

ENDORSE PORK PACKING PLANT

Alberta Farmers' Association Passes Resolution in Favor of Proposed Government Institution.

The first day's session of the Alberta Farmers' association in the Mechanics hall yesterday was a distinct success in point of enthusiasm and representative attendance.

The association is one of the most successful organizations of its kind in the west. Over three years ago it was organized for the benefit of the farmers of the province.

The move upon being called upon by President Fletcher, who took the chair at ten o'clock, was greeted with hearty welcome, and after offering the delegates the freedom of the city spoke briefly of the good work being done by the association and hoped that great good might result from this gathering.

Premier Rutherford. Hon. A. C. Rutherford warmly welcomed the members of the association and commended the work which had caused them to organize. He believed they would reap great results from this organization.

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The morning session was taken up by addresses from Mayor McDougall, Premier Rutherford, Hon. W. T. Finlay, minister of agriculture and N. B. Mills, mayor of Strathcona.

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In connection with the poultry farming by the government Mr. Finlay said it had proved very successful. The dairy schools also had proved very successful and had resulted in much valuable instruction being imparted to the farmers and dairymen.

The speaker touched briefly on the lectures given in the province on dry farming. Many farmers in Southern Alberta had put this idea into practice, and it was proving very successful in many cases.

Another question to be discussed is the question of another issue of dry farming in the province. The last one was not much of a success, because the farmers and breeders did not know the value of the land they practically gave away.

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are also three amendments to our constitution relating to immigration. This is a very important matter. When times were good we were glad to see the emigrant coming to our country and settling, but now at present we are not so enthusiastic.

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some of the farmers to meet higher dues, and offered a plan by which a farmer might pay this year a five year's fee, or if that was beyond him, a three, or two of any that his pocket would meet.

Secretary Stevens proposed that each foreign element be impressed with the benefits derived from membership in the association, and form a branch of their own, under their own officers, but to belong to the main association.

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MANVILLE, A. M. Weir. J. L. Lively. Spruce Grove, J. G. Wellhouse. Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association. J. Bower. Harry Hill and Sals Lake, J. H. Burgess. Belmont, N. A. Wilson.

MR. D. W. WARNER, Edmonton, Past President. An important resolution brought in by T. Baalim, of Vegreville, and carried with a unanimity of feeling by the convention, will be tomorrow presented by a committee to the consideration of the premier. It runs: Whereas, there are settlements thinly populated because of much land being held by land speculators, and in consequence many children are giving up without means of education:

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Secretary very creditable. Mr. Bob was held and the members are giving their parts of the amateur hockey team last night the deal others organized a 4 to be known as the O. Ritchie occupied the meeting was a large one, was appointed manager from secretary. It was to have practice at once in league if entrance

Downs' rink defeated Thompson by a score of 10 to 9. Mr. Kinross and Mr. Arthur Davies, good games last night when skip R. B. skip J. P. Fier 14 to 10. Congdon defeated by a score of 10 to 9.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1908.

JAPAN-BAITING.

Mr. Lemieux is returning from Japan. What may have been the results of his visit there neither Mr. Lemieux nor the Japanese authorities have hinted, though this has not prevented a section of the Opposition press announcing that the visit had no results at all. This, however, was to be expected for it comes from journals to whom information is generally superfluous and to whom truth is objectionable when it destroys a preconceived criticism of the Government.

Meantime it may not be unprofitable to note the attitude of our Opposition friends toward that problem. Generally that attitude has become one of offensive imputation toward a nation with whom we are on the most amicable terms, to whom we are joined in military alliance and with whom we are linked by commercial treaty. It appears to be assumed by our friends opposite that the influx of Japanese into British Columbia has been with the full knowledge and consent of the Japanese Government, if not even at the initiative and by the connivance of the Japanese authorities. Upon this assumed violation of her national undertakings they have built all manner of fanciful projects calculated to inflame the public mind of Canada against Japan as a nation and equally certain to arouse resentment in Japan against Canada and the Canadians.

There is little enough foundation for assailing Japan as a violator of obligations. Young as that nation is in the world of moderns, the credit of world stands higher in the money markets of Europe, and the financial credit of a nation is a pretty good gauge as to whether or not that nation is in the habit of keeping its word. Japan undertook to limit the number of her people who should emigrate to Canada each year; her standing among the nations should guarantee our unqualified acceptance of that assurance until we are compelled to abandon it by evidence which can neither be refuted nor doubted. That the assurance was verbal and diplomatic does not materially affect the case, for a nation which does not respect even the verbal undertakings of her accredited representatives, cannot expect to long maintain the stability of her credit. Japan can hardly be supposed to be foolish enough to sacrifice her national credit for the purpose of getting rid of her population; for she needs both her credit and her people. Least of all is she likely to do this in a manner which could only chill the friendship of the Empire with whom she stands allied and without whose alliance she could maintain neither her prestige nor her possessions.

A national undertaking may be avoided by unscrupulous men, even against the wishes and despite the vigilance of the nation and its Government. It is altogether probable that the recent influx of Japanese has been due to the machinations of interested individuals, and not to any development of Japanese national policy. It is an open secret that the Chinamen who come to America do not pay their admission fees from their own pockets immediately. These are paid by wealthy Chinamen already in the country, and the new arrivals return the money, with interest, from their earnings in the country. When the full history of the present Japanese movement becomes known we shall probably find that the men behind the scenes are not the statesmen of Japan but certain private gentlemen of financial inclinations who have engineered the invasion for their own enjoyment, against the wishes and despite the watchfulness of the Japanese Government. And it is quite as likely that these gentlemen will be found to be direct trans of Canadian and American trans-

portation companies as gentlemen of Japanese origin. That the invasion is favored by private gentlemen of financial inclination is the more likely because the Japanese are understood to come to Vancouver, not from Japan but from Honolulu. Against Japanese going from Japan to the Hawaiian Islands there appears to be no restriction; and the Japanese Government cannot exercise authority to prevent Americanized Japanese going from the Hawaiian Islands to whatever country they choose. Nor could they exert any authority over such to compel them to go to Canada or elsewhere. The indications are, therefore, that if the incoming of the Japanese is anything more than a voluntary movement of the immigrants themselves, that its headquarters are in the insular possessions of the United States, and not in the Empire of Japan. If so, we shall have to treat with Washington rather than with Tokio.

