitable.

London, May 18.—The Standard announces that the Indomitable, Captain Kinghall, will convey the Prince of Wales to Canada. The statements, however, that she will endeavor to make an Atlantic record are somewhat discounted by the fact that she will be escorted by four warships of ordinary speed.

All sorrows are sisters.—Sabatier.

HIS DEFENCE.

Private Moir Committed For Trial For Murder.

London, Ont., May 18.—Private W. A. Moir, charged with the murder on Good Friday night of Color-Sergt. Lloyd, appeared before Police Magistrate Love at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was formally committed for trial. The evidence presented on Friday afternoon at the preliminary hearing was merely a repetition of that given before the Coroner's jury, no new facts being elicited. Action by the Police Magistrate was deferred, however, until the stenographic report could be transcribed for the court. Moir is to be tried at the Assizes in September next. It is supposed, from questions asked at the preliminary hearing, that a plea of "accidental shooting" may be presented by the defence, who may endeavor to show that Sergt. Lloyd, in attempting to take the rifle out of Moir's hands, caused the discharge of the weapon.

HOME FOR DOUKHOBORS.

Moved Bodily to Small House on Yorkton Outskirts.

Yorkton, May 18.—The Doukhobor fanatics were taken from the Agricultural Hall about 1 o'clock this morning and conveyed to a small house on the outskirts of the town, where they will be domiciled pending other arrangements which the Government may make for the unfortunate and irresponsible people. They still eat nothing but apples and peanuts, and after they were moved men took a wagon load of shells from the building.

GIFT OF $5,000 BY J. C. EATON.

One of Largest Individual Subscriptions for Y. W. C. A. at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, May 18.—Fifty thousand dollars has already been subscribed toward the erection of a Young Women's Christian Association building here. John C. Eaton, of the T. Eaton Co., who is in the city, subscribed $5,000 on Saturday. This is one of the largest individual subscriptions received.

It is understood that Mr. D. R. Wilkie has resigned as President of the Toronto Club.

Vapo-Cresolene
Established 1879
Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria
Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics
Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy to cure disease of the breathing organs than to take the remedy into the stomach?
It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.
Those of a consumptive tendency find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.
Sold by druggists.
Send postal for booklet.
LEMING, MILES CO., Limited, Agents, Montreal, Canada.
Cures While you Sleep

ELECTION NEWS
You should keep in touch with the Provincial campaign now on, and intelligently study the issues. Subscribe now for the TIMES and get our views on the situation.
30c a Month
Delivered to Your Home

Watches and Rings
These are our specials. We show the largest and best stock in the city.
OUR PRICES ARE LOW.
THOMAS LEES
Reliable Jeweler
5 James Street North

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than
EPPS'S
A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.
COCOA
Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ¼-lb. and ½-lb Tins.

GREEN BROS., FUNERAL DIRECTORS
IRA GREEN, PROPRIETOR.
Established 1822.
Our long record of efficiency and courtesy is our best recommendation, our prices most reasonable.
Office tel. 39, 134 King Street East. Residence tel. 23, 62 Victoria Avenue North.

TENDERS FOR STEEL BRIDGES

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for Steel Bridges," will be received at the office of the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway until twelve o'clock noon of the 9th day of June, 1908, for the construction and erection of the steel superstructures and floor system (with ties and guard rails complete) required for bridges at the points named below in district "A":

MILE.	BRIDGE.	DATE OF COMPLETION
21.7	Canaan River	1st March, 1909
57	Salmon River	" " "
184.0	Little Salmon R. Viaduct	" May "
197	Four Mile Brook	" " "
207.8	Grand River	" " "
209.8	Sigas River	" " "
213.8	Quisible River	" October 1908
220.9	Green River	" " "
227.8	Iroquois River	" " "
230.2	Madawaska River	" " "
245.8	Baker River	" May 1909.

Plans and profiles may be seen, and full information obtained, at the office of the Chief Engineer at Ottawa, Ont.

Tenderers must submit designs of superstructures with stress sheets, all to be in accordance with the general specifications for steel bridges of the Department of Railways and Canals of the Dominion Government, 1905. The class of load to be used is that designated "heavy" in said specifications.

Tenders will be received for one or more of the structures required.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank of the Dominion of Canada payable to the Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway for a sum equal to five per cent. (5%) of the amount of the tender.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

By order,
P. E. Ryan,
Secretary.

The Commissioners of the Transcontinental Railway.

Dated at Ottawa, May 9th, 1908.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Commissioners will not be paid for it.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. Andrew's Rapids, Works, Man.," will be received at this office until 4.30 p. m. on Wednesday, July 8, 1908, for the construction of movable dam, steel service and highway bridge, repair shop, etc. at St. Andrew's Rapids, Red River, Province of Manitoba.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this department; at the offices of Mr. A. R. Dufresne, resident engineer of the department at Winnipeg; Mr. J. G. Sing, Resident engineer, Confederation Life Building, Toronto; Mr. C. Desjardins, clerk of works, Post Office, Montreal, and Mr. Ph.Beland, clerk of works, Post Office, Quebec. Form of tender can also be obtained at the above mentioned places.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

The contractor will be required to conform to regulations to be made by the Governor General in Council, respecting the accommodation, medical treatment and sanitary protection of the working men employed on the work.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p. c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The department does ont bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works.

