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s been heard of him. Scotland have been es, but have heard no- ince that time. is hard to say just to the boys. I expect home in a few weeks le to give us a better found the remains and use of their death."

Cars Derailed.

n., Jan. 13.—At six ay the second section d freight, was pulling hen the train broke. as not noticed by the ngineer till teh latter e a siding for second when the loose end front, throwing ten flax and lumber into Conductor J. Morse kle. There wasr no e wrecking crews from Brandon cleared the o'clock this morning.

Ship-Owners' Union.

gland, Jan. 15.—Ship hern England, repre- han $50,000,000 worth r the chairmanship of ciman met and took towards the formation onal union of ship

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1909 NUMBER 320

BRILLIANT SCENES AT OPENING OF PARLIAMENT AT OTTAWA

Springlike Weather Conditions Prevailing in Capital Conducive to Assembling of Immense Crowd.

SPEECH FROM THRONE REVIEWS AND FORECASTS LEGISLATION

Decrease in Public Revenues Due to World Wide Financial Depression Calls for Careful Administration.

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 21.—Mild, almost springlike weather conditions attended the formal opening of parliament at three o'clock this afternoon. The crowd of spectators on Parliament Hill was, in consequence, even greater than in previous years, while there was a great crush in the galleries of both houses. The senate presented a particularly striking appearance, the number of ladies on the floor being larger than usual, while the display of gay uniforms around the throne was as brilliant as ever witnessed an opening. His Excellency, the Governor General, was accompanied from Rideau Hall by an escort provided by Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, and the Governor-General's Foot Guards provided a guard of honor, awaiting his arrival at the Parliament buildings. As His Excellency entered parliament the battery of Nepean Point boomed forth the usual salutes. The Usher of the Black Rod summoned the members of the House to the Senate Chamber, where His Excellency read to them, both in French and English, the speech from the throne as follows:

The Speech From the Throne.

Honorable Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—In welcoming you to the performance of your duties at the first session of a new parliament, I desire to acknowledge with devout thankfulness the abundant harvest with which Divine Providence has blessed us. The Quebec Tercentenary festivities in July, which were honored by the gracious presence of His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, as representing His Majesty, marked an epoch in the history of the Dominion. The generous support given in this national celebration by the federal parliament and provincial legislatures by the people of Canada and of the other Dominions and of the United Kingdom emphasized the community of sympathy which binds the various parts of the British Empire to each other and to the throne. The presence of representatives from the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland and from the great and friendly republics of France and the United States, with the ships of war of the three nations, served not only to add lustre to this occasion but to provide an assurance of increasing amity and peace.

The Waterways Treaty.

I take much pleasure in announcing that a treaty relating to the great lakes and other international waterways has been agreed upon between His Majesty and the government of the United States of America, and is now awaiting ratification. Both countries are to be congratulated on having arrived at an amicable settlement which I trust will remove, during the lifetime of the treaty, many vexed questions from the field of controversy. The treaty and the papers relating thereto will be laid before you in due course.

A little more than a year ago the whole civilized world entered into a period of commercial, industrial and financial depression which may not yet have completely spent its force. Signs there are, however, that it is gradually passing away. While it is hardly disputable that owing to the abundance and elasticity of our resources, Canada has suffered less than other nations this depression has seriously affected our trade, producing an appreciable shrinkage in the public revenue and calling for exceptional caution in the administration of the national affairs.

The National Transcontinental.

The rapid settlement of the new provinces calls for new lines of transportation. The construction of the transcontinental railway has been vigorously pressed forward during the last year. The line was open for the carrying of the crops from Winnipeg to the Battle River, a distance of 675 miles. Exploratory surveys for a railway from the western wheat fields to Hudson's Bay are being pushed energetically; four parties have been at work since August last. Upon their report it will be possible to reach a decision as to both the route to be followed and the approximate cost.

The provision of the Dominion Land Act of last session for the sale of preemptions and purchase of homestead has created a new source of revenue that will be sufficient to bear the cost of the railway to Hudson's Bay without burdening the ordinary revenue. From September 1st, when the act came into force, until Jan. 1st, sales of pre-emptions and purchased homesteads have amounted to over two million acres, all subject to homestead settlement conditions.

The total volume of immigration has not reached the high figure of previous years, but the number of those seeking homes on our unoccupied lands has been fully maintained during the last season and, owing to the ever closer supervision of the immigration branch of the public service, the character of these new inhabitants of Canada seem to be of the highest and promises no small addition to the wealth of the country.

Thegovernment of the United Kingdom, having expressed its willingness to include a representative of Canada among its delegates to the conference held at Shanghai to investigate the opium trade, my government has been pleased to welcome an offer so significant of Canada's growing importance, and on its recommendation the government of the United Kingdom has accordingly appointed a member of the Dominion parliament to be a member of the commission.

