

DISTRICT NEWS

LAMBERTON. Bulletin News Service. The new building for the Canadian Bank of Commerce is well under way and will make a splendid addition to the town. F. Dowwell is the carpenter. D. Jewell is going to open a real estate business. Lamerton now is a busy place, but it is hoped that by next summer it will still be busier. Bashaw, the new town on the G. T. P., is growing rapidly. It is one of the busiest towns on the new road. It now has three grocery stores and a hardware, and two restaurants. The hotel is not finished yet. It is said it will cost \$22,000 when finished. Lamerton, Jan. 24.

WETASKIWIN. Bulletin News Service. At a sitting of the District Court at Wetaskiwin, before His Honor Judge Leese today, the case of Henry vs. MacDonald was tried. This case arose out of a real estate agent in Ponoka and had an exclusive listing of MacDonald's farm property. Henry offered to buy the property for \$2,300. After the fact had been seen the land he expressed indignation with it, and suddenly broke up negotiations with Henry and bought the land for \$2,000 through another agent. Henry then sued MacDonald for \$300, the difference between the \$2,300 and the \$2,000. The verdict was in favor of Henry, the real estate agent, for \$75 with costs on the small debt scale. This decision is an important one for real estate agents. J. E. Varley, of Calgary, for plaintiff, and O'Brien and Knox, for defendant. Wetaskiwin, Jan. 23.

SCOTT. Bulletin News Service. The Town Hall at Scott is now nearing completion and will be one of the finest in the west, outside the large cities. It is two stories, with full size basement, and is built of brick. The basement contains the steam heating plant and storage rooms. On the ground floor are rooms for the Town and Mounted Police, three cells, fire hall, secretary's office, and council chamber. The upper floor is wholly given over to public hall purposes. The floor of the latter is polished maple, making one of the finest halls in the Province. The equipment consists of opera chairs and a full outfit of scenery. The hall cost over \$10,000 to build and equip. A debenture issue of \$5,000 had been approved for the construction of a municipal hospital. A neat and commodious building is proposed for the benefit of the town of Scott. Mayor Street has just returned from Regina where he has represented the town on business connected with the by-laws. His mission was eminently successful. Constable Smith of the Mounted Police leaves about the first of February for Regina to take examination for corporal's stripes. A fire brigade is now being organized to take charge of the new equipment which consists of two chemical engines and a ladder truck. Scott, Jan. 22.

MILLET. Bulletin News Service. The road from Pigeon Lake to Millet is lined with teams hauling lumber for the two companies, the Pigeon Lake Saw Mill and the North West Lumber Co., who are moving some six or seven million feet during the winter months. This work costs \$4,500 per thousand, or in all \$30,000, which will be paid out in Millet this winter for hauling lumber along the road. A railway is needed through the Pigeon Lake country where hundreds of millions of feet of timber are standing close to the seat of consumption, but which cannot be profitably utilized owing to the lack of a railroad to haul the product to market. The above named companies have been operating at Pigeon Lake for the past six years in a very expensive way owing to the very long distance to haul their lumber to the shipping point at Millet, but they hope each year to be relieved by the construction of the Strathcona-Calgary branch of the C.N.R. There is no part or portion of the western country that is in more need of railway service than the country between Calgary and the North Saskatchewan river, between the C. and E. and the Rocky Mountains. The strip of country mentioned is well settled for 60 miles west of the C. and E. railway, which section, it is needless to say, are simply existing, waiting and praying for railroad communications and transportation to market their product. Millet, Jan. 24.

WETASKIWIN. Bulletin News Service. Today Judge Lees gave two more decisions regarding appeals from the 1910 assessment. In the appeal of A. T. Mads against assessment for income tax, his worship held that assessment was not valid. In the appeal of E. F. Chandler against over assessment of his horses and lots was dismissed for want of evidence, although the judge was of opinion a wrong principle had been adopted. When given as soon as the croup cough appears Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will ward off an attack of croup and prevent its development. Croup is caused by colds. Thousands of mothers use it successfully. Sold by dealers everywhere.

VICE-PRESIDENT WYTHE ON C.P.R. EXTENSIONS

Railway Company Contemplates 380 Miles of New Line. The vice-president of the C. P. R., has just returned to the city from Montreal, where he has been in conference with President Shaughnessy. His story of what work the company will do in 1914 through the west is of much interest. As to the mileage which the company will add to its system this year, Mr. Wythe said that the plan contemplated the construction of 384 miles of new lines, 140 miles of double track and additions to the existing sidings of 48 miles. The new lines to be constructed are the most important. The first is a line from the main line at Pasqua, seven miles from Moose Jaw. This line will be extended by the construction of the double track between the two points. The same congestion would be relieved in future by the Moose Jaw through the construction of the new branch line to the south. To avoid this and to provide better facilities at the present time, the company will in this year double track the line for a distance of 10 miles from Weyburn to Swift Current. The old Manitoba and Northwestern road running through Yorkton in future years be the main line from Winnipeg to Edmonton. At the present time the steel on the line is light. This summer this will be changed. Heavy eighty-five pound steel will be laid for 148 miles and much ballasting, etc., will be done, making the road bed capable of carrying the heaviest trains at the highest speed. In Fort William the gravity system of the distribution of power will be substituted for the pole and wire. The gravity system has been in use in the Winnipeg yards for several years and is a superior method for the purpose. In Regina, Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat, new railway yards will be established.

Elimination of Former President in New York State is Assured. Following Meeting of Republican Committee. Personalities Indulged In. New York, Jan. 24.—The elimination of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is an appreciable factor in the politics of New York State. This was the construction placed upon the action of the Republican committee in selecting William Barnes, Jr., the Albany boss, for chairman. The committee which was reorganized on Saturday afternoon, after resigning the late Governor, Ezra P. Fenton, who was made chairman by Roosevelt after he had defeated the "old guard" at the state convention in 1912, which will elect the delegates from New York state to the national convention. The vote taken showed that Roosevelt's strength in the state amounts to just five of the 23 members. In accepting the chairmanship Barnes bitterly assailed Roosevelt by reference. He pleaded for recognition of the fact that "the extent of the United States is sufficient for its people," and declared that "unless cannot be mistaken for progress." "Members of the 'old guard' while declining to be quoted, hinted that they considered that President Taft would have to fight for nomination next year against Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin. The latter, it is predicted, will be the candidate for the radicals, which Taft will have the support of the east and south. With New York assuredly behind him, it was suggested by the Barnes men that President Taft may now proceed with the coalition of Senator Cummins of Iowa. Taft, they say, would like to have Roosevelt as a running mate on the next national ticket.