The present and apparent interests of Japan would be better served by an influx of her people to the western rather than the eastern coast of the Pacific. On the Asiatic coast the Empire of the Mikado has come into virtual possession of a country of enormous resources, with an indolent and unprogressive population, a country won by the sword from a Power which would be only too glad of the chance to win it back. The security alike of the Japanese Empire itself and of its newly acquired possessions depends on the Japan-ising of Korea; and the more Japanese who can be settled in Manchuria, the more formidable will that province become as a buffer state between Japan and Russia. If, therefore, Japan is encouraging and inducing the migration of her people to the eastern coast of the Pacific, she is doing so at the expense of weakening her grip on the situation nearer home. There is nothing in her policy to warrant the supposition that her statesmen are so shortsighted in this matter of vital consequence.

Whatever satisfaction our Opposition friends may find in this Japanese baiting, it is satisfaction won by endangering their country; and whatever political advantage they may hope to gain by it is advantage for which Canada may be made to pay dearly. Canada has every reason to desire the friendship of Japan, and every reason to avoid cultivating her enmity. Both are countries of the future, and their relations should be governed with an eye to the future. Whatever may be our future development, Japan has at present an immense lead over us in population, wealth and power. With Japan friendly alliance with the Empire, Canada's Pacific coast is safe from the world; without Japan's alliance it would tax the resources of the Empire to preserve that coast in a war which called for a wide dispersal of the British fleet; with Japan against us a combination of any two powerful European nations which held the British fleet in the Atlantic would subject not only the Pacific coast but the whole western half of Canada to a Japanese invasion of no such peaceable character as the present. Manifestly our interests are in dealing with Japan on a basis of truth and fairness and not in screeching foundationless accusations that she has proved untrue to her undertakings. Until it is proven that she has done so we are bound to believe that only a lack of truth to her imputations of faithlessness for which we have no proof is to insult her national dignity and invite her national unfriendliness. To do so in the hope of political gain is to exalt partyism above patriotism and to invite disaster to the country in the hope of bringing trouble to upon political opponents.

It must be admitted that our Opposition friends are consistent in demanding that Government work be suspended because we have seen better times. In this they are now preaching what they sometime practiced. Under their fiscal system there was nothing to do but give up when things went against us. In the most prosperous seasons we had to borrow money for our public works; in the less prosperous seasons there was nothing for it but to stop work or pay ruinous rates of interest; and as our interest bills were already burdensome we generally had to stop work. Under that system Government enterprise was active, and when private enterprise was suspended. The Government was the competitor of the commercial and industrial capital in the money market; when the money market was favorable, and in the labor market when the labor market was unfavorable. When the money market was favorable, the Government invaded it, captured the money needed by the business interests of the country, and by its borrowings forced up the interest demanded on loans. This money it employed in hiring men away from industry and commerce at a time when industry

and commerce needed them. But when the money market was unfavorable, the Government had no money to spend; and when industrial and commercial conditions threw men out of employment, the Government had no employment to offer them. The weakness of that system was that it made the Government subject to the same power as largely governs the conditions of industry and trade—the willingness of the man who has money to lend it. When the trader and the factory owner could borrow money in plenty, the Government had ample funds; when the merchant and the manufacturer could not secure funds the Government was as hard pinched as they were. Thus the commercial conditions of the country were reflected in the activity or inactivity of Government enterprises. When the Empire was prosperous, the Government hired men away from productive occupations to do work that could be as well done, and more cheaply done, at other times; and when the country was not prosperous the Government could do nothing for its relief. When men had work, the Government had work to offer them; when they had no work the Government could not provide work for them. When wages were good, the Government squandered money diverting industry from business; when thousands could not secure wages good or had the Government had no money with which to pay wages.

The results of this system are easily understood and should have been foreseen. Our public works were constructed when wages were high and materials expensive, and when private enterprise needed both the materials and the workers; they therefore cost us far more than they should have cost and retarded the country's development by diverting labor to unproductive employment when productive employment needed all the labor available. Worse still, by spending public money when it produced the least results, and was the least needed, we had none to spend when it would have produced better results, and when it was sorely needed. The so-called national policy, disregarding absolutely the idea of using Government works as a counter-balance for labor in industrial conditions. Properly managed such works may be made to provide employment when other employment is scarce, and to detract as few men as possible from productive employment when it is abundant. To accomplish this, Government enterprises must be prosecuted when private enterprises are not sufficient to give employment to all the workers, and must be suspended when private enterprises need all the workers available. By such management government work may be kept from interfering with the country's development, and may be made the means of tidying up industrial depressions with mutual benefit to the country, the employers and the workmen.

This of course could never be done under a system of borrowing the money we spent on public works; under such a system we were forced to do the work when we could get the money, and we could get the money only when the country was not particularly in need of the additional employment. Under the present system we pay as we go, avoid interest charges and preserve our credit; therefore we are able to time our expenditure to the need of expenditure; to spend money when the country needs that money should be spent but when private enterprise is not in condition to spend it; and to provide employment when men need employment.

RECALLING RESERVES OR WITHDRAWING EMIGRANTS? Japan is recalling her military reservists from Canada and the United States. The call is not unexpected. Already hundreds are preparing to embark at Vancouver and they are understood to be only the fore-runners of thousands scattered along the Pacific coast to whom the call will mean an immediate return to the flowery islands.

