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FEDERAL HOUSE OPENED TODAY

Earl Grey Delivers Speech From the Throne, Forecasting Much Beneficial Government Legislation

Ottawa, Nov. 28.—The fourth session of the tenth parliament of Canada was formally opened this afternoon by His Excellency Earl Grey, the Governor-General. The opening ceremonies were impressive, the brilliant uniforms of the military escort, the time-honored salute of guns, and the magnificent gowns of society, combining to produce a specacle surpassing that of any previous opening.

In the speech from the throne a forecast of a great volume of government legislation is given. Bills will be presented in connection with the extension of Manitoba boundaries, a new treaty with France, reconsideration of the railway commission, insurance, western lands, Hon. Frank Oliver's Land bill held over from last session, amendments to post office act reducing rate of drop letters to one cent, and amendments to the immigration act calculated to settle the Asiatic problem. Two important commissions will report, one on the collapse of the Quebec bridge, the second on the civil service.

The Speech From the Throne.

In the speech from the throne His Excellency said:

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—Again in meeting you at a period of your most convenience for the despatch of business, it gives me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the remarkable expansion of the trade of Canada with other countries, the total trade of the past year far exceeding that of any of its predecessors. A gratifying feature of this expansion was that the revenue of the last fiscal period of nine months was more than sufficient to meet expenses of the consolidation fund, national transcontinental railway, capital and special outlays, and all the expenses of the Dominion of every kind, and leave a balance of over $3,000,000 to be applied on the reduction of the public debt.

"The stream of immigrants coming to Canada continues to increase in volume, the year now drawing to a close showing a larger number than any preceding year, and it is gratifying to observe the many coming from the British Islands. The Dominion has been blessed by a large series of prosperous years, and though at the present moment its business is being restricted by the financial stringency which prevails throughout the world, I feel assured that this unfavorable condition will be but temporary, and that the unlimited resources of Canada and the world-wide recognition of them will give us ample guarantee of continued material progress.

Franco-Canadian Commercial Treaty.

"The conference held in London in the months of April and May last between the government of the United Kingdom and the government of the British dominions beyond the seas, satisfactorily dealt with many subjects in which the empire at large is interested. A copy of the minutes of the proceedings will be laid before you. Two of my ministers, duly authorized by His Majesty for the purpose, and acting in conjunction with His Majesty's ambassador at Paris, have recently negotiated a convention with the government of the French republic respecting the commercial relations between France and Canada, subject, however, to the approval of the French chambers and the Canadian parliament. A copy of this convention will be submitted to you immediately and you will be asked to give it your sanction.

Newfoundland Fisheries Dispute.

"The government of Newfoundland, having become involved in a controversy with the government of the United States, as to the true meaning of Article 1 of the convention respecting fisheries, concluded in the year 1818 between the United Kingdom and the United States, and Canada, being also interested in the question at issue, my government has joined with the government of Newfoundland in an agreement to refer all matters of difference arising under the said Article 1 to the Hague tribunal.

The Transcontinental Railway.

"The difficulty of obtaining labor and materials at a time of great business activity has somewhat retarded the construction of the national transcontinental railway. Nevertheless, great progress has been made both on the eastern division and the Pacific division. A section of the latter of about 250 miles has been available for handling the traffic of the present season. Contracts for the portion of the prairie section west of Edmonton are about to be let, and immediate steps will be taken for the commencement of work at both the eastern and western ends of the mountain division. Thus in a very short time the whole work from Moncton to the Pacific ocean will be under vigorous construction.

The Japanese Influx.

"The unexpected influx of immigrants from Oriental countries into Canada aroused a strong feeling of opposition. A member of my government has been deputed to proceed to Japan to confer with the Japanese government on the subject.

Quebec Bridge Disaster.

"The sudden and unexpected collapsed of the great cantilever bridge in course of construction across the St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Quebec, may be regarded as a national calamity and the event has evoked much sorrow for the lives that were lost on the occasion. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the causes which led to the disaster. When received the report of commission will be laid before you. It will be necessary to devise means for the completion of the bridge within a reasonable time.

"It is most gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the large reductions of postal rates, which have been made, the revenues for the post office have continued to increase rapidly. The large receipts of this branch of the government business will enable the department to make still larger provisions for the extension of postal facilities throughout the Dominion.

"The time has arrived when the public interests require that the telegraph and telephone companies, holding federal charters, should be placed under government control. A bill will be introduced for that purpose.