Lines to Edmonton. In the northern portion of Saskatchewan two interlocking lines will be built, branches running north from the main line at Winnipeg to Edmonton. These branches will be the main line at Wilkie. They will run south, one on the west side and one on the east side of Tramping Lake. They will be built in two sections. The line running from Lacombe to Moose Jaw. Hundreds of settlers have gone into Tramping Lake country through the construction of the new roads will be greatly appreciated. In addition to the 25 mile lines to be built south from Wilkie, there will also be built a line 22 miles to the north from Wilkie through the Cat Knife country. On the line from Lacombe to Moose Jaw 60 miles will be built. The present terminus of the road of Lacombe is at Castor, and construction will begin at that point and will be carried forward, as stated, 40 miles. There will still be left at the close of the season a gap to be filled before there is direct through connection between Lacombe and Moose Jaw. Work on the line from Macleod to Calgary, bridge running northwest in the direction of Calgary and connecting with the line from Macleod to Calgary. In British Columbia work will be done on the line from Golden to Fort Steele. Last year construction work was carried on at the southern end, and a few miles of dump have been constructed south from Golden. This year there will be built 42 miles, which will bring the line to Spillium, near Lake Windermere. A few years ago Mr. Wythe made an automobile trip through this district. Sir Daniel McMillan, accompanying Grand Trunk Pacific will reach here in September and that "trains" will be running into Calgary over this branch. The new line when completed will be 170 miles long and will open up for settlement the valleys of the Kootenay and the Columbia. Additions to Sidings. In explanation of the large additions to the sidings through the west, the vice-president stated that it had been found that it was economical to use the large type of locomotive. These engines handle with ease trains and the cost will be 50 in the neighborhood of 45 cars. The smaller locomotives hood of 25,000. A bylaw for this will be capable of "hauling" trains of about 30 cars. The sidings through the west were built to accommodate the shorter trains and it is now necessary to lengthen them everywhere. In the prairie provinces this is a above this simple matter, but in the mountains there will be much rock cutting to be done, and the expense will be considerable. Provision will, however, be made so that 40-car trains can pass each other at any point on the line. Out on the Pacific division there

HOTELMEN WILL STOP LICENSE VIOLATIONS

At Annual Meeting Licensed Victuallers' Association Place Themselves on Record as Opposed to Violations of Law. The annual meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' association of the Province of Alberta, held in Edmonton this week, it was definitely decided to open an Edmonton office and appoint a permanent secretary to carry on the work of the association. For this purpose, forms have been printed in the Moose-Edmonton block on First street, which are now being equipped for this purpose. The appointment of a secretary has not yet been announced. The Officers Elected. The following is the list of officers elected: Hon. president—A. C. Cross, Calgary. Hon. vice-president—R. Seord, Edmonton. President—L. E. Goodridge, Edmonton. Hon. secretary—C. H. Belanger, Edmonton. Vice-presidents—T. Rookes (Edmonton), H. L. Stephens (Calgary), J. Stenion (Lacombe), Mr. Smith, Dobbie (Pincher Creek), C. H. Eckstrom (Lethbridge). Treasurer—J. McCalla, Edmonton. Auditor—H. L. Stephens (Calgary), N. Bell (Edmonton). District officers—Strathcona, Messrs. Belanger and Sheppard, Calgary; Messrs. Beauchamps and Shaw; Inglethorpe, Mr. B. Sull; Lethbridge, Messrs. Rich and Downer, Macleod, Mr. Swinton; Dalmore, Mr. D. C. Drain; Red Deer, Mr. Rattan; Banff, Mr. C. Cardan; Castor, Mr. Wainwright, Mr. Forrester; St. Albert, Mr. Beaudreau; Vermilion, Mr. Telford; Stettler, Mr. James Ross; Grande Prairie, Mr. McAllister. Objects of Association. In explaining the objects of the association, the president, Mr. Belanger, referred the reporter to two resolutions passed by the association, one a year ago, the other at the last regular meeting. The first reads:—"That this association in convention assembled, hereby places itself on record as unalterably opposed to any violation of the Liquor License ordinance by any holder of a license in this province, either on the part of himself or his employees; and further: That this association pledges itself to do all in its power to rid the trade of all violators of the license law by any and every means at its command, and further resolved that a committee be appointed to wait on the government and ask that any man known to wilfully break the law shall not be granted a license in this province." The second resolution is forwarded to the attorney general and that his co-operation be asked in the carrying out of the said resolution. "The second is in a similar spirit:—"That the association do not accept the membership of, nor will it harbor any licensee who is known to be a habitual violator of the law, and that the executive committee be authorized to take action in all such cases, and report them to the attorney general, and any member violating the liquor license law will be expelled by the association."

To Stop Law Violation. "It will be my purpose," said Mr. Belanger, to work for a realization of the idea embodied in these resolutions. "As an association, our effort for the coming year will continue to be along lines tending to eliminate unlawful and indefensible practice in connection with the liquor law. Every other necessary enterprise that meets the wants and serves the need of the public. "This end our united effort will aid every authority and every reform organization to weed out the violators of the law and to eliminate any hotel keeper whose methods of management bring the hotel business in disrepute."

WOULD NOT DEVELOP GRAND RAPIDS POWER

Commissioner Boulton Favors Investigation Looking To Location of Grand Rapids Power. That it would be a mistake to go so far away as Grand Rapids for the development of electric power for use of the municipality was the opinion of Commissioner Boulton at Wednesday's meeting of commissioners. The agreement expressed in the agreement in favor of continuing investigations in the spring, at a view-site locating a suitable site near Grand Rapids, in accordance with the report of the Grand Rapids site marked: "In my opinion that site will furnish current for the railways of the north before it will be developed. It is a fine current for cities of the south." The market privileges for eleven months from February 1st next, were awarded to Joseph Kelley and Alex. Eshes, whose tender for \$2,030 was the lowest of those received. The remaining tenders received were as follows: P. J. Monaghan, \$775; H. Whitehead, \$1010; D. C. Robertson \$1125; Thomas Adams, \$1212; R. S. Webb \$1025; H. Grimble \$600; J. G. Connell \$300. An extension of time to March 1st for the remaining tenders was granted to Siemens Bros., of London, England, and the Canadian Bovine Co., Ltd., Toronto. Advice was received of an International Municipal Congress and Exposition to be held in Chicago, September 18th to 20th, 1914, together with an invitation to use space for models, notes and exhibits. The city engineer's department of Edmonton's municipal work. The communication was laid on the table for communication at a later date.

CALGARY TO INSTALL CIVIC PAVING PLANT

Commissioners of Southern City Believe Large Sums of Money Can Thus Be Saved—G.T.P. Tolded Line Expected to Reach Calgary by Next September. Calgary, January 27.—That the city engineer's department will install a municipal paving plant will save the city hundreds of thousands of dollars, city Engineer Chid has prepared a report as to the cost of a paving plant that could do 300 to 400 yards a day. These engines handle with ease trains and the cost will be 50 in the neighborhood of 45 cars. The smaller locomotives hood of 25,000. A bylaw for this will be capable of "hauling" trains of about 30 cars. The sidings through the west were built to accommodate the shorter trains and it is now necessary to lengthen them everywhere. In the prairie provinces this is a above this simple matter, but in the mountains there will be much rock cutting to be done, and the expense will be considerable. Provision will, however, be made so that 40-car trains can pass each other at any point on the line. Out on the Pacific division there

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Montreal. Capital fully paid up \$1,000,000. Reserve fund \$1,000,000. Board of Directors: Sir H. Montagu Allan, K. B. Angus, A. Baumgarten, E. B. Greenhalgh, C. M. Hays, C. R. Hosmer, H. V. Meredith, David Morrison, Sir W. C. Macdonald, Hon. E. Mackay, A. Macdonald, James Ross, Sir T. G. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, K.C. M. G. Money to loan on improved farms. Bank of Montreal Building. E. C. PARDEE, Agent.