Representatives of Canada participated lately in the permanent establishment end organization of the International Institute of Agriculture with its headquarters at Rome, an event of interest to our country in whose economic system agriculture plays so great a part. It is gratifying to note that among the forty-eight states adhering to the institute recognition of Canada's agricultural importance was shown by the election of our representatives to some of the highest offices of the institutes.

The Italian Calamity.

The appalling calamity, which has befallen Sicily and Southern Italy and caused a total destruction of life and property absolutely unprecedented and unequalled in the long series of historic disasters, has induced my government to offer assistance for the immediate relief of the hundreds of thousands of suffering who were helpless against famine and all its consequent horrors. I confidently hope that you will approve its action.

In pursuance of an announcement made during the concluding session of the last parliament a commission was appointed to examie the various lines of railway connected with the Intercolonial railway and which might become valuable feeders thereto. The report of this commission has been received and will be placed before you.

The commissioner appointed for investigating the conduct of officers in the department of marine and fisheries has concluded his labor, but has not yet reported. His report, however, is expected at an early date and when received will be placed in your hands.

A2 measure will be submitted to you based upon similar legislation enacted in 1906 by the parliament of the United Kingdom, aiming at the repression of payment commisions and gratuities both in public and private business.

You will be asked to consider measures relative to insurance, the civil service, immigration, naturalization and other subjects. The accounts of last year will be laid before you and the estimates for the coming year will be submitted at an early date. They have been prepared with a due regard for economy consistent with the requirements of the public service.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

I pray divine Providence that it may guide your deliberations and that they may tend to a further increase in prosperity of our country and the well-being of our people.

Sir Wilfrid's Record.

The opening of the eleventh Parliament of the Dominion is also an event of considerable personal interest. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the premier, is in the way of breaking a few records in the services of his country. If the eleventh parliament continues to exist for the five years for which it was elected by the people, it will terminate its existence in 1913. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be spared to remain at the helm of the ship of state for that length of time he will have served for a longer period continuously than any other premier of Canada since the confederation, a period of seventeen years. He became premier in 1896 and his followers devoutly hope he will yet be spared many years to guide the destinies of the land he loves so well.

Sir John Macdonald served his country long and faithfully and was in his day as much the idol of his followers as Sir Wilfrid is today. His tenure of office, however, was broken. He served first as premier from 1867 to 1873 and for the second time from 1878 to 1891. This makes, when combined, a period of between eighteen and nineteen years., and if the present head of the government is to break that record it will be necessary for him to win another general election.

It might be interesting in this connection to note the names of the various premiers of Canada since the confederation and the periods for which they were in office.

Sir John A. Macdonald (Conservative), appointed July 1, 1867.

Hon. Alexander McKenzie (Liberal), appointed November 7, 1873.

Sir John A. Macdonald (Conservative), appointed October 17, 1878.

Sir J. J. C. Abbott (Conservative), appointed June 6, 1891.

Sir J. S. D. Thompson (Conservative), December 5, 1892.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell (Conservative), December 21, 1894.

Sir Charles Tupper (Conservative), May 1, 1896.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier (Liberal), July 13, 1896.

A Turning Point.

The opening of the eleventh parliafent comes at what might be termed a turning point in the industrial and commercial development of the country and a great deal may be considered to depend as to the future on the character of the legislation turned out by the men, many of them new recruits who have been sent up by the different provinces as their representatives.

The year 1906 was practically the banner year in a business sense of the Dominion. There was a great impetus in every channel of trade and commerce and high records were established which in many cases have not yet been bettered. Following that came an era of contraction which practically affected the whole civilized world. Canada, although containing within herself all the elements for continued prosperity, could not escape the effects of business environment, for it was with our neighbors to the south that the depression first came with telling effect, largely through the indiscreet financial overloading of large institution and organizations which brought about financial panic. Canada felt the effect less probably than any other country, but the associations were too close between the two countries to permit of a complete escape.

That depression is now a matter of record and once more Canada is getting back into the forward trend which it was persuing with such confidence when the halt was called and the country was compelled, not without impatience, to mark time for a period.

(Continued on Page Five).

THEIR EXCELLENCIES, EARL AND COUNTESS GREY

The MANCHESTER HOUSE
ESTABLISHED 1886

Warm Footwear

Is an absolute necessity during a winter like the present one, and we have prepared accordingly. We can fit you out at the lowest possible cost, and with the greatest amount of comfort.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO.
267 JASPER AVE., EAST.

PUBLIC OUTCRY EFFECTIVE.