"Gentlemen, of the House of Commons, the public accounts for the nine months ending 21st March last will be laid before you without delay. The estimates for the coming fiscal year will be submitted for your approval at an early day.

Bills To Be Submitted.

"Hon. gentlemen of the senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons, among the measures to be submitted to you is a bill for extension of the boundaries of Manitoba and other provinces, also a bill to provide for the issue of government annuities for old age. A bill respecting insurance and bills to amend the election act and the Dominions Lands act. I commend to your thoughtful consideration the several subjects to which I have referred and trust that in your deliberations you may be guided by Divine light."

COUNSEL ARGUE IN LUMBER CASE

End of Trial in Sight----Masterly Presentation of Case by Woods. Bennett Fights Hard.

At last the end of the lumber conspiracy trial is in sight. It was expected that the argument for both sides would have been completed this forenoon, but when the court adjourned at 12.30 Mr. Bennett had not completed, having merely addressed the court on the points of law involved and was proceeding to outline his argument on the facts brought out in the evidence. His argument will be finished this afternoon and the case will be closed by a brief reply from the deputy attorney general, who submitted his main argument yesterday afternoon.. When the court resumed yesterday every seat was taken and a large number of the members of the Edmonton bar were present to witness the legal battle expected. Mr. Woods finished his address at 4 o'clock and was immediately followed by Mr. Bennett.

The deputy attorney general spoke for two hours in a condensed and forceful style. He began calmly, speaking in a low, pure tone, with studied deliberation and precision. As he proceeded he warmed up under the emotions engendered by his arraignment of the alleged conspirators, and gradually raised his voice to the orotund, marshalling his facts and advancing his arguments with such telling effect that the dozen men or so implicated in the charge manifested uneasiness. His utterances were earnest but not vindictive and while nothing was left out, there was no overburdening with useless details to impair the incisiveness of the address nor the convincing power of the arguments.

Mr. Bennett's oratory was of a more vehement order than that of the deputy attorney general. He spoke very fluently and with intense earnestness, expressing his thoughts in heavy periods of Ciceronian length and involution, sometimes uttered in stentorian tones.

In his statement of the case against the lumbermen, and particularly against the defendant, W. H. Clark, the deputy attorney-general dealt only with the salient features of the alleged conspiracy. The defendant was charged with conspiracy in his capacity as member of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' association, and in his capacity as member of the A. R. L. D. association. It was a continuing conspiracy, he said, and traced its development from its incipient stages in 1901 to its culmination in the organization of the A. R. L. D. association in Calgary in February, 1906. The deputy attorney-general made a strong point of the domination of the retailers in Alberta by the B. C. manufacturers, and indicated that the Mountain Mills association virtually inspired its creation and engineered its organization, and gradually enfolded the whole retail trade of Alberta in its gigantic grip. He showed that Messrs. McNicol & Becker, who were said to have controlled the organization meeting in Calgary on behalf of the manufacturers were the members of the association who systematically carried the complaints against the retailers and small dealers to the manufacturers association. This conspiracy had succeeded to a certain extent in gaining its object. Gradually the small dealer was closed out, and it was only a matter of time when the organization had passed its infancy would rise in its matured strength and crush the large dealers as well.

"Are we to wait till Guy Fawkes has blown up the houses of parliament before we seize him," said the deputy attorney-general with great dramatic effect.

Following Defendant Through.

The relationship of the defendant was traced from the date he joined the western association in 1901, until he became a member of the advisory board of the association for Alberta in 1904, and finally his election to the board of directors in the A. R. L. D. association in 1906. The modus operandi of the associations was set forth in the constitution and by-laws of both associations, and were clearly indefensible.

The deputy attorney-general explained the operation of the reciprocal clause in the by-laws of the western association, its avowed purpose, and pointed out that the defendant had in his capacity as a manufacturer been put on the harmonious list, which meant that he would sell to those retailers whose operations were in harmony with the by-laws. The attempt at combination was bold and unblushing in the case of the western association. There was no subterfuge that its aim was to confine the sale of lumber to the members of the association. Gradually the organization swept within its vortex almost the whole number of dealers on the prairies. Here was a clientele upon which it could exert influence and accomplish its purpose.

Following this movement it was found the Alberta dealers were complaining they were not getting sufficient protection. As a result they obtained an increase in the directorate of the association to eighteen, exclusively to represent Alberta, and the defendant was one of the three.