National Trust Company, Ltd. MONEY TO LOAN

On improved farm property at lowest current rates. Low Expense and no delay. A. M. Stewart, Branch Manager. Corner Jasper Ave. and First street Edmtn.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE ON THE FISHERIES MATTER

In Despatch to Earl Grey He Says Canadian Representatives Showed Firmness in Essentials and Reasonableness in Non-Essentials. In Negotiations. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—A return was presented to the House of Commons this afternoon by Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, regarding the correspondence and regulations agreed upon at Washington two weeks ago in connection with the final settlement of the North Atlantic fisheries disputes in Canada and the United States. The regulations were announced in substance by Sir Alan Aylesworth in his report to the Commons last week. The outcome of the negotiations and the cordial relations between the representatives of the two countries in dealing with this century-old dispute is noted in the following despatch sent by Ambassador Bryce to Earl Grey of January the 16th. "I may add that the Canadian ministers seemed to me to show a happy union of firmness in all essentials with a reasonable spirit in non-essentials. Their attitude was appreciated by the United States representatives, whose conduct of their side of the case evinced a no less friendly disposition and who recognized unequivocally the fairness with which the Canadian laws and regulations had been administered. "Both sides parted with cordial sentiments and both the President and Secretary of State expressed to me their great satisfaction that the matters had been so adjusted as to leave pleasant recollections behind of the frame of mind in which the questions had been dealt with, with what on both sides seemed likely to give rise to discussion and controversy. It was deemed especially fortunate that any necessity for a further reference to arbitration with all the expense and delay that this might have involved had been avoided by direct negotiation between the parties.

ONTARIO ORANGEMEN OPPOSE HOME RULE

A County Lodge Pass Resolution Requiring that it would Mean Disfranchisement of the Empire and Would Be An Injustice To Protestant Ulster. Toronto, Jan. 26.—A strong resolution against home rule for Ireland was passed by the Orange County Lodge. The resolution recited that an independent parliament for Ireland would mean the disfranchisement of the Empire, and injustice to Protestant Ulster which has done so much for civil and religious liberty. Copies of the resolution are to be sent to Premier Asquith, to the Leader of the British Opposition, Hon. A. J. Duffour, and to the Grand Master of the Orange Order for England, Ireland and Scotland. The Orange Order is a fraternal organization of men of the same faith and religion. It is a body of men who are devoted to the maintenance of the Protestant religion and the civil liberties of the Empire. The resolution was passed by a large majority and will be presented to the Grand Lodge of the County of York.

MINERS RETURN TO WORK

Insist That Board of Conciliation Should Adjust Trouble. Halifax, Jan. 24.—The miners at the North Atlantic collieries in Cape Breton, who refused some time ago to work owing to a reduction in their wages, have decided to return, and today all but a few are back in the mines. The application for a board of conciliation is still before the Department of Labour in Ottawa, and it is understood the U. M. W. A. insist that the board be granted to adjust the trouble. Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Militia orders today announce that Lieutenant Colonel H. H. McLean, of St. John, N.B., who is to command the coronation contingent is granted the honorary rank of major and transferred to the re-organized 1st Battalion of the 1st Canadian Trenchers, his term of command of the separate branches had been made.

Lafolette Re-Elected Senator

Madison, Jan. 25.—The election of U. S. Senator Lafolette was today announced in the total assembly of the Wisconsin Legislature, after the announcement of the vote taken in the separate branches had been made.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1911

RECIPROCITY.

The proof of the pudding is, of course, in the eating of it, and the precise effects of the new tariff arrangement cannot be canvassed with precision until the arrangement has been some time in operation and until the changes made have shown their results in the course of trade. It is readily apparent, however, from the schedules agreed upon that the representatives of the two countries set down with a sincere desire to make the trade relations between the Dominion and the Republic easier, and with a perfect willingness to make mutual concessions to that end. It is equally apparent that their efforts did not come to naught. Both the agreement itself and the manner of its reception declare the bargain to be one of the utmost importance. Mr. Jordan took the earliest opportunity to repudiate the notion so carefully cultivated by the Conservative Press during the past few weeks, that negotiations would not result in anything of importance. He declared the result to be of the greatest and most far-reaching consequence. It is, he said, to a complete reversal of the national policy of thirty years ago, and of the trade policy which has generally existed since that time. He regarded it as opening a new era, as making a new and distinctive departure, as breaking decisively with the previous trend and tendency of things; and indicated that on that ground he intends to take his stand, and to do what he can to prevent Parliament ratifying the arrangement. Other tributes to the importance of the agreement are forthcoming from other quarters. The Lake Park are proposing to send a delegation to Ottawa to protest, lest the free admission of Canadian wheat to the United States may lessen the wheat market eastward to the Atlantic. The milling interests are registering their objections to the wheat being allowed to pass out of the country unground, and these and other quarters are protesting the most earnest character—the best evidence that could be given that the arrangement is regarded as one of very great importance. If no objection came from such quarters it might be concluded that the bargain was little dreamed of, and not thought likely to be of any account. The lively opposition which is developing against it expresses in the most convincing fashion the belief that it will powerfully stimulate trade between the two peoples. This is more than the mere fact that many kinds of goods have been allowed to pass from either country to the other free of duty; nor so many allowed to pass either way on payment of the same rates.

The agreement is a reciprocity measure. It provides for mutual tariff reductions. There are concessions on both sides. A large number of articles are placed on the free list of either country. On a very large number more the tariff rates have been made equal. It should be said that the willingness of the United States representatives to give as well as take is shown in the fact that to equalize duties they frequently reduced their tariff much more than was necessary. On the part of the Canadian ministers and that to establish free trade in other lines they abolished duties on goods already on Canada's free list. For this reason the arrangement is much more valuable to Canadians than a simple reduction in the Canadian tariff would have been. Such reductions would have enabled us to buy manufactured and other goods more cheaply, but would have done nothing to help us sell our own goods. It would have eased the burden on the Canadian consumer of imported goods but would not have materially benefited the market of the Canadian producer. The reciprocity arrangement takes note of this producer as well as the consumer that the consumer is also a producer. It not only allows him to bring in goods from the United States at lower charges, but in doing so secures for the United States the concession that he may ship his products into that country at lower rates. It considers his income as well as his outgo, and enables him to sell in the freest market as well as to buy in the cheapest.

It is satisfactory to note that the arrangement does not interfere with the British preference. Canada remains the master of her own tariff, and may raise or lower it at pleasure.

When buying a cough medicine for children bear in mind that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is most effective for colds, croup and whooping cough, and that it contains no harmful drug. For sale by dealers everywhere.

She is bound by no treaty to not the equal concessions to other countries, or any concession she pleases to Great Britain. This is in line with the announcement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier last summer that whatever was done with the United States property in Winnipeg becomes taxable. When the agreement was made the prospective taxes were less consideration than the prospective benefit to be secured from C. P. R. enterprise. Now Winnipeg feels that the taxes are more desirable than the additional benefit the city would receive from the enlarged operations of the company in the direction indicated. Such are the changes in value wrought by time. Winnipeg's course guaranteed exemption to the C. P. R. as a measure of self-protection, a test of moral of its experience is the old one that exemption from taxation is a mischiefous form of bonus; a form which increases the bonus as the need for it grows less.

A DOG-IN-THE-MANGER DEMAND.

Alderman Hyndman got a resolution through the city council that the city should acquire the best power privilege on the Athabasca river and hold this until some time in future, when the province might see fit to take up the business of water power development. The city, he explained, was not prepared to put the two or three million dollars necessary into the project, therefore the water power and private corporation should be allowed to do so. That looks pretty much like a dog-in-the-manger proposal. The principle seems to be that what we cannot do ourselves, or what we are not prepared to risk doing, we should allow no one else to do. If there were a possibility of private interests getting control of the water power and doing nothing with it until the market assured an ample return on the investment, some ground would exist for asking that the city be allowed to do what private investors might otherwise do. But power privileges are granted in Canada today by the Federal Government at least only on condition that power be developed within a given time and at given rates. The resolution asks that the city be exempted from this salutary regulation and be allowed to bring it into effect. It is not conservation that is asked for, but reservation; not that a resource be developed so as to give the public the most benefit from it, but that it be tied up for development; not that those who may want to use it to be given a reasonable time in which to do so, but that proprietary be vested in a corporation whose representatives declare they have no intention of using it. Surely it would be better for the city, if it had a company, to utilize the Athabasca power, if any company is willing to do so, than that the power be held useless. There is not even the pretence of public utility and civic prudence to warrant the demand that it be tied up in the manner proposed. It is scarcely probable that any company would undertake to develop power there unless they had an agreement to sell power to Edmonton. And in the making of any such agreement a clause could be inserted that the city, or the province, or the public, should have the right to purchase the power at a price which would be thought desirable. The resolution seems to have nothing behind it, but the mistaken notion that the city, or the province, or the public, should have the right to prevent it being brought into use. Suppose that foolish idea were applied to the administration of land, timber, coal, its oil, gas, and other resources is at once apparent. Its results must lie in the same direction if applied to the management of unmineral wealth.