Ottawa, May 8, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the department.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN-NUMBERED SECTION OF Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

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

DUTIES—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for 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. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet with this requirement.

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

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

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

The Market Price of Cattle
Often depends on what you feed them. It don't pay in the long run to buy poor FEED. The Feed we sell is always the best quality, and is sold at prices that are an inducement.
LAKE & BAILEY
Main Street East

PIG METALS
Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc
We are Headquarters, send us your inquiries.
The Canada Metal Co.
William St., Toronto Limited

NOTICE
To Whom it May Concern
I am prepared to give estimates, make and erect metal sky lights, frames and sash cutings, fire doors per fire underwriters' specifications, cornices.
Roofing of every description done. Repairing and jobbing promptly performed.
JOHN E. RIDDELL
Phone 687 237 King St. E.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Niagara Falls, New York—*2.30 a. m., *5.37 a. m., †9.05 a. m., *9.55 a. m., *5.00 p. m., *7.05 p. m.

St. Catharines, Niagara Falls, Buffalo—*5.37 a. m., †9.05 a. m., *9.55 a. m, †11.20 a. m., *1.5 5p. m., *5.00 p. m., †5.35 p. m., *7.05 p. m.

Grimsby, Beamsville, Merriton—†9.05 a. m., †11.20 a. m., †5.35 p. m.

Detroit, Chicago—*1.12 a. m., *8.50 a. m., *9.02 a. m., *3.45 p. m., *5.35 p. m.

Brantford—*1.12 a. m., †7.00 a. m., †8.00 a. m., *8.50 a. m., *9.02 a. m., †1.45 p. m., *3.45 p. m., *5.35 p. m., †7.05 p. m.

Woodstock, Ingersoll, London—*1.12 a. m., †8.00 a. m., †8.50 a. m., *9.02 a. m., *3.45 p. m., *5.35 p. m., †7.05 p. m.

St. George—†8.00 a. m., †3.33 p. m., †7.05 p. m.

Burford, St. Thomas—†8.50 a. m., †3.45 p. m.

Guelph, Palmerston, Stratford and North—†8.00 a. m., †3.33 p. m.

Galt, Preston, Hespeler—†8.00 a.m., †3.33 p.m., †7.05 p.m.

Jarvis, Port Dover, Tilsonburg, Simcoe—†9.00 a .m., †9.10 a. m., †5.25 p. m., †5.33 p. m.

Georgetown, Allandale, North Bay Collingwood, etc.—7.20 a. m., †4.05 p. m.

Barrie, Orillia, Huntsville—†7.20 a. m., *10.45 a. m., †11.20 a. m. and *9.05 p. m.

North Bay and points in Canadian Northwest—†11.20 a. m., *9.05 p. m.

Toronto—†7.00 a. m., †7.55 a. m., *9.00 a. m., *10.45 a. m., †11.20 a. m., †11.30 a. m., *2.00 p. m., *3.40 p.m., †5.35 p. m., *7.10 p. m., *8.55 p. m., *9.05 p. m.

Burlington, Port Credit, etc.—†7.00 a. m., †11.30 a. m., †5.35 p. m.

Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', Lindsay—†11.20 a. m., †3.40 p. m., †5.35 p. m.

Beleville, Brockville, Montreal and East—†7.55 a.m., *7.10 p.m., *8.55 p.m., *9.05 p.m.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡From King Street Depot.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

7.40 a. m.—For Toronto, Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, Peterboro, Tweed, Kingston, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., and all points in Maritime Provinces and New England States. Tottenham, Beeton, Alliston, Craighurst, Bala and the Muskoka Lakes.

8.50 a. m.—For Toronto.

10.00 a. m.—(Daily)—For Toronto.

3.15 p. m.—For Toronto, Myrtle, Lindsay, Bobcaygeon, Peterboro, Tweed, Brampton, Fergus, Elora, Orangeville, Owen Sound, Arthur, Mount Forest, Harriston, Wingham, Tottenham, Alliston, Craighurst, Bala and intermediate points.

5.05 p. m.—For Toronto.

8.15 p. m.—(Daily)—For Toronto, Peterboro, Ottawa, Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Portland and Boston, Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William, Winnipeg, Canadian Northwest, Kootenay, and British Columbia points.

Trains arrive—8:46 a. m. (daily), 10.25 a.m., (daily), and 2.10, 4.40, 6.15 (daily), 8.10 and 10.25 p. m.

TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO RAILWAY.

Arrive Hamilton		Leave Hamilton
*2.05 p. m.	Niagara Falls and Buffalo Express	*8.50 a. m.
*8.05 p. m.	Buffalo and New York express	*10.20 a. m.
*9.55 a. m.	Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York and Boston express	*6.20 p. m.
**8.35 a. m.	Niagara Falls, Buffalo accommodation	**4.50 p. m.