Probably this is only Japan's polite way of withdrawing her people from the Coast cities without impairing her national prestige. If so, it must be admitted another illustration of the marvellous cleverness with which difficult things are straightened out by that nation. To have issued orders that the Japanese should return simply because they were not wanted in America would probably have been futile and would certainly have been humiliating. Confronted with such order the emigrant would probably have argued that if he were content to put up with his treatment, the Government in Tokio had no reason to worry about it, and would stay in the country where he was making good wages; in issuing such orders the Tokyo Government would admit its unwillingness or inability to demand more considerate treatment for their

people abroad. The present course avoids both these difficulties. It is bound to be effective and it exalts rather than lowers the national dignity. It appeals to the patriotism of the emigrant, an appeal which the Japanese never disregards; and it honors rather than humiliates the nation by displaying a control over the loyalty and service of her children which might well be envied by the other Powers.

But some of our excitable friends across the border are certain to take such pacific views of things. They are bound to associate the recall of the Japanese reserves with the cruise of the United States fleet; to regard these as preliminary movements for inevitable war; to dream dreams of conquest and see visions of invading hosts; and to canvass the possible contingencies to forecast the history of the struggle. By one journal of this nervous type we will be assured that the Government at Tokio is scared out of its wits by the approach of the armament and is recalling the reserves to defend the Empire from invasion. By another we will be told the men are to be landed in Hawaii before Rear-Admiral Evans reaches those waters. A third will inform us that they are destined for an immediate invasion of the Philippines. A still more highly strung prophet will doubtless have them effect both groups of islands forthwith and occupy a landing as well somewhere along the defenceless shores of California or Oregon. In the grand finale of course all will agree, in the hopeless defeat of the Empire and the splendid triumph of the Republic, in the annihilation of the Japanese fleet, the defeat of her armies, the capture of her strongholds and the hoisting of the stars and stripes to replace the banner of the rising sun on the imperial palace at Tokio. Altogether the American people should have plenty of war literature during the next few weeks, despite the utter improbability that there will be any war about which to create literature, and perhaps largely because there will be no war. Such are the advantages of a lively imagery and of a type of newspapers which pay dividends by detailing its products.

Meantime people less highly strung will hope that the recall of the reserves is an ingenious and graceful way of securing the return of the Japanese emigrants without impairing the national dignity of Japan.

THE DEMAND TO LESSEN EMPLOYMENT. The estimates for the current year amount to \$120,000,000. The amount of the amount sent the Opposition journals into hysterics, and they have shrieked without ceasing for a reduction of the expenditure. Strangely enough, they demand the reduction because the times are not so prosperous as they formerly were. Their peculiar chain of reasoning runs something like this: Many private investments have been postponed because of the monetary conditions; in consequence many men have been thrown out of work; therefore the Government should also abandon its enterprises—and throw more men out of work.

However convincing this line of argument may be to those who are prepared to follow any line which can be ended with an accusation against the Government, it will carry little weight with the man who analyzes it. If men have been thrown out of employment by the suspension of private enterprise, this means that there is an ample supply of labor in the country, and that this labor can be readily secured for a fair wage. This is at least a poor reason why Government work should be suspended until a time when labor is less plentiful and correspondingly more expensive. The business man with available capital builds when labor is plentiful and when there is little danger of labor disputes tying up the work; so does a business government. If private enterprises have been postponed, this means that materials of all kinds which else would have gone into those enterprises, are now on the market at lower prices than they would have demanded a year ago, and at lower prices than they are likely to demand a year hence. As the enterprises postponed were mostly structural work, the materials so thrown upon the market are the materials needed in the construction of Government buildings and other public works. Again this is a very poor reason why we should delay erecting public buildings and postpone public works until the prices of brick and stone and lumber have soared again to their former heights. A business man with money at his disposal would seize the opportunity to build while materials are cheap; why should not a Government do the same?

If men have been thrown out of employment this means that they must be supported by some one, and in some way. Is it not better both for themselves and for the community that they should be given work and paid wages for it than that they should be given food and clothing for nothing? If men need either work or charity, and if the country needs work done, is it not better to pay the men to do the work than to neglect the work and support the men by public charity?

Canada is a young country with a future which no man can measure and with public needs commensurate to her future. The public works already clearly needed are stupendous. A full industrial conditions has placed a number of men in need of employment and a vast quantity of materials on the market at less than usual prices. The course of prudence is surely to utilize the men and materials now readily available to complete some of the work which we must soon have completed. Not so with our opposing friends. They would neglect the opportunity of the hour—and let

THE CORPORATION SQUEAL? The Edmonton Journal takes a fling at the Beef Commission. The Beef Commission feel aggrieved that the Government did not provide them with passes at the expense of the people to go on a junketing trip to Europe to smell the cattle landings there and eat plum duff with the cattlemen on the way over. This is a mighty short of a calamity. The commission found no combine in the Pat Burns business. It was to be expected. They found the C.P.R. guilty of "outrageous" conduct in the transportation of cattle, but the evidence was three or four years old. This, however, did not matter. They relented from their strong language and fixed the responsibility upon subordinates. May be the Government did a mistake in not sending the commission to Europe, and it might not be money wasted to keep them there. The newspapers of Alberta who have to dig deep and often cannot afford much of such luxuries as the Beef Commission.

The Journal has two grievances against the commissioners, first that they did not find P. Burns & Co. guilty of illegal practices, and second, that they ventured to ensure the C.P.R. and, either because the Commission found no just reason to accuse Burns of violating the law, or because they found just reason to censure the conduct of the C.P.R., the action of the Government in appointing the Commission is sneered at. The reader must judge whether the Journal's lamentations arise from the disappointment of its preconceived notion that Burns was a malefactor or from its tender solicitude for the C.P.R.

SPENDING WHEN WE COULD VS. SPENDING WHEN WE SHOULD. It must be admitted that our Opposition friends are consistent in demanding that Government work be suspended because we have seen better times. In this they are now preaching what they sometime practiced. Under their fiscal system there was nothing to do but give up when things went against us. In the most prosperous seasons we had to borrow money for our public works; in the less prosperous seasons there was nothing for it but to stop work or pay ruinous rates of interest; and as our interest bills were already burdensome we generally had to stop work.