DOING WIKL.

The retiring president of the Board of Trade had a pleasant task to perform in reviewing the course of things during the past year and in citing the prospects of the present one. The past year was one of substantial growth in the things that make for Edmonton's advancement. The progress of settlement, the extension of railways, the returns from the farms, were reflected in the increased business of our merchants and in the acquisition of sites for new commercial establishments. The promise is that the present year will bring progress along equally desirable lines, and probably of more marked degree. Edmonton, though free from the feverish characteristics of a "boom" season, has done well in the past twelve-month, and promises to do equally well, if not much better, during the present year. In what has been accomplished the board of trade has borne a useful part, and in the work of the coming months may be counted on for equally effective work. The publicity campaign goes forward vigorously, the headlines are well attended and a lively interest is shown in every civic enterprise, and every movement of public concern. The board is a very useful institution with a long and honorable record and a great opportunity.

A FOOLISH YARN.

A sample of the kind of publicity that does Edmonton and municipal ownership more harm than good appears in the form of a special despatch in the Detroit News of January 19th. The despatch, it should be stated, does not owe its origin to the city publicity department, but is published as "from a special correspondent." The special correspondent in this particular correspondence is readily enough apparent, though where he got the misinformation to work on is puzzling. He informs the no doubt wondering readers of the News that

The municipally owned and operated street railway of Edmonton, the "model city of the northwest," has just turned into the city treasury \$144,000 in net revenue from a \$175,000 gross passenger income for 1910. The expense of running the system "was more than the \$31,000 difference between these two figures, but it was made up in freight and package delivery receipts. Thus the net result of the service per passenger carried "was less than one cent per passenger." The News, being a believer in municipal government, naturally grows excited over this remarkable instance of the success of the system. The idea that Detroit cannot run a street railway system, and says editorially, "Edmonton, Ala., where 42,000 'Canadian, British and American' are building a great metropolis, has the public intelligence, the civic integrity, and the men to show us how 'it is done.' Edmonton had difficult 'problems. The mileage was great in comparison with the density of the 'traffic.' Everything had to be bought 'new, as the old was unfit. The heavy 'load of rails, the best of roads, 'the newest of cars, the highest of wages, all these had to be provided. 'And the familiar machinations of the franchise clique, of certain aldermen, the obstructionists, had to be met. But Edmonton has won. It 'has made enough money out of 'freight and package' delivery to 'pay the passenger traffic pay back '\$144,000 into the city treasury, which is almost four cents for each fare 'collected. And if Edmonton can 'meet a success of municipal ownership with 20 miles of track and 42,000 population, Detroit has ten times 'the opportunity, and she will take it.' It is to be hoped that when Detroit 'has the same kind of a success of running its street railway system it will draw its information from some more reliable source than that tapped by the News. The editorial is a fairly late one about the results of Edmonton's venture can have but one result: some cool headed party in Detroit will send for a copy of our park annual report, issued under the signature of the city auditor. Then the howling misrepresentation of our enterprise will follow, to the humiliation of the city and other friends of municipal ownership. The injury of the movement, and the discount of everything in future that bears an Edmonton date line. Misrepresentation is the worst of all sins, and yet farthest a good cause, and municipal ownership is too worthy a cause for misguided boasters to be allowed to bring it into disrepute in this fashion. The worst of it is, some one will most likely attach the blame to the city's publicity department, and the publicity campaign will suffer accordingly.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN PARK.

On January 13, Hon. J. P. Oliver introduced in Parliament a bill dealing with forest reserves and the bill includes the new Rocky Mountain Park, lying along the eastern slope of the mountains, and which was set aside by order in council in 1907. It gives to the Government the power to expropriate ownership rights in any portion of the areas to be included in the park. Power is also given to the Government to acquire the reserves into pleasure resorts and to place such portions under regulations other than those which pertain to the reserves. The Rocky Mountain Park is situated in the heart of the finest scenery in America. The tourists who will flock thither when the railways provide ready means of access will contribute to the income of the province and to the business of Edmonton and other towns and cities favorably situated. In introducing the bill Mr. Oliver said: "I do not remember that a Bill respecting forest reserves was passed in 1906. There was then an extension of an Act respecting the Rocky Mountain Park. The purpose of forest reserves and of forest parks, while identical in some respects, differ in their important respects. A forest reserve is withdrawn from occupation whereas a park is intended primarily to be occupied for the purpose of pleasure. Since 1898 we have found that in many cases where a forest reserve was set apart, it was desirable that some portion, if not the whole of it, might be used for a park or other purposes. It has also been found desirable on experience to cut some of the reserves already made, or to alter their boundaries. This Bill provides a new schedule of forest reserves, which will be in accordance with the information we have acquired since 1898; and particularly it will include a forest reserve covering the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains which was set apart last year by order in council. It was not included in the Act last year for the reason that the boundaries had not been defined. It is difficult to define the eastern boundary, and it was thought that it should be set apart merely by order in council instead of by Act of Parliament. Since last year we have had an examination made, and while we have not been able to define the boundary for the whole distance on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains where it is administered by this government, we have been able to give what we think is a satisfactory eastern boundary, at any rate, as far north as Gasqueton, in the Yellow Head Pass on the Grand Trunk Pacific line, and we are assuming a boundary that, so far as we can define the boundary, is rather than by order in council. When we set apart a forest reserve by Act of Parliament, we are bound to apply certain provisions regarding parks in portions of this reserve set apart by Act of Parliament, we take

power to do this by order in council. The original reservation is made by Act of Parliament, and there are certain provisions which cover that reservation, but of that reservation there may be taken a portion which may be put under different regulations, so that the public may occupy that forest park for purposes of pleasure. One other new feature of the bill is that we are providing powers of expropriation. In the present Act there is no power for expropriation of property, which may be held by private individuals within an area that it is desired to make a forest reserve, or forest park. Sometimes we find a very serious difficulty in dealing with this question in the public interest, and we think it is desirable that a power of expropriation should be provided by the creation of such provisions which provide for the purchase of existing rights either by payment or exchange.

QUIET AT HANKOV.

Chinese Troops Have Situation Under Control.

Washington, Jan. 24.—That quietude now prevails at Hankow, which was the scene of rioting on Sunday, and that the Chinese troops had the situation under control, was reported in the state department in a cablegram from Consul Mosher at that point.

Portuguese Disturbances.

Lisbon, Jan. 24.—The government is experiencing some difficulty in the provinces. At Lamego, 75 miles north of here, a Catholic priest named Farlah has been arrested, charged with treason in inciting soldiers to mutiny to bring about the restoration of the monarchy. At Avaro, a seaport town in the province of Beira, a mob of 500 men, armed with paper, which is attacking the government, have barricaded themselves in the building, and armed with rifles and bombs, stand ready to resist if attacked by the troops which have been ordered to the scene.

Dynamite Victims Body Arrives.