This dissatisfaction led to the separation of the Alberta dealers from the western association, and led to a staunch organization in Alberta to control prices and presumably to protect the small dealers. Both the Alberta dealers and the manufacturers saw that a restricted line of yards would solve the question for them which was done in consonance with the policy and declared purpose of the A. R. L. D. association. The true objects of the association were not uncovered until Messrs. McNicol & Becker, who were the agents of the manufacturers, raised the complains with respect to Skead & Co., Rooney & Oddmark, Hoaglin, and Ambrose, all small dealers. Then it was seen that these men wanted the business, and were using the machinery of the Mountain Mills association to accomplish their designs.

Squeezed Small Dealer.

In the south the association was used to get the small dealer in the grip of its organization, while in the north it was used to keep men out of the association and prevent them from engaging in the lumber trade as was seen in the case of Filtness, of Edmonton, and Gordon & Gordon, of Chipman. This was clearly indicated by the circulars of the western and Alberta associations.

That the organization was able to kill competition was shown by the action of the Edmonton members of the association dividing in the city contracts at list prices.

The Mountain Millers' association and the Alberta Retail association were controlled by a group of capitalists in British Columbia.

Mr. Woods then referred to the famous resolution passed at the Edmonton meeting, July, 1906, and sent to the millers by the Alberta association. It was sent from the secretary of one association to the other. By it, it was determined to prepare a revised list of dealers, which was in fact a list of the members of the Alberta association. These were in the eyes of the directors of the association the only legitimate dealers. The associations had never made any complaint about the manner in which both Secretary Wells and Secretary Grogan, had run the business and assumed the responsibility of their acts.

It was true, said Mr. Woods, that there were several large dealers in Alberta who did not belong to the Retailers' association, but it was because they were strong enough to fight the combine.

The deputy attorney-general then attacked the constitution and by-laws of the association. He pointed out that the constitution and by-laws of the A. R. L. D. association was a rescript of those of the Western association, but a little worse. In the Western by-laws the retail price was to be 20 per cent. above the wholesale price. This limitation was omitted in drawing up the by-laws of the A. R. L. D. association, in which the price was one to be arranged by the directors. Eligibility was determined by the board of directors, who were the arbiters.

The necessity of an understanding between the two associations was pointed out by Mr. Woods since otherwise, its purposes and attempts would have been ineffective. The millers acquiesced in the resolutions passed by the retailers. In their meetings delegates were received and heard. Action was taken as a result of their conferences and coercive measures applied to recalcitrant millers or retailers.

The law in the case was completely covered in the Elliot case, said Mr. Woods. The constitution and by-laws of the Coal association of Ontario, where the Elliot case arose, were substantially the same in spirit and purpose as the constitution and by-laws of the A. R. L. D. association; Hon. Justice Osler was quoted in the case to the effect that the right of competition was the right of everyone, and was not to be exercised to the injury of others. The Canadian statute was unique, as there was nothing like it in England.

Counsel for the Defence.

Mr. Bennett began his address at 4 o'clock. He prefaced the argument with a statement of the tendencies of the age towards combination in every department of human activity, such as temperance societies, railway and insurance trusts and trade unions. The economic conditions of the age necessitated combination not to stifle but promote competition. The deliberatum in the question was to determine at what point the combination became a menace to the community. He quoted the indictment which merely stated that the defendants had unduly done something to limit the facilities of buying and selling lumber. The crown must prove there was an undue enhancement of prices and inordinate restraint of trade. The gravamen of the charge against the defendants was a conspiracy between them as members of the Alberta Retail Lumber association and the Mountain Mills association to accomplish to the enhancement and restraint named above. Parliament, he said, had been generous in giving a wide construction to the statute in recognition of the economic tendencies of the age, and declared only against unreasonable combination.

The learned counsel for the defence then went into a most elaborate statement of the law in the case and made many copious quotations from a great mass of the literature of the law in the great conspiracy trials in England.

Continued His Argument.

Continuing this morning Mr. Bennett read a long extract from Chief Justice Kedam in the Gibbons case, a civil action that arose out of the action of the Winnipeg grain exchange, and from the judgments in the appeal in that case. The Elliot case in Ontario, 1903, was the next case he cited, which was a civil action. The counsel for the defence held if there was not an unreasonable enhancement of the price or an undue restrain in this trial, then it was incumbent on the crown to prove a monopoly.