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and commerce needed them. But when the money market was unfavorable, the Government had no money to spend; and when industrial and commercial conditions threw men out of employment, the Government had no employment to offer them.

The weakness of that system was that it made the Government subject to the same power as largely governs the conditions of industry and trade—the willingness of the man who has money to lend it. When the trader and the factory owner could borrow money in plenty, the Government had ample funds; when the merchant and the manufacturer could not secure funds the Government was as hard pinched as they were. Thus the commercial conditions of the country were reflected in the activity or inactivity of Government enterprises. When the Empire was prosperous, the Government hired men away from productive occupations to do work that could be as well done, and more cheaply done, at other times; and when the country was not prosperous the Government could do nothing for its relief. When men had work, the Government had work to offer them; when they had no work the Government could not provide work for them. When wages were good, the Government squandered money diverting industry from business; when thousands could not secure wages good or had the Government had no money with which to pay wages.

The results of this system are easily understood and should have been foreseen. Our public works were constructed when wages were high and materials expensive, and when private enterprise needed both the materials and the workers; they therefore cost us far more than they should have cost and retarded the country's development by diverting labor to unproductive employment when productive employment needed all the labor available. Worse still, by spending public money when it produced the least results, and was the least needed, we had none to spend when it would have produced better results, and when it was sorely needed. The so-called national policy, disregarding absolutely the idea of using Government works as a counter-balance for labor in industrial conditions. Properly managed such works may be made to provide employment when other employment is scarce, and to detract as few men as possible from productive employment when it is abundant. To accomplish this, Government enterprises must be prosecuted when private enterprises are not sufficient to give employment to all the workers, and must be suspended when private enterprises need all the workers available. By such management government work may be kept from interfering with the country's development, and may be made the means of tidying up industrial depressions with mutual benefit to the country, the employers and the workmen.

CURRENT COMMENT. It seems that the Vancouver men who were assailed by the Japanese had been unduly indulging in fire-water.

Vancouver World: "We are opposed to indiscriminate immigration, but we have no objections to the beneficent influence of the Japanese emigrant—in a nice pie, no doubt."

A press correspondent in Japan throws light on the cause of the emigration of laborers from that country. In recent years the use of machinery has superseded the simpler methods of manufacture, depriving thousands of artisans of their former occupation and forcing them to either "discover new means of livelihood or to leave the country." Eventually, of course, society will readjust itself to the changed conditions, but meantime many of the unemployed prefer to take their chances abroad rather than at home. Beside this, wages are being rapidly increasing of late. Conditions of labor are not determined by law and are anything but satisfactory. Artisans work eleven hours a day and railway men are frequently on duty twenty-four hours without rest. The lives of employees are very lightly considered by employers, and little is done to facilitate their comfort or to protect their health.

Turootte, Liberal, was elected in Nicolet last week by a majority of 48, an increase of 67 over the majority of Hon. Chas. R. Devlin in 1904.

The C.P.R. has sold 35,000 acres of fringed land to a Japanese company who propose to grow sugar-beets. Now, who can be encouraging Japanese immigration?

The Thaw trial is on again. Those people are well named. The few chapters of their history that have been revealed are warm enough to melt anything but the hardened rationality of New York "Society."

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times declares that Mr. Lemieux's mission to Japan was not a failure. Canadian Opposition papers will now cut the Thunderer from the exchange list.

Calgary Eye Opener: "The Christman member of the Edmonton Bulletin is the most complacent and beautiful production of its kind we ever

remember having seen. The subject-matter reads more like the intimate causerie of a group of old-timers than the lino-typed narration of historical incidents connected with the city of Edmonton. Everything is brought up to date, however, and makes most fascinating reading. The general 'get-up of this special number, which is profusely illustrated, is beyond all praise. It beats anything of the kind that has appeared in Canada 'this year in the newspaper publishing line."

The Manitoba Legislature met on Friday. In the speech from the throne the Lieutenant-Governor said: "I am pleased to inform you that, in the speech from the throne, His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, in opening the present session of Parliament at Ottawa, announced that a measure will be submitted to Parliament dealing with the extension of the boundaries of this province. Our earnest hope is that full justice will be done to our claims, giving us the area to which we are justly entitled, and at the same time providing this province with such revenue as will place her on an equality with her sister provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta." This is Premier Roblin's opinion of the financial terms secured by Alberta and Saskatchewan.

ENDORSED PORK PACKING PLANT. Continued from page three.

The Official Organ. A matter that provoked much discussion was the question as to whether or not subscription to the official organ be made compulsory upon every member of the association, and the annual subscription rate be collected with the membership fee. It was a proposition frowned down on many sides. Its opponents declaring it a departure from the principles of individual liberty, and also that in families where three or more were members of the association, there would be a superfluous supply of one organ.

A communication was read from A. Balmer Watt, of the Saturday News Publishing Company, referring to that publication's work during the past year as organ of the association, and making a new proposition for the coming year. This gave in detail the aims of the new weekly—the Alberta Homestead, which has been expressly chosen to include the interests of both farmers and ranchers. In this publication W. F. Stevens, of Clover Bar, was named as secretary of the association, which will be associate-editor.

The proposition to adopt this paper as the official organ was carried, it being clearly explained that subscription to it must not be made compulsory. A matter that drew attention in connection was the failure during the past year of most local branches to send in news of their progress, or of individual farmers contributing articles or presenting their problems to the public by means of their organ.

An amendment to the constitution was carried to the effect that the names of the minister and deputy minister of agriculture for the province be omitted from the board of directors of the central association.