Winnipeg, Jan. 24.—The body of Geo. McCollum, foreman of the Gypsum Works at a place 100 miles north of here, was brought here today. He was killed by an explosion of dynamite and twenty other workmen who were near at the time escaped injury. McCollum was about 45 years of age and unmarried.

Fatal Laundry Explosion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.—One employee is known to be dead, several are injured and 250 girls were thrown into a panic by a boiler explosion in a laundry here today. The employee killed was a boy.

Macoun Wreck Inevitable.

North Fork, Sask., Jan. 25.—The verdict of the coroner's jury in connection with the Macoun wreck based on the statements of the train crew and passengers about today was that the accident was caused by the orders of the dispatcher at Moose Jaw, allowing the snow plow train to so closely follow the passenger train. The engineer of the snow plow train was blamed for not taking more precautions in approaching the Macoun railway yards.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND TAKEN SERIOUSLY ILL.

Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 25.—Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, was taken ill shortly after his arrival in Ann Arbor today. He participated tomorrow in the consecration of Father Kelley, pastor of the Church of St. Thomas the Apostle in this city. He is expected to return to Detroit.

SLAUGHTER SALE OF SLEIGHS AND CUTTERS

To make room for our large Stock of Spring Vehicles we have decided to sell the balance of our Cutters and Sleighs at the following prices for cash only

\$55.00 Hawill Speeder for	\$70.00	\$48.00 Cutter for	\$63.00
\$65.00 Cutter for	\$80.00	\$58.00 Jumper for	\$73.00
\$75.00 Cutter for	\$90.00	\$68.00 Democrat Bow for	\$83.00
\$85.00 Cutter for	\$100.00	\$78.00 Steel Shoe Farm Bow for	\$93.00
\$95.00 Cutter for	\$110.00	\$88.00 Cast Shoe Farm Bow for	\$103.00

Special cash discount on Farm Machinery to purchasers from Slave Lake and Peace River Country. We will have for Spring delivery the Celebrated Studebaker Mountain and Farm Waggon, also Delivery and Express Waggon.

THE BELLAMY COMPANY

Corner Howard and Rice Street, Edmonton, Alberta

IHC GASOLINE ENGINES

POWERFUL DURABLE ECONOMICAL

YOU want a gasoline engine to save work, time, and money for you—to increase your profits. Many engines on the market today are not made right—the material, the principle, or the workmanship is at fault. So they fail of their purpose—or they do not render you enough service to fulfill your expectations. Be careful to buy a good engine—no other kind will pay.

Get an IHC gasoline engine if you want to eliminate all doubt. Thousands of other progressive farmers already own the powerful, durable, economical IHC Engine. All are agreed that it's a big money-maker, a big time and work saver. You will understand why the IHC meets such universal approval when you know that the IHC cylinder construction gives more power on less gasoline—that the IHC style of governing gives steeper power and economies fuel—that the IHC cooling system prevents deterioration—that in every way IHC construction, principles, and workmanship are simplest, strongest, and best.

An IHC gasoline engine will furnish economical power for many machines in use on your farm and about the house and dairy—the separator, churn, pump, saw, feed grinder, etc.

A Style and Size for You

IHC engines are made in the following styles and sizes:
Horizontal, 1-2 1/2—4—6—8—10—12—15—20 and 25-horse power.
Vertical, 2-3—5—7—10—15—20 and 25-horse power.
Tractors, 12—15 and 20-horse power.
Air Cooled, 1-2 and 3-horse power.
Go to the IHC Dealer in your town and let him tell you what size is best adapted to your needs, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for catalogue and any other information you want.

IHC Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, stock, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at
Saskatoon, St. John, Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Detroit, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA
Chicago, U.S.A.

BRAIN WORKERS

who get little exercise, feel better all round for an occasional dose of

"NA-DRU-CO" Laxatives

They tone up the liver, move the bowels gently but freely, cleanse the system and clear the brain. A new, pleasant and reliable laxative, prepared by a reliable firm, and worthy of the NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c and we will mail them.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL COMPANY
OF CANADA, LIMITED, MONTREAL, 21

Sunshine burns less than expected

Two Tons in the bin and the winter over

OWNERS of Sunshine furnaces often make this mistake for the first winter. They order the same winter's coal supply as when using their old furnaces. When spring arrives they have about two tons in their bins. Of course, they are delighted. Wouldn't you like to own a furnace that burns less than expected?

Let him show you how the four triangular gas bars release ashes without wasting fuel—how the automatic gas damper makes the Sunshine burn valuable gas fumes that escape up the chimney of ordinary furnaces.

Let him install a Sunshine furnace with a guarantee to heat your house to your entire satisfaction.

McClary's Sunshine Furnace

McClary's Sunshine Furnace is a better conductor of heat than plain steel—why the straight semi-seal fire-pot radiates more heat than the common slanting gray iron fire-pot.

Let him show you how the four triangular gas bars release ashes without wasting fuel—how the automatic gas damper makes the Sunshine burn valuable gas fumes that escape up the chimney of ordinary furnaces.

Let him install a Sunshine furnace with a guarantee to heat your house to your entire satisfaction.

Go to our agent in your locality and let him explain why the Sunshine furnace is such a "Famous" fuel-economist.

Let him tell you why the Nickelated steel dome and radiator is a better conductor of heat than plain steel—why the straight semi-seal fire-pot radiates more heat than the common slanting gray iron fire-pot.

Let him show you how the four triangular gas bars release ashes without wasting fuel—how the automatic gas damper makes the Sunshine burn valuable gas fumes that escape up the chimney of ordinary furnaces.

Let him install a Sunshine furnace with a guarantee to heat your house to your entire satisfaction.

RECIPROCAL FOR

Canadian Minister of Finance Simultaneously Washington—Eagerness—Enthusiasm by Opposition Cheers

Wheat, Oats, Coke

Reductions in Duty on per cent to 15 per cent by 10 and 8 per cent for Consideration

Washington, Jan. 26.—The announcement of the reciprocity measure, there was laid amidst Canadian parliament today. The measure takes the form of a bill to amend the tariff act of 1890, and will require sharp revision of the agreement. The animating purpose is to secure a reduction of the "free list so far as it relates to the trade in raw materials. The intention of the bill is to secure a reduction of the duty on wheat, oats, and coke, and to secure a reduction of the duty on iron and steel.

Ottawa, Jan. 26.—There was a meeting of the Commons chamber this afternoon. The subject was the reciprocity bill. The bill was introduced by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Borden. The bill provides for a reduction of the duty on wheat, oats, and coke, and for a reduction of the duty on iron and steel. The bill also provides for a reduction of the duty on sugar and other goods.

Mr. Borden said that the bill was a reciprocity measure, and that it was a measure of the greatest importance. He said that the bill would result in a reduction of the duty on wheat, oats, and coke, and in a reduction of the duty on iron and steel. He said that the bill would also result in a reduction of the duty on sugar and other goods.

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RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT IS FORMALLY ANNOUNCED IN PARLIAMENT AND CONGRESS

Canadian Minister of Finance Presents Details of Agreement Simultaneously With a Similar Statement in Congress at Washington—Eagerly Awaited Statement Received With Enthusiasm by Parliament—Both Government and Opposition Cheering Hon. Mr. Fielding.

Wheat, Oats, Vegetables, Fruit, Coke and Lumber on Free List

Reductions in Duty on Agricultural Implements from 17 1/2 per cent to 15 per cent—Duty on Flour and Coal Reduced by 10 and 8 cents Respectively—Mr. Fielding Appeals for Consideration of Agreement Outside of Party Politics

Washington, Jan. 26.—Within less than ten months after the announcement of the reciprocity negotiations with the Canadian Government, there was laid simultaneously before the American Congress and the Canadian parliament today a reciprocity arrangement. Usually such arrangements take the form of a treaty, but in the present instance, this was not done, with the result that considerable time will be saved in consummation of the agreement, which can be made effective by a simple majority in each of the two legislatures.