Mr. Bennett argued that the difference between the coal case in Ontario and the lumber case in Alberta was that it was proven a coal monopoly was established by the wholesalers in Ontario. The crown in the lumber case in this province had not proved that there was any lessening of competition. He cited that Gordon, of Chipman, though not a member of the association, was able to get lumber, and had the lists of the Mountain Mills association sent to him from time to time. So it was with Skead & Co., and all the others. It was abundantly proved in evidence that dealers not in the association got lumber and were able to carry on business and that any dealers with the money could get a stock from the mills. Witnesses had not been placed in the box to impeach in any manner the case put up by the crown unless the crown desired to discredit its own witnesses, the testimony adduced by Messrs. Wells, Anstie, Joyce and Boynton must be held to indicate that the British Columbia millers in no way lessened competition or restricted the sale of lumber to members of the Alberta Retail Lumber association.

Here Mr. Bennett produced a list of the Mountain Mills association and pointed out the trade notes printed hereon and under which the contracts were made for the sale of lumber were adopted years before the Alberta association.

The counsel for the defence then passed to the plumbers case, and attempted to show there was no analogy between that case and the lumber case. The plumbers periodically pooled their profits, and the independent dealer was unable to get the price lists fixed by the plumbers' organization. From the decision of Justice Meredith in that case, the retailers in the lumber case were warranted in combining to restrict the sale of lumber by the wholesalers to retailers only. This was a restraint of trade that was not undue.

The next case cited was the famous Winnipeg Grain case, and the judgment by Judge Phippen.

The counsel for the defence then discussed the application of the law to the case. The facts of the case could be allocated to three classes, viz., the relations of the defendants to the Western association, to the Alberta association, and the relation of these two to the manufacturers' association. On the evidence, he submitted, the Alberta dealers had cast out the Western association, a ludicrous evidence of conspiracy. The Western association should be prosecuted in the province where its organization existed. The Western association was never active in this province after 1904. That was left to the advisory board.

Mr. Bennett then went into a history of the organization of the Alberta association in 1906. Though, as the Crown argued, Mr. Jones had desired to form a staunch association, with a line of yards. In this alleged purpose he was defeated by the motion of Becker & Stuart, that independent of the number of yards, each firm had only one vote in the meetings of the association. The language of the declaration of purpose was such as to bring the association within the four corners of the law. He refuted the argument that the Mountain Mills association controlled the A. R. L. D. association.

"If the B. C. millers controlled the retail association of Alberta," said Mr. Bennett, "then the Crown's witnesses are liars."

The logical outcome of the Crown's argument in this respect was to limit an individual to invest his capital in but one enterprise. He admitted that the price of lumber in this province was fixed by the Mountain Mills association, but it was not shown that there was any conspiracy, nor was it shown that the Alberta association had anything to do with fixing these prices. He pointed out that McNicol the bad man charged with running the association in the interests of the millmen, was the first to move to have the application form amended to include contractors.

WITH THE BUFFALO IN HOME AT ELK PARK

Interesting Description of a Visit to the New Home of the Buffalo at Lamont.

Bulletin Special Correspondence.

Fort Saskatchewan, Nov. 29.—Photographer C. M. Tait, of Edmonton, has secured some fine snap-shots of the famous herd of buffalo.

In an interview with Mr. Tait, who spent Tuesday at the park among the bisons, he said: "We had a splendid drive over a road which was a surprise to me, and which will shortly be a delight to the automobilist. We were admitted by an attendant through the park gates, and were allowed to drive to the superintendent's house, whose every care was extended to ourselves and horses. Here we found a delightful—I was going to say "little," but there is nothing diminutive about it—home being built for Superintendent Simmons and his family; a house that would be a credit to any of our Edmonton residential sections. This was overlooking, from a splendid bit of rising ground, one of the daintiest lakes that one could imagine. Beautiful islands studded with evergreens, were scattered here and there to the extent of twenty odd, but of these more anon.

"As my visit was one of pleasure and business combined, being anxious to secure some good views of the buffaloes, arrangements were made to have a round up of those easily available for right after dinner, and just here, let me say, I was struck by the great courtesy and generous assistance to be met with on all sides, from the superintendent himself down to the young lad, his son, who was running about making himself agreeable and useful. One would imagine for a moment, that each and all about the place had no other object in the world, but to make one's visit a delight.