Sleeping car, dining car and parlor car on train leaving Hamilton at 6.20 p. m., and on train arriving at 9.55 a. m. Dining car and parlor car on trains leaving Hamilton at 8.50 a. m. and arriving at 8.05 p. m. Pullman parlor cars on all through trains.

Arrive Hamilton		Leave Hamilton
**8.40 a. m.	Detroit, Chicago and Toledo express	**8.55 a. m.
*9.45 a. m.	Brantford and Waterford express	**10.35 a. m.
**12.20 p. m.	Brantford and Waterford express	**5.30 p. m.
**4.45 p. m.	Detroit, Chicago, Toledo and Cincinnati express	**2.10 p. m.
**7.40 p. m.	Brantford, Waterford and St. Thomas	*3.20 p. m.

Sleeping cars on Michigan Central connecting at Waterford.

*Daily.
**Daily, Except Sunday.

HAMILTON RADIAL ELECTRIC RAILROAD—TIME TABLE.

Time Table taking effect, January 6th, 1908.

Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and intermediate points: 6.10, 7.10, 8.00, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.10, 5.30, 6.10 7.45, 9.15, 11.10 p. m.

Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and Oakville: 6.10, 8.00, 10.10 a. m.; 1.00, 2.30, 5.10 8.25, 11.10. These cars stop at Beach Road, No. 12, Canal Bridge, Hotel Brant, Burlington and all Stations between Burlington and Oakville.

Cars leave Burlington for Hamilton and Intermediate points: 6.00, 7.10, 8.00, 10.10 a. m.; 12.10, 1.45, 3.15, 4.10, 5.10, 7.00, 8.30, 10.10. p. m.

Cars leave Oakville for Hamilton: 7.50, 9.35, 11.30 a. m.; 2.35 4.00, 6.45, 9.45 p. m.

These cars stop at all stations between Oakville and Burlington, Hotel Brant, Canal Bridge, No. 12.

SUNDAY SERVICE

Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and Intermediate points: 8.10, 9.10, 11.10 a. m.; 1.00, 2.30, 4.10, 6.10, 7.45, 9.15 p. m.

Cars leave Hamilton for Burlington and Oakville: 8.10, 11.25 a. m.; 2.30, 5.10, 6.10, 8.25 p. m. These cars stop at Beach Road, No. 12, Canal, Hotel Brant, Burlington and all Stations between Burlington and Oakville.

Cars leave Burlington for Hamilton and Intermediate points: 8.10, 10.10 a. m.; 12.10 1.45, 3.15, 5.10, 7.00, 8.30, 9.15 p. m.

Cars leave Oakville for Hamilton: 9.50 a. m.; 1.15, 4.00, 6.45, 8.45. These cars stop at all Stations between Oakville and Burlington. Hotel Brant, Canal, No. 12.

BRANTFORD & HAMILTON ELECTRIC RAILWAY—TIME TABLE.

Commencing December 20th, 1907.

Leave Hamilton: 7.00, 8.30, 10.30 a. m.; 12.30 2.30, 4.30, 6.30, 8.30 p. m.

Leave Ancaster: 7.30, 9.30, 11.30 a. m.; 1.30 3.30, 5.30, 7.30, 9.00 p. m.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays a special car will leave Hamilton at 10.30 p. m. This car will wait until 15 minutes after the close of the evening performances at the different theatres.

This time table is subject to change at any time without notice.

SUNDAY SERVICE

Leave Hamilton: 10.00 a. m.; 12.30, 2.30, 4.30, 7.00, 8.30 p. m.

Leave Ancaster: 10.30 a. m.; 1.30 3.30, 6.30, 7.30, 9.00 p. m.

HAMILTON & DUNDAS RAILWAY.

WEEK DAY SERVICE

Leave Dundas—6.00, 7.15, 8.05, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.15 p. m.

Leave Hamilton—6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.30, 10.30, 11.15 p. m.

SUNDAY SERVICE

Leave Dundas—8.30, 10.00, 11.45 a. m., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 10.15 p. m.

Leave Hamilton—9.15, 11.00 a. m., 12.40, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 10.15 p. m.

HAMILTON, GRIMSBY & BEAMSVILLE ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

WEEK DAY SERVICE

Leave Hamilton—7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10 a. m., 12.10, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 8.10, 9.10, 10.10, 11.10 p. m.

Leave Beamsville—6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 11.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15, 7.15, 8.15, 9.40 p. m.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE

Leave Hamilton—9.10, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.45, 2.10, 3.10, 4.10, 5.10, 6.10, 7.10, 9.10 p. m.

Leave Beamsville—7.15, 8.15, 9.15 a. m., 12.15, 1.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.15, 6.15 7.15, 8.15 p. m.

HAMILTON STEAMBOAT CO.

Leave Hamilton, 9.00 a. m.; leave Beach Piers, *9.20 a. m.; arrive Toronto, 11.45 a. m.

Leave Toronto, 4.30 p. m.; arrive Beach Piers, *6.55 p. m.; arrive Hamilton, 7.15 p. m.

*Weather permitting.

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