The animating purpose of Secretary Knox appeared to have been to secure a reduction of the "high cost of living" by greatly enlarging the free list so far as it relates to foodstuffs coming from Canada. The intention of the commissioners to remove all duties on printing paper and wood pulp was effected so far as the Dominion Government could do it outside the limits existing in the laws of the Canadian provincial governments, imposing an export duty on wood cut on crown lands in Canada.

The agreement to become effective, must be put in the shape of law amendatory to the existing tariff acts in the United States and in Canada, and it will require sharp work to accomplish this so far as Congress is concerned in the short length of time remaining in the present Congress.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—There was unusual excitement in the House of Commons chamber this afternoon and although some preliminary business was transacted, the house paid little heed to what was going on. The Minister of Finance was warty with almost anxiety for the result of the trade negotiations, which have been conducted at Washington, were believed to be of considerable importance. Hon. Mr. Fielding, when he entered the chamber at 3:35 o'clock was accorded a rousing cheer, participated in by many members on the opposition side of the House. This is his first appearance in parliament since the late fall, he was the victim of a slight facial paralysis from which he seems now to have recovered. The galleries were crowded and most of the members of the opposition, including Lady Laurier, The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury were seated on the floor of the chamber to the right of the speaker.

Before the orders of the day were called, Hon. Geo. E. Foster complained that a return had been found in the containing correspondence, was incomplete and this was serious on the eve of a debate on such a subject.

Criticism of the Canadian government had been criticized for reopening a reciprocity question with the United States. It seemed strange to the members of the Government that there should be any criticism of such a course consequent upon an invitation from the great republic to the south. Mr. Fielding continued that it was strange that there should be any objection to attempts to reach a friendlier trade relation between the two countries. This was the policy of every Canadian province.

"Ninety-two million of United States people are so situated that they are interested in our trade. We should not be ashamed to acknowledge our interest in theirs." The Minister expressed the idea that those who had objected to the negotiations would approve not only of the negotiations but would also, in view of the great moment of the subject had, he would review the events leading up to the present negotiations. Mr. Fielding then went back to the treaty of 1854. After it had been in use some years it was thought by Canada to be of great value as to United States people as well as to Canadians. When the treaty was in operation, it brought prosperity.

"It was never sent," said Mr. Fielding. "This intimation was given the Washington delegates when they were in Canada. This information was given early in the negotiations, Canada has not bound herself in any way, so if at any time, Canada finds the arrangement now entered into are not profitable to Canada, Canada can change the legislation and no one can make any complaint."

Mr. Fielding laid emphasis upon the fact that there was no treaty, that it was a legislative act of Canada and that it could be changed at any time.

He said there was a large free list, mostly natural products. It had been arranged that what which was free in Canada would also be free in the United States. On another list of articles, there would be a similar rate of duty imposed by both countries. The United States had agreed to come down to Canada's rates and in some cases had come down below the Canadian rate. Canada has therefore made moderate reductions, while the United States, on the whole, has made quite large reductions.

One schedule shows the rates which the United States will impose on Canadian goods and another schedule shows that which the Canadian government will impose on United States products. The idea of reciprocity is right through the arrangements, although there is no treaty.

Mr. Borden asked if there was no difference between the parties on establishing a trade understanding with

a moderate duty. It was noted that the Canadian Government could make no arrangement regarding the offer of the United States if the offer of the export of pulp wood under certain conditions was not removed. The reason stated was that this was entirely a matter for the provinces.

The agreement provides that the legislation of Canada and the legislation of the United States shall provide that either does not come in force until the other nation has passed similar legislation.

Mr. Borden: "Does this mean all or nothing?" Mr. Fielding: "Practically, if we changed anything in the agreement, the United States would probably try to make changes too and the whole thing would fall through."

Each Country is Free. The minister then read an answering letter to him from United States Secretary of State Knox and this letter agreed with Mr. Fielding's interpretation of the agreement and said some courteous words as to the negotiators from Canada. Mr. Maclean said that would happen if the Government altered its tariff. Would we be where we were?

Mr. Fielding said each party was free to change its tariff. In reply to Major Currie, the Minister of Finance said it was not a treaty but a convention in the strict sense of the word. For the treaty, the trade list with the letters which had passed between Mr. Knox and Mr. Fielding.

Mr. Fielding said in reply to Mr. Borden, the object of the Government was to maintain the British preference and so they sought to adjust the tariff with a view to adjusting the British preference to the new conditions created.

Mr. Borden asked if any arrangements had been made regarding cotton certificates. Mr. Fielding said it was impossible to get into details in the negotiations. However, that these matters should be treated liberally by both nations.

Mr. Foster asked for a further amplification of the result of the agreement in connection with the British preference.

To Lower British Rates. Mr. Fielding said if these rates were lower than the British preference, the rate to Britain would be lowered. The agreement would not be an adjustment more or less than the British preference.

About thirty head of cattle were shipped to Vancouver last week, cows half barrels, oysters and herrings, Mrs. J. W. McCrow, whose recent daughter, Mrs. G. W. Plake of Markerville, came from Scotland in 1875, and went to Harlan, Ont., and now lives in Portland, Oregon. She leaves for the west in a few days.

Mr. Foster said not only the House but the country would like to know if, when the United States gets a lower rate than the present British preference, the government would cut down the duty on the same grounds from Great Britain to export the same goods.

Mr. Fielding replied they had power to cut down the British preference as much as they liked. Canada was absolutely free to do so.

"But we are dealing with the United States today. The British preference never entered into the negotiations. It is a matter of party or politics," said Mr. Fielding. "But cannot the honorable member suggest that the British preference be in the hands that created it?"

Mr. Foster insisted that he needed a condition for free trade. Did this mean the British preference?

This, said Mr. Fielding, was a separate matter. It had to be dealt with as another matter and could be dealt with separately.

"Would it be a breach of faith, say if the British preference were made 3-1-3 below this agreement?"

"We have thought it necessary to add a condition. 'None, we have absolutely free hand.'"

At this point, the schedule was reached in detail and each article, and especially those pertaining to the farm, the cheering was loud. A few minutes not convenient to have the same rates in both countries were cement, quinces, biscuits, peanuts, bituminous coal and a few others.

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Mr. Fielding repeated the history of the treaty negotiations, having singular differences in the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty. He explained the treaty concluded at Washington a few days ago, which Sir Alan Aylesworth dealt with in detail last week. This treaty accomplished what was sought to be accomplished by the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty but which did not go into effect.

These comprised the features of the treaty. He would now read the schedule.

Martin Burrill, of B.C. here asked a question, and Mr. Fielding answered it and others by saying fruit, vegetables and dairy produce were free.

It was agreed that a letter would be sent to the Secretary of State of the United States embodying Mr. Fielding's and Mr. Patterson's understanding of the contemplated arrangements. This letter was read by Mr. Fielding to the House and produced in business like form the text of the agreement that Mr. Fielding had just explained.

One schedule shows the rates which the United States will impose on Canadian goods and another schedule shows that which the Canadian government will impose on United States products. The idea of reciprocity is right through the arrangements, although there is no treaty.

Mr. Borden asked if there was no difference between the parties on establishing a trade understanding with

extraordinary agreement. It was for no time, it had no limits, it had no bounds. Trade was to be debarred with no assurance that things owing to this change would last three months or even one month.