As the constitution existed up to this these officials were members of the executive, with full powers, but the chairman explained while the executive was glad to have the cooperation and advice of these officials they felt that as a Farmers' association they had body should be independent of departmental or political considerations.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Ball providing that a special tax of \$1 be imposed on every member of the association for the year 1908 to secure funds to put an organizer in the field. But after much discussion, the almost general opposition, the resolution was practically dropped by the convention. Several delegates declared they would prefer to pay \$5 personally than to ask the members of their branches to pay out another dollar. All agreed however that the work of the association was handicapped by shortage of funds. To relieve the situation, Mr. Richards suggested that certain members be given by local branches to raise funds and Mr. Sheppard proposed a subscription list be sent to members, who could contribute or not as they wished.

Practical Work Best. The discussion was brought to a close by the secretary stating that the best organizer in the field was the reports of their work, showing the association had taken up questions important to farmers and brought them to a successful issue. The convention re-affirmed the principles of the Local Improvements District Act be adhered to.

Resolved, that it is the opinion of the convention of Alberta farmers that agrarian made by the government to seed grain fairs and poultry shows be paid by the department as soon as the returns are made.

The secretary was asked to communicate with the government inspector with a view to securing another meeting of the grain standards board, which shall secure to farmers more equitable grading of the present oat crop.

Shot His Employer. Brampton, Jan. 8—John D. Terrace was today committed for trial for the murder of Wm. Curry, his employer. Terrace was raising wild Carrys' son and when the senior Curry came in he shot the father.

Two Weeks Ladies' Fur Coat trachan, Caracul, Cod Ladies' Muffs, Rat, Ed One T LEATHER HAND BAGS, GRIPS, ETC. 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF REGULAR PRICES In Hand Bags and Grips we have the most complete assortment to be seen in the west. 25 per cent. discount during sale. Me OUR FURS HAVE ENVIABLE REPUTATION MEN'S FURNISHING 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT MEN—Anything that date in every respect find here. We always the best. 20 per regular prices during SILVERWARE ONE-THIRD OFF LAR PRICE Saturday, Jan Saturday,

TWO WEEKS

BIG DISCOUNT SALE

TWO WEEKS

Saturday, January 4th, until Saturday, January 18th

Our Sales are always a success—we advertise close prices and we always do as we advertise. If you will read the items here mentioned you will see a big discount in every case. We do not mark our goods up to mark them down. These discounts are off our regular selling prices. Try us.

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| <p>SKATES ONE THIRD OFF SKATES</p> <p>All makes. All kinds. All sizes. During sale: One Third off Regular Prices.</p> | <p>LADIES' FURS</p> <p>Ladies' Fur Coats—A big assortment in Persian Lamb, Astrachan, Caracul, Coon, etc.</p> <p>Ladies' Muffs, Ruffs, Stoles, etc., in Mink, Martin, Fox, Lamb, Sable, Rat, Etc. All styles and shapes.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">One Third off Regular Prices During Sale.</p> | <p>LADIES' FURS</p> <p>One Third Off</p> <p>DRESS GOODS 25 Per Cent. Discount</p> <p>BOYS' SUITS Half Price</p> <p>TABLE LINENS 25 Per Cent. Discount</p> <p>MEN'S COON COATS Half Price</p> <p>MEN'S SUITS 25 Per Cent. Discount</p> <p>MEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS, ETC. One Third Off</p> <p>LADIES' UNDERWEAR 25 Per Cent. Discount</p> <p>MEN'S FURNISHINGS 20 Per Cent. Discount</p> | <p>LADIES' EVENING CLOAKS ONE THIRD OFF</p> <p>We have a splendid assortment of Ladies' Evening Cloaks, in chiffon broadcloth, silk lined. The very newest creation.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">During Sale, One Third Off Regular Price</p> | <p>MEN'S FELT SHOES AND SLIPPERS, MEN'S LEATHER SHOES AND SLIPPERS, LADIES' FELT SLIPPERS, ALL FELT SHOES AND SLIPPERS DURING SALE AT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR PRICE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">This Gives You an Opportunity to Save Money.</p> |
| <p>LEATHER HAND BAGS, GRIPS, ETC.</p> <p>25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF REGULAR PRICES</p> <p>In Hand Bags and Grips we have the most complete assortment to be seen in the west. 25 per cent. discount during sale.</p> | <p>WOOL BLANKETS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25 Per Cent. Off Regular Prices During Sale</p> <p style="text-align: center;">We carry an immense stock of Wool Blankets. You will surely find the kind, color and weight you want.</p> | | <p>MEN'S SILK UNDERWEAR AT HALF PRICE DURING THIS SALE</p> | <p>TAPESTRY CURTAINS ONE THIRD LESS THAN REGULAR.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Beautiful Coloring and Patterns.</p> |
| <p>MEN'S FUR CAPS, COLLARS, GAUNTLETS, ETC.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">One Third off Regular Prices During Sale.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">We still have a long and probably a cold winter before us.</p> | <p>MILLINERY</p> <p>ALL TRIMMED HATS AT HALF PRICE</p> <p>25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF ALL PLUMES</p> <p>FLOWERS AND FEATHERS AT HALF PRICE</p> | <p>SPECIALS FOR THE LADIES</p> <p>LEATHER AND SILK BELTS, ALL SIZES AND COLORS—1-3 OFF REG. PRICES</p> <p>Ladies' Woolen Underwear, Ladies' Combinations, Ladies' Kimonos, Ladies' Dressing Gowns, Ladies' Flannelette Gowns, Corset Covers and Drawers.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25 Per Cent. Off Regular Prices</p> <p>CHILDREN'S BEAR CLOTH COATS, ETC. at 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN REGULAR</p> | | <p>MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25 Per Cent Discount off Regular Prices.</p> <p>Our Stock of Men's Suits and Overcoats is all that could be desired. We carry THE FIT-RITE BRAND.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF ALL MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS.</p> |
| <h2 style="margin: 0;">Men's Fur Lined and Coon Coats</h2> <p style="margin: 0;">OUR FURS HAVE AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION Half Price TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE OFFERINGS</p> | | | | |
| <p>MEN'S FURNISHINGS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT</p> <p>MEN—Anything that is up-to-date in every respect you will find here. We always carry the best. 20 per cent. off regular prices during sale.</p> | <p>BEAUTIFULLY FITTING CORSETS</p> <p>The popular W.B. American Corsets. Well made and nicely finished, all styles and sizes. Regular price 2.50 pair.</p> | <p>ALL TABLE LINENS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">25 PER CENT. OFF REGULAR PRICES</p> <p>Look into your needs, Mrs. Housekeeper. This is your time. Be sure you take advantage of it. Everything in Table Linens during sale at 25 per cent. discount.</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF EIDERDOWNS AND FANCY WRAPPERETTES</p> <p>Wrapperettes in fancy stripes and floral designs, suitable for kimonos; also Eiderdown, in assorted colors during this sale at 20 per cent. discount.</p> | <p>TAPESTRY PANELS HALF PRICE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Some very choice designs in these.</p> |
| <p>SILVERWARE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ONE-THIRD OFF REGULAR PRICES</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">SALE PRICE 1.45 PAIR GREAT VALUE</p> | <p>FANCY LAMPS AT HALF PRICE DURING SALE</p> | <p>ALL BURNY WORK AT HALF PRICE</p> | <p>CUTGLASS AND FINE CHINA</p> <p>25 per cent. discount off regular prices</p> |
| <p>OUR YEAR-END SALE WAS A BIG SUCCESS. BETTER THAN WE EXPECTED. THE REASON—WE QUOTED PRICES THAT WERE A BIG INDUCEMENT FOR PEOPLE TO BUY AND THEY BOUGHT. NOW DURING THIS SALE WE GIVE THE SAME INDUCEMENTS AND EVEN BETTER.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALL SEASONABLE GOODS</p> | | <p>Boys' Suits and Overcoats at Half Price</p> <p>All makes, styles and patterns. Size 21 to 33.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Get the Boy a New Suit.</p> | | |