"Although accommodation for travellers is still in an unfinished state, yet we were most cordially invited to sit down to dinner in the workmen's dining shack, an invitation which we gladly accepted. We were shortly introduced to my first buffalo at close range; "the baby," as it is called, of four months, which, having lost its mother, was being raised apart from the herd, and had become a very great pet through the kind treatment she had received from all about her. Now, we started on our way around the end of the lake, near to where a part of the herd were known to be feeding. Soon over the hills came a bunch of a couple of hundred more, headed our way by Mr. L. Simmons, Attendant Ashby and Major Sweetapple, who took an active part in the round-up. Here we saw a genuine exhibition of some rough-riding through the scrub, and the men showed themselves very capable cowboys. My! what a magnificent sight such a scene presented, and yet a mere suggestion of what many of our old timer friends have seen on our western prairies years ago. As the buffalo had become accustomed to a team and waggon being near them, they passed us by without giving the riders much extra trouble on our account, and went out on a peninsula, jutting into the lake, on which I had my camera trained. To be thus surrounded by some hundreds of buffalo is an opportunity afforded by no other part of the world—a tribute to the wide-awakeness of our Federal management. Needless to say I was enabled to secure some excellent "snaps" of probably world-wide interest.

"I had heard that the animals were not in very good condition, but to see the herd now is in itself a refutation of such a report, for with the exception of a few old ones that are slow to accept the opportunities for their sustenance and welfare, the buffaloes already compare favorably with the sleekness and fullness characteristic of all northern Alberta cattle.

"Whilst, as I said, they do not object to a team and waggon being near them, and a horse and rider, if expert, are safe, yet to go among them on foot would be like so much suicide. Having accepted an invitation from Lester Simmons to a skate on the lake, I had the unique experience of approaching the buffalo to within a few feet, feeling perfectly safe, as there was no likelihood of the bisons tackling the glassy ice.

One of the features of this park is the beautiful islands so admirably adapted for summer resorts. Beauty spots they are, with their growth of spruce, birch, and poplar, etc., bound to be a popular resort for citizens of Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton and surrounding districts. Then we explored and encircled until we had a good ten mile skate without covering the same ground twice. In one place we were able to track deer and other wild animals on the sandy beach. By the time the contemplated elk drive is accomplished, and a few score of those animals also are enclosed within the park's great wire fence, Elk park will have become another great centre of interest for the world's sight-seers.

With a two-hour drive back to the Fort in the evening, there closed one of the most enjoyable outings imaginable.

Whilst in the Fort Mr. Tait was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Baetz.

CALL CONVOCATION EARLY IN NEW YEAR

Premier Rutherford Says Exact Date Will Be Known in a Few Days.—Senate Will Have Full Control of Affairs of University.

"The convocation of the new university will take place early in the coming year," said Premier Rutherford yesterday in reply to the Bulletin's query. "The exact date will be made known very shortly. We have been waiting for the completion of registration by university graduates in Alberta. At first many of the graduates were slow in registering, but recently the names have been coming in quickly, and we now have 250 in all. Saskatchewan had 265 names, and although they claim to have a population of 75,000 more than Alberta, we hope to have quite as many graduates here. When all who are registered assemble at the convocation after the New Year, they will themselves select the senate of sixteen members and a chancellor."

"Will this senate then have definite power to act?"

"Yes; not only definite, but very full powers. It is a most important body. The university will be an institution of growing strength and weight in the province, and it is with this senate its direction lies, not with the government, which will merely supply the funds for its up-keep. That is a matter clearly indicated, however, in section 27 of the University Act."

Senate's Complete Control.

Reference to this section of the Act showed that "The senate shall have power to regulate its meetings and proceedings and shall have the entire management of and superintendence over all the affairs, concerns and property of the university."

As the senate is to control the affairs and property of the new institution, no steps can be taken by the government or any other party than the senate in regard to the construction of the buildings or the various details of management. The organization of the faculty also rests with the senate.

DR. H. M. TORREY.

Of McGill University who has been appointed president of Alberta's new university, and who has been delegated to take up the preliminary work in connection with the university.

The University's President.

The new president, Dr. Torrey, one of the foremost educators in Canada and for many years a highly esteemed member of McGill's faculty, will arrive in Edmonton about the 1st of January. He will at once set about the preliminary work that lies before him. He will visit the various high schools of the province and see to what extent their curriculum fulfills the preparatory work for the university. After making a comprehensive study of the conditions in Alberta, Dr. Torrey will make a tour of various colleges and universities in Canada and the United States, studying their systems and selecting what may be best adapted to the conditions and requirements of this province.