If the government had stood firm in these negotiations as the finance minister had seemed to intimate, Mr. Borden started an analysis of the agreement.

On agricultural implements, the charge to the farmer in the future would not be altered by one cent. Some of the reductions would be discussed later on. Their smallness would be shown and their lack of use. The United States in the past and the future would fix their tariff in the interests of their own people.

That was the United States policy, and it was up to the government of Canada to fix our tariff similarly, without yielding to their demands.

The Conservative party stands for reciprocity within the Great British Empire. The Conservative party believes that to that great end Canada should keep itself free from enlarging influences. This great ideal, reciprocity within the empire, should be kept before the ideal of Canada and should be the basis of our policy.

This was the future for Canada, but this announcement of today was entirely at variance with the ideal of Canada. For the very reason the trade lists of Canada had been east and west. Today they had been changed from east and west. The policy of thirty years had been changed and undone.

Mr. Borden also made a point that these negotiations had taken place at the worst time. The United States was on the verge of a considerable tariff reduction. Canada had been brought into a position of weakness through the failure of Government to stand firm a year ago. Mr. Borden made a point that the future should be with the British Empire in trade as in all other matters.

INMISFAIL. H. A. Malcolm, of this town, is attending today and tomorrow at Wellington at the annual convention of the Association of School Trustees.

A fine programme has been arranged, covering all parts of educational work. The Minister and Deputy Minister of Education are expected to attend.

The Experimental Farm at Lacombe, B.C., is holding a meeting for the school trustees of the district.

Every school district in the province is entitled to send a delegate and everyone interested in the work is welcome.

About thirty head of cattle were shipped to Vancouver last week, cows half barrels, oysters and herrings.

Mrs. J. W. McCrow, whose recent daughter, Mrs. G. W. Plake of Markerville, came from Scotland in 1875, and went to Harlan, Ont., and now lives in Portland, Oregon. She leaves for the west in a few days.

Mr. Foster said not only the House but the country would like to know if, when the United States gets a lower rate than the present British preference, the government would cut down the duty on the same grounds from Great Britain to export the same goods.

Mr. Fielding replied they had power to cut down the British preference as much as they liked. Canada was absolutely free to do so.

"But we are dealing with the United States today. The British preference never entered into the negotiations. It is a matter of party or politics," said Mr. Fielding. "But cannot the honorable member suggest that the British preference be in the hands that created it?"

Mr. Foster insisted that he needed a condition for free trade. Did this mean the British preference?

This, said Mr. Fielding, was a separate matter. It had to be dealt with as another matter and could be dealt with separately.

"Would it be a breach of faith, say if the British preference were made 3-1-3 below this agreement?"

"We have thought it necessary to add a condition. 'None, we have absolutely free hand.'"

At this point, the schedule was reached in detail and each article, and especially those pertaining to the farm, the cheering was loud. A few minutes not convenient to have the same rates in both countries were cement, quinces, biscuits, peanuts, bituminous coal and a few others.

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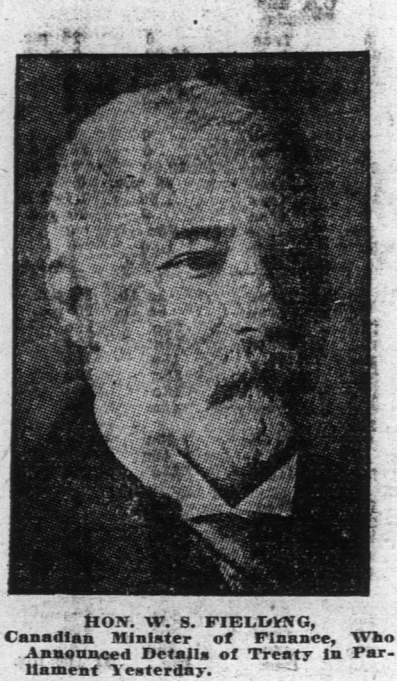
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THE NEW SCHEDULE

New Rates of Reductions. The following table shows respectively the present U. S. tariff, the new rates proposed in the agreement, the reduction made by the U. S., and the reduction made by Canada.

Article	U.S. tariff	Rates now proposed for both U.S. and Canada	Reduction by U.S.	Reduction by Canada
Cattle, less than 1 year old	25.00	free	25.00	0 p. c.
Value of not more than 14 per head	2.75	free	2.75	0 p. c.
Value of more than 14 per head	271-2 p. c.	free	271-2 p. c.	0
Horses and mules	0	free	0	0
Horses over 1 year old valued at \$50 or less	0	free	0	0
Horses, N. O. P.	0	free	0	0
Horses valued over \$100 per head	25 p. c.	free	25 p. c.	0
Swine, per head	1.50	free	1.50	0
Sheep and lambs	1.50	free	1.50	0
Other live animals	20 p. c.	free	20 p. c.	0
Poultry, dead and alive, each	1.50	free	1.50	0
Wheat, per bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Rye, per bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Barley, per bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Peas, per bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Beans, edible, dried, per bushel	45c	free	45c	0
Peas, dried, per bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Seed peas	40c	free	40c	0
Potatoes, per bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Corn, (except in Canada for distilling)	15c	free	15c	0
Sweet potatoes, per bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Yams	25c	free	25c	0
Turnips	25c	free	25c	0
Onions, per bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Cabbage, each	2c	free	2c	0
FRUIT				
Apples, bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Pears, bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Plums, bushel	25c	free	25c	0
Wild raspberries, quart	1c	free	1c	0
Blackberries, quart	1c	free	1c	0
Strawberries, quart	1c	free	1c	0
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The Men Responsible for the Reciprocal Tariff Agreement Between United States and Canada



SIR WM. MACKENZIE VICTIM OF ROBBERY

Porter on Private Car of President of C.N.R. Gets Away With \$1,000

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—According to the Evening Citizen, Sir Wm. Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, was made the victim of a daring robbery by a porter of his own private car during his recent visit to Ottawa.

Under his pillow, while he slept, Sir William had stowed a package of \$6,000 in bills of large denominations. In his haste in getting up, he did not take time to put the roll away in a secure place, merely wrapping it up in his night shirt and tossing it on the bed in his stateroom.

THEY GOT AWAY WITH THAW JEWELS

Entered Pittsburg House of W. Thaw, Junior, While the Family Was at Dinner—Valuable Necklace Among the Stolen Articles.

IN BURNING AEROPLANE.

Dane Found Machine Afire in Mid-Air—Machine Destroyed.

WOMEN IN RESTAURANTS.

Winnipeg Industrial Bureau Seeks to Check Practice.



HON. WM. PATTERSON Canadian Minister of Finance

TORONTO RAILWAY CO. PUTS IN A DEFENCE

In the Case Brought by City of Toronto Charging Maintaining Common Nuisance—Admits Overcrowding, But Will Show That Same Exists in Other Cities.

THE KEELY MINE A VALUABLE PROPERTY

Two Cobalt Men in Calgary Tell How the Collapse of the Farmers' Bank Was Brought About.

ASKS SHARE IN FUNDS OF GREAT WATERWAYS

Representatives of Rural School Districts at Trustees Convention Ask for Increased Grants From Funds of Great Waterways.

PREMIER DENIES REPORTS.