Saturday, Jan. 4th until Saturday, Jan. 18th

THE ACME CO. LTD.

Corner Jasper Ave. and 2nd St.

TWO WEEKS

seen. The subject... like the intimate... of old-timers than... of historical... with the city of... brought... makes most... The general... number, which... beyond all... anything of the... appeared in Canada... newspaper publish-

Legislature met on... speech from the... Governor said:... inform you that, in... the throne, His Ex... Governor-General of... the present... at Ottawa, an... measure will be sub... dealing the ex... boundaries of this... earnest hope is that... be done to our... the area to which... entitled, and at the... this province... will place her on a... sister provinces of... and Alberta." This is... opinion of the fin... by Alberta and

PORK PACKING... ANT... em page three.

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on was read from A... the Saturday News... referring to that... during the past... the association, and... proposition for the... gave in detail the... weekly—the Alberta... title has been ex... include the inter... mers and ranchers... W. F. Stevens, the... present capable... association, will be

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CITY COUNCIL MEETING

Inaugural Meeting of 1908 Council—Standing Committee Struck—Statement as to City's Standing Down—Change in Method of Paying Accounts—Decision to Appoint Permanent Auditor.

(From Tuesday's Bulletin.) The inaugural meeting of the city council for 1908 was held Monday evening. There were no absentees, and when the meeting was called to order at 8:10 o'clock the mayor, touched by which the civic machine for the year of grace 1908 set in motion the mayor and aldermen who were sworn in by Commissioner Kinross, assumed their desks around the council board in this order: Mayor McDougall.

Alld. Bellamy. Ald. Manson. Ald. Armstrong. Ald. Lee. Ald. McNinis. Ald. Gariepy. Ald. Fraser. Ald. Anderson. The meeting was an important one. The work was not merely of a routine character. It was a business-like meeting and was well conducted by Mayor McDougall. He directed the consideration of the business with the skill of a much more experienced municipal administrator. His inaugural address intimated in a general way the policy of the council during the present year. It was a model of lucidity. The Mayor was responsible for electing the first definite statement of the city's financial standing in relation to its bankers given to the public within a year.

The proceedings were opened by the inaugural address of the Mayor. "We are gathered here tonight," he said, "to assume and take over the management of the affairs of the city for the present year; we have been honored by the ratepayers of Edmonton in having been selected to carry on this work—we now have the confidence of the people and I hope that our management of the city's business and the efforts which we shall put forth, endeavoring to further advance the interests of the city, will meet with such approval as shall entitle us to retain that confidence throughout the year.

"We have assumed a grave responsibility and I hope that you fully realize the importance of the duties devolving upon us, and will ever bear in mind the fact that public office is a public trust, and that you will at all times give every matter that comes before you in your official capacity your very best attention and most careful consideration, endeavoring in every instance to do what in your judgment is for the best interest of the city.

"For some little time I know the work will be somewhat strange and unfamiliar to us, but I hope that you will, as far as possible, endeavor to make yourselves thoroughly acquainted with the city charter, as well as with every department of the city's affairs—by frequent personal visits and inspections. By thus familiarizing yourselves with the details of the city's several undertakings and works, your opinion and advice will be doubly valuable.

"I understand that copies of the charter—as amended to date—are being printed, and as soon as they are I shall see that they are distributed to all council members. A Leavening Trio. "We have reason to congratulate ourselves in having three members of the old council sitting with us this year as their business experience and advice should prove valuable to us in our deliberations.

"You gentlemen, are the legislative body and the commissioners are your servants, prepared at all times to carry out your instructions and report progress to you from time to time, as well as to submit recommendations which they deem advisable, but as you share the responsibility of the work done by the commissioners, it is your duty to satisfy yourselves that their work is well done. I am confident that the commissioners will appreciate the fact that you will not resent your visits of enquiry and inspection.

"Amendments to Charter. "I understand that the past council have given notice that some amendments to the city charter would be presented at the coming session of the legislature. These amendments will, no doubt, be submitted to you for your consideration. It is, however, not desirable, which it will be your duty to attend to at the earliest possible moment, as the legislature sits on the 18th inst., and as notice of further amendments must be given, there is no time to be lost.