McGill is very unwilling to part with this distinguished member of its faculty, but Dr. Torrey has found the call of the west stronger than any appeal of the east. The doctor is not only a leading educationist, but a stronger organizer, and has spent the greater part of the past year organizing a branch of McGill University in British Columbia. He is eminently qualified to make the institution what it is designed to be—a good thing for the whole province, a strong educational factor and one which will provide such thorough educational facilities for the young men of the province that they will no longer need to enroll in eastern universities. At the present time there are at least thirty to forty young Albertans in advanced institutions of learning in Eastern Canada.

Sketch of President.

Henry Marshall Torrey, M.A., B.D., D.Sc., LL.D., formerly Associate Professor of Mathematics in McGill University, who has been appointed organizer of the University of Alberta, and who, very probably, will become its principal, was born in Guysboro County, Nova Scotia. He is of Scotch descent on both sides. His great grandfathers settled in Nova Scotia at the close of the American Revolutionary War. He was educated in Guysboro Academy, McGill University, Montreal and Cambridge, England. Entering McGill in 1886, he graduated in 1890 as gold medalist in mathematics and physics, obtaining first rank honors at the close of each year of his university course. After graduation he studied in the Cavendish Laboratories, Cambridge, England. He thereafter prepared to enter the ministry of the Methodist church, taking the B.D. degree from the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal. He retired from the ministry, after two years of service, to become, on the invitation of the late Sir William Dawson, lecturer in mathematics in McGill University. He received the M.A. degree in 1903. This latter is granted to those "who shall have distinguished themselves by special research and learning in the domain of science." He received the LL.D. degree in 1905 at the University of St. Francis Xavier at their jubilee celebration.

Dr. Torrey's scientific publications include the following, viz.:

A college text book on Laboratory Physics, in conjunction with Mr. F. H. Pitcher.

A comparison of the Le Chatillier and the Platinum Resistance Pyrometers.

The Standardizing of the Thermo-Junction.

The effects of dissolved gases on metallic surfaces.

A direct reading Air Thermometer.

Dr. Torrey is a member of the American Physical Society, and the American Mathematical Society.

In addition to his scientific work, he was actively engaged in the general educational work of the university and the country, being successively secretary of the Examining Board of the Associate in Arts, the University Matriculation Board, and the University Examining Board. For some years he has been paying special attention to the problems of university expansion. He established the McGill University College of British Columbia and was appointed Associate Professor in 1903, and Governor's Fellow on the University Corporation in 1906.

Coal dealers announce a reduction in the price of coal this week to $4. The mild weather has caused a glut in the two cities. Farmers and independent teamsters are now able to buy coal at some of the mines for sale in the cities, a fact which has done much to supply the rather slack demand.

Debauchery in High Life.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—Herr Bebel, the leader of the Socialist wing of the Reichstag, caused a tremendous sensation today when he publically declared from the floor that vice and debauchery are prevalent among the upper classes of Germany, and if all offenders were brought to justice the ensuing scandal would eclipse the Panama, Cabal or Dreyfus affair.

MARTIN-ORME PIANOS

The cases of Martin-Orme Pianos are finished very carefully. The varnish is allowed to dry thoroughly between each coat, so that when the final finish is put on it is very lasting and beautiful.

Surely it is worth your while to find out more about this instrument when we are willing to send free a beautiful booklet voicing the opinions of Canada's prominent musicians regarding the Martin-Orme!

Where the Martin-Orme is not represented, we ship direct and guarantee safe delivery to your nearest station.

Payments arranged to suit you.

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A SUCCESSFUL FARM SALE

Mr. Edward Auten's big public sale recently conducted by Auctioneer C. H. Webber, of Namayo, was a genuine success; a very wholesome object lesson to some who were pessimistically inclined, and a most agreeable surprise to Mr. Auten himself. Good horses sold well. One team of ordinary mares, selling at $400.00, while a pair of geldings reached the handsome price of $490.00. Sixty or seventy good cattle were sold at about "old time" prices. The choice of the cows selling at $53.50. Farm machinery and wagons sold surprisingly well, while the record price of $150.00 for 150 hens of mixed breeds, swelled the grand total to almost four thousand five hundred dollars.

CHRISTMAS CUT GOODS

WHAT are you going to present to a relative or friend this year?

WE have many suitable gifts to suggest, which are now being displayed for the holiday season—Perfumes, Brushes, Dressing Cases, Manicure Sets, Purses, Shopping Bags, Etc.

KODAKS—Films and supplies always to be had here.

GEO. H. GRAYDON
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST KING EDWARD PHARMACY