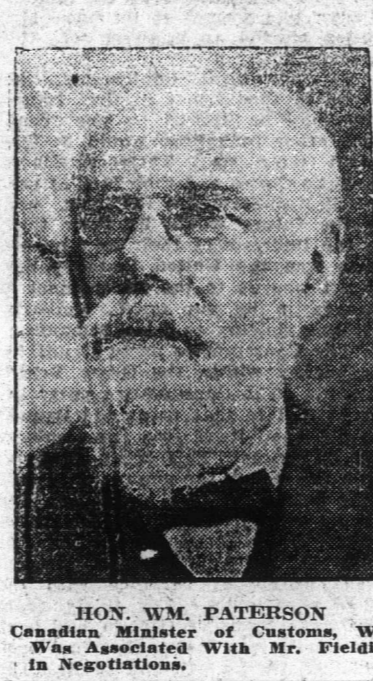
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DISCUSSED GRAIN MIXING PROBLEM

Mr. McNeilson, of the speakers on the evening session, said that the House would do well to wait for Dr. Schaffner's resolution on the same subject that stood on the order paper.

LIBERAL MEMBER FOR REGINA PRESENTS MOTION TO PREVENT ADMITTANCE.

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Members from the Prairie provinces (Saskatchewan and Manitoba) monopolized practically all of the short Wednesday sitting of the Commons with a discussion of the terminal elevator problem arising out of claims of Western farmers that grain is tampered with en route from producers in the West to the British market.

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Gathering From All Over the Province Much Larger Than at the Session of Last Year—Intense Discussions Take Place.

KELLY ALLEGED TO BE THE BOSS

VANCOUVER MILLIONAIRE GROUP CHARGED BY JES. MARTIN WITH GRAFT.

REVENUE CUTTERS CHASING SMUGGLER

Along the Coast of California—Shore Is Being Watched to Prevent the Landing of the Pursued Men.

ROUND WORLD IN 37 DAYS.

This Is Now Possible By Fastest of the Japanese port of Tsushima.

MOTORMEN MUST OBLIGE.

Calgary Mayor Determined that Car Service Will be Satisfactory in Every Respect.

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SELECT LAND IN B.C. PART OF PEACE RIVER

Prospectors Worked Over the Mountains From Hazelton and Spent Most of the Summer in Looking Over Very Desirable Territory.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN MACKENZIE AVE. SHACK

Andrew Elder, a Well-Known Caribson Broker, is Found in a Dying Condition This Morning, and Dies Before Removal to Hospital.

THE G.T.P. WILL REACH CALGARY NEXT SEPT.

This is the Statement of Right of Way Agent Adam Street Has Now Been Laid From Toleda to Lignite-Bridge Across Red Deer River.

PROGRESS OF THE G.T.P.

The last piece of timber on the bridge over Hardisty Creek was laid on Friday, said Leslie Zohrab to the Bulletin Wednesday.

TO COMPLETE SURVEY OF ALASKAN BOUNDARY

The United States Will Send a Party to the North to Remain for Four Years—Picturesque Expedition to be Fitted Out by Government.

IMMIGRATION AGENT DEAD.

Former Mayor of Thompson Dies As Result of Injuries From an Engine.

Old Country Live Stock

Canadian Associated Press. Liverpool, Jan. 28.—John Rogers and company report here today that owing to the non-arrival of boats in Birkenhead there were very few estimates for sale and business was practically at a standstill.

NORTH GETS PUBLICITY.

An article appearing in the February number of Everybody's, over the signature of Robert Dunn, one of the journalists of the Cornwall Peace River party shows that that expedition has not been lacking in fruits.

MUCH MONEY WILL COME FROM NORTH

Settlers of the Peace River Will Spend \$100,000 in the City This Winter. According to the Statement of A. A. Greer, of Athabasca Landing.

WILL ECLIPSE ALL PAST RACE MEETS

Program for the Fall Race Meet Was Just Issued by the Exhibition Association—Big List of Events and Magnificent Prizes Have Been Offered.

THE MARKETS

January 27.—The cold weather means rushing business for coal vendors, with good roads and demand. As high as \$5.00 is asked on the market by those who have coal on hand.

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FARMERS' BANK MINE IS IN STATE OF SIEGE

Western Federation of Miners Have Called Strike, and Are Attempting to Prevent Work—Mines May Have to Be Closed Temporarily.

INSIDE HISTORY.

Some Self-Explanatory Letters. Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 7, 11. Suite 1202, 109 State St., Chicago, Illinois.

BLASTING THE ROCKS FROM GRAND RAPIDS

Men Say That They Would Have Been Able to Make the River At This Point As Easy As a Floor If Had Work Continued.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKETS.

The Swift Canadian Co.'s circular showing prices of the following prices good from Jan. 29th to Feb. 4th, weigh 56 lbs. per bushel.

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Winnipeg, Jan. 27.—A decidedly nervous sentiment prevailed following the publication of the report of the pro-Chicago lobby.

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FARMERS' BANK MINE IS IN STATE OF SIEGE

Western Federation of Miners Have Called Strike, and Are Attempting to Prevent Work—Mines May Have to Be Closed Temporarily.

INSIDE HISTORY.

Some Self-Explanatory Letters. Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 7, 11. Suite 1202, 109 State St., Chicago, Illinois.

BLASTING THE ROCKS FROM GRAND RAPIDS

Men Say That They Would Have Been Able to Make the River At This Point As Easy As a Floor If Had Work Continued.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MIRADOR'S LINIMENT.

DO YOU CATCH COLD EASILY? If so, your system needs a Tonic. One will shake off the cold and put you in good shape.

OUR PALATABLE COD LIVER OIL. With Malt and Hypophosphites. Builds up your system and cures colds and coughs disappear.

PRICE \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. GEO. H. GRAYDON. King Edward Pharmacy, 260 Jasper Avenue, East.

City Harness Shop. 413 Jasper East. Good Hand-Made Harness Our Specialty.

Goods at Any Price. Vastly Cheaper than Factory. Repairing on Short Notice. Alberta Hotel Block (Corner Namayo).

International Stock Food. HEALING OIL. COLIC CURE. COMPOUND ABSORBENT.

For all kinds of bruises and swellings on Horses and Cattle. Poultry Food, Chicken Grit, Oyster Shell.

All at Special Prices. Buy and Save at 'The Farmer's Headquarters' WILSON'S 44 Queen's Ave.

WEAK LUNGS RESTORED BY PSYCHINE. 'PSYCHINE' has restored thousands of people to buoyant health and strength.

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM LIMITED, TORONTO. PSYCHINE PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN.

Constitution is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION. VOLUME V. THE U.S. FARMERS' PARTY ITS CHIEF. CHIEF OPPOSITION TO CITY IN STATES COM. COUNTRY.

Toronto, Jan. 30.—A Star from Washington. 'The early introduction of the bill into the House of Representatives in the first session of the new Congress is regarded here as a score for its friends. The bill is not strongly opposed as counting a good deal in its favor. It is therefore, shows that its wide awake and determined to avoid a moment more of its loss.'

Town Versus Country. 'The fight in the House narrow itself down to the issue of the tariff. The tariff farmer, who has been a tectel for years, and who makes money hand over fist, is not to be moved. He is determined to pay the top notch prices for the farm products.'

In the Senate the fate looks black, but it is too soon to say. It is to be sure of what will happen. The bill is expected to be passed by the beginning of middle week.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The public utterances of President McKinley in favor of reciprocity, which have been recalled tonight by Taft at an address at the McKinley anniversary banquet, were recalled tonight by Taft at an address at the McKinley anniversary banquet.

The broadening effect of the McKinley policy, which had to do with the tariff, is shown in the McKinley anniversary banquet. The McKinley anniversary banquet was held at the McKinley anniversary banquet.

Our kinship, our common path, our similar moral principles, our common interests, our common hopes, our common dreams, our common aspirations, our common goals, our common dreams, our common aspirations, our common goals.

President Taft spoke at the McKinley anniversary banquet. He spoke of the McKinley anniversary banquet. He spoke of the McKinley anniversary banquet.

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