"The charter says that the commissioners of the city shall annually submit to the council at its first meeting after the annual election, recommendations and estimates for expenditures, which in their opinion should be made by the city during the current year. It has been found impossible to do this in the past, and it cannot be done at this meeting. It will, however, be done as soon as possible.

"On accounts of the large amount of money needed and paid out by the city and with the view and desirability of keeping the books of the several departments added up to ascertain the exact amount of money which has been expended, it is my duty to advise you that the time has arrived when the city should have a permanent auditor-bookkeeping.

"I intend to look carefully into the manner in which the different utilities of the city are managed and how the books are kept, with the view of separating them more distinctly, if possible, so that the best results can be obtained, and I will endeavor to have them so conducted that a statement from each or any of them can be produced at any time, and submitted to you at the beginning of any month, showing exactly what is being done.

"I am satisfied that it would be in the best interests of the city, if in future all important works, as well as the purchase of a large portion of the supplies required by the city, were let by tender.

"To permit of the striking of the standing committee, the regular order of business was suspended. After representatives of the Strathcona city council and to report on the question. It was stated that Strathcona city council was preparing to submit a bill to raise \$25,000 toward the cost of the traffic deck of the bridge. This would leave \$35,500 for the city of Edmonton to provide.

The mayor's address was delivered and the minutes of the final meeting of the 1907 council were read. The council then resolved itself into committee of the whole. His Worship, in introducing the subject of the standing committees of the city, proposed a resolution to establish a new standing committee, a general committee, a committee to which matters of general interest should be referred. Alderman Gariepy suggested that a standing committee on public works should be added to the other permanent committees. This was advisable in order to obviate the necessity of referring matters to the commissioners to secure data. He suggested also that this year the finance committee should have an active committee. In former years the financial work of the city devolved entirely upon the assessment committee, which was not approved of by the council nor by the commissioners. The responsibility of financing the city should be placed on the shoulders of the commissioners. He suggested that three standing committees be organized, to-wit: a committee on public works, a committee on finance, and a committee on general interest. The new standing committees should be organized at an early date, and if any change is considered desirable it should be made before the assessment committee is organized. He suggested that the assessment committee be organized at an early date, and if any change is considered desirable it should be made before the assessment committee is organized.

The secretary of the Western End Chapter of the Daughters of the Empire wrote stating that the chapter of the Daughters of the Empire did not approve of the operation of the ambulance provided by the city to the poor. He moved that there be six standing committees, finance, public works, by-laws, assessment, general and railways and commerce; that each committee be composed of three members, and that the mayor select the members.

Personnel of Committees. This the mayor proceeded to do and as a result of his deliberations he announced the personnel of the committees as follows: Finance—Ald. Bellamy, chairman; Aldermen McNinis, Lee and Gariepy. Public Works—Ald. Manson, chairman; Aldermen Anderson, Fraser and McNinis. By-laws—Ald. Gariepy, chairman; Aldermen Manson, Bellamy and Armstrong. Assessment—Ald. McNinis, chairman; Aldermen Armstrong, Bellamy and Lee. Railways and Commerce—Ald. Lee, chairman; Aldermen Gariepy, Armstrong and Fraser.

Must Go First to Council. Alderman Gariepy relieved himself of another idea. Last year the matter of giving information to the board was left to the discretion of the city engineer. He suggested that the reports of the commissioners should not be issued to the press before being submitted to council. He suggested that a re-nunciation of such a misunderstanding be issued by the city engineer. He suggested that a re-nunciation of such a misunderstanding be issued by the city engineer.

One School Board \$50,000. It was in connection with a communication from Boyle & Parlee, solicitor for the public school board, that a statement of the city's standing with the school board was presented. The board demanded that the amount due to the board be paid. The city engineer stated that the amount due to the board was \$50,000. He suggested that the amount due to the board be paid.

What we now owe the bank? "Two hundred thousand dollars have been arranged to borrow \$25,000 more from the bank, \$75,000 immediately on the security of unpaid taxes, and \$150,000 on the security of the city's taxes, which amount may be used from time to time during the year."

Change in Paying Accounts. Ald. Manson submitted the report of the finance committee, recommending that accounts amounting to \$16,943.69 be paid if found to be correctly certified. The accounts were itemized as follows: Bank of Commerce, \$1,153.15; Brouwer Elec. Co., 2.00; Bowyer, Henry Co., 2.00; Can. Nor. Ry. Co., 31.37; C. P. R. Co., 88.73; San. Westinghouse Co. Ltd., 500.64; City of Edmonton, 783.91; W. H. Clark & Co., 58.14; Chushing Bros., 30.33; J. H. Cooper, 42.13; City assessor, 206.21; Cash acct., pay-sheet wages, 217.35; Cash acct., pay-sheet wages, 236.25; Cash acct., pay-sheet wages, 107.40; Cash acct., pay-sheet wages, 1,507.10; Dominion Express Co., 1.90.

Edmonton Tent and Mattress company, 0.65; Edmonton Lumber Co., 261.14; Edmonton Expand Trans. Co., 877.59; J. E. Fraser & Co., 236.71; W. A. Griesbach, 500.00; J. F. Herbottle, 76.00; Jamilton & Son, 13.00; J. Higman, 33.75; C. D. Johnson, 13.95; Imperial bank, 1,837.69; Imperial bank, 683.52; Journal Co. Ltd., 20.70; Nelson bank, 5.80; May, Sharp Cos. Co., 138.89; Bank of Montreal, 1,800.00; Aldermen bank, 275.00; J. M. Manuel Co., 20.00; Monthly pay-sheet, 110.00; Monthly pay-sheet, 50.00; A. W. MacKenzie, 7.30; Northern Elec. Co., 57.50; W. Peters, 4.50; J. P. Proctor, 10.00; Robertson Sale Co., 25.70; Ross Bros., 23.15; Gilbert Bros., 151.07; St. Elmo Hotel, 52.80; St. Joseph's Hospital, 49.33; J. B. Shearer, V.S., 18.00; Stromberg Carlson Co., 69.55; Smyth Lumber, 49.33; St. Joachim's R. C. School, 49.33; Thom & Webb, 63.95; Union bank, 4,332.16; \$16,943.69.

The Mayor's Query. "Do you personally certify to the correctness of each individual account?" asked the mayor of Ald. Manson. "That is not possible. I merely go over them as they are submitted to me, and recommend they be paid if properly certified and found to be correct by the heads of the various departments."

Neither Ready for War. Paris, Jan. 8.—The newspapers here tonight give much space to the American-Japanese situation and comment upon the latest developments. They print the alleged interview with Viscount Aoki, the retiring ambassador of Japan to the United States from San Francisco and take this as a text on which to base long articles. Viscount Aoki's denial of the interview has not yet been published here. Desbats thinks that in his interview Aoki has placed his finger on the real danger of the situation.

Line Nearing Regina. Canadian Northern Telegraph Construction Proceeding Rapidly. Regina, Sask., Jan. 8.—Within a few days now before the completion of an alternative telegraph system to that afforded by the C. P. R. The C. N. telegraph construction gang has already got to the junction of the branch with the Arcola line, with two wires that is stretching, and arrangements are now being made with the city to allow of the lines being brought through east of the C. N. R. baggage and express co., where the temporary telegraph office will be located. Not much more than a year ago a nephew, R. J. McKay, of Stoughton, Sask., was found dead in his bed.

Badminton Hotel. ARE FACTS! ATTS. SUCCESSFUL BEDS. GOLF COURSE. EST BAKING. IS BANQUETS. ENIGMATIC BEVERAGES. IS BEFITTING. ENIGMATIC BEVERAGES. IS A GUEST OF THIS ANNER-ROCKING HOTEL. Car Home & Dulmuis Sts. Vancouver, B.C. Phone 222. Free Bus. N.W. Scales Prop.

FRANCE ACTING IN THE BEST OF FAITH

Government Declares It Has No Desire to See War Between Japan and the United States—Much Exercised Over Reports.

Paris, Jan. 8.—The French government is considerably exercised over the reports cable to some American newspapers last week in which it is represented as secretly desiring of a war between Japan and the United States and the destruction of the American fleet, with the ultimate object of witnessing the internationalization of the Panama canal.

The Associated Press was authorized to declare today that nothing could be farther from the truth. France is the sincere friend of both countries, and is extremely desirous of seeing the present difficulty satisfactorily settled.

"France, as long ago as last spring, made a tender of her good offices in case she could be of service. You can say, moreover, the informant of the Associated Press said, 'that France is entirely optimistic regarding the outcome. It seems to us that the settlement of the immigration question the fact that Great Britain, America's ally, has the same problem to solve, makes it easier for America to reach a satisfactory adjustment, and probably if America and Great Britain are in agreement, parallel lines the question would reach an early solution.'

Neither Ready for War. Paris, Jan. 8.—The newspapers here tonight give much space to the American-Japanese situation and comment upon the latest developments. They print the alleged interview with Viscount Aoki, the retiring ambassador of Japan to the United States from San Francisco and take this as a text on which to base long articles. Viscount Aoki's denial of the interview has not yet been published here. Desbats thinks that in his interview Aoki has placed his finger on the real danger of the situation.

Line Nearing Regina. Canadian Northern Telegraph Construction Proceeding Rapidly. Regina, Sask., Jan. 8.—Within a few days now before the completion of an alternative telegraph system to that afforded by the C. P. R. The C. N. telegraph construction gang has already got to the junction of the branch with the Arcola line, with two wires that is stretching, and arrangements are now being made with the city to allow of the lines being brought through east of the C. N. R. baggage and express co., where the temporary telegraph office will be located. Not much more than a year ago a nephew, R. J. McKay, of Stoughton, Sask., was found dead in his bed.

Badminton Hotel. ARE FACTS! ATTS. SUCCESSFUL BEDS. GOLF COURSE. EST BAKING. IS BANQUETS. ENIGMATIC BEVERAGES. IS BEFITTING. ENIGMATIC BEVERAGES. IS A GUEST OF THIS ANNER-ROCKING HOTEL. Car Home & Dulmuis Sts. Vancouver, B.C. Phone 222. Free Bus. N.W. Scales Prop.

SWITCHES'S

Made of the best natural wavy hair and preserved to retain their attractive appearance. They give beauty where none is, and are easily applied and removed. They are made in all shades of color, and are suitable for all ages. They are made in all shades of color, and are suitable for all ages. They are made in all shades of color, and are suitable for all ages.

SWITCHES'S MANITOBA HAIR GOODS CO. Winnipeg - - - - - Manitoba

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any enumerated section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 25, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, or 160 acres, more or less.

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

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

In case of "personation" or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled. An application for cancellation must be made in person by the applicant, must be eligible for homesteaded entry, will be received from an individual, and that application has been disposed of.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to institution for cancellation proceedings, the applicant's application will be entitled to prior right of entry. Application for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default.

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

Duties.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans: (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, periodically discharge his duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own duties by residing and living with the father (or mother).

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

(4) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention. Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, or his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS. Coal.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,500 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

Quartz.—A person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in full therefor. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre. The fee for providing for the payment of a royalty of 3 1/2 per cent. on the sale. Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square, entry fee \$2, renewable yearly. An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold, five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for the purpose of recovering the rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the value of the output after it exceeds \$10,000. Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, N. B. The publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

RES FOR SALE.

ready to sell their unequal parts to amount in \$1,000 or \$2,000 or \$4,000 together with on or before the 21st All tenders shall be sent to Israel Unbach.

PREMISES FOR SALE. 14th, one block back hither, both rising on a brand visible. Over by paying expenses. Albert.

PREMISES FOR SALE. 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

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