Neither Stensland Nor Cooke Filed Petitions for Paroles.

Joliet, Ill., January 20.—As a result, it is said, of public opposition, neither Paul Stensland, wrecker of the Chicago-Milwaukee Bank, nor John A. Cooke, former clerk of the Cook Circuit Court, who is serving a long ter mhere for misappropriation of funds placed in his keeping, filed petitions for paroles with the Board of Bardons, which completed its labors at the penitentiary this afternoon. According to information secured from Warden Murphy late today, neither of the cases were considered, and as a result neither of them can hope to present petitions for at least three months.

MARCIL, BONAVENTURE, IS THE NEW SPEAKER

His Election Carried in House of Commons Without Opposition—Premier Deplores Impracticability of Inaugurating British System of Election of Speaker in Canadian Parliament.

Ottawa, Jan. 20—Charles Marcil, M. P., Bonaventure, was elected to the speakership of the House of Commons this afternoon without opposition. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden spoke briefly, and Mr. Marcil was escorted to the chair by the premier and Hon. Wm. Paterson. Then Sir Wilfrid answered a couple of questions put to him my the leader of the opposition and the House adjourned.

In moving the election of Mr. Marcil, Sir Wilfrid referred to the importance of the duties and the qualities required to fill the high office. He expressed regret that the British system of electing a speaker does not prevail in Canada. This system produced the highest measure of efficiency. Sir Willrid said that when he was leader of the opposition he had suggested to Sir John Macdonald the adoption of the British system, but his proposal had not been adopted. He had also discussed the matter with Hon. R. F. Sutherland, later speaker, who had pointed out that while the honor would be great, the sacrifices attached would be bitter, because under the British system a man must completely sever himself from his avocation. In England, said the premier, the speaker gets a large salary, and on retirement a peerage and a pension, and Canada could not give a large salary, or a peerage, and he had a vivid memory that pensions were not popular in Canada. It had been the custom in Canada to promote the deputy speaker, and for that reason he would propose the name of Mr. Marcil, a man of highest character, who had in the past performed duties pertaining to the office with dignity, impartiality and marked ability.

R. L. Borden, leader of the opposition, was inclined to agree with all the premier had said as to the superiority of the British system. He realized, however, that the conditions in Canada were somewhat different. He trusted that in respect to the dignity of the office and the impartiality of behavior, Canada could not have been much behind the mother country. Mr. Marcil in the past always conducted himself with dignity and tact. Some allusions had been made to Mr. Marcil's methods of conducting his campaign. Mr. Borden did not propose to affirm or deny the statements made, and he did not have proof in his possession, but he would say that the practice of offering bribes was a vicious one. The system would, however, be brought up and discussed fully later on in the session. He would say that owing to the judicial nature of the speaker's position, it was desirable that he should not be a suppliant from day to day for favors from his constituents.

Mr. Marcil was generously applauded when he took his seat, and in formal language thanked the House.

Sir Wilfrid informed Mr. Borden that Judge Cassell's report on the marine department would be in the hands of the government tomorrow or Friday.

In reply to queries as to the treaties between the United States and Canada, Sir Wilfrid said that all treaties except that in respect to waterways had been brought down last session. The waterways treaty would be presented to parliament as soon as a copy was received.

EARTHQUAKE IN TURKEY.

Smyrna, Turkey, Jan. 19—A violent earthquake shock this morning convulsed the town of Phocea, twenty-five miles to the northwest of here, and wrecked a number of houses. According to the latest reports eight persons were killed, although it is feared that the casualties may reach a larger figure.

Many small towns in the vicinity of Phocea were shaken, notably that of Chili, where there was a panic among the inhabitants. There was no considerable damage, however, at the other points.

The quake was felt here though in a lesser degree, and there was neither loss of life nor appreciable damage. The American battleships Virginia and Louisiana are lying at anchor off this port.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR JAPANESE

President Roosevelt Calls on all Decent People to Practise Golden Rule.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 18—Ex-President Roosevelt in an address delivered before the African Missionary congress tonight voiced a sensational appeal to "all decent people" for a square deal for Japan. He declared that all possible differences between Japan and the United States had been amicably adjusted by the recent Root-Takahira agreement. He declared that this agreement was the result of the hearty and spontaneous initiative of Japan. He appealed particularly to California and the Pacific slope to assist in doing the same justice to Japan that the people of the United States insisted on being shown to themselves.

His Last Public Speech.

The president spoke with dramatic earnestness and, in opening his remarks, said that he was making the last public speech that he will make in this city. The revised notes of his demarkable speech are: "Bishop Cranston, Bishop Hartzell, men and women of the great Methodist church. Before beginning the speech I have prepared, I want to say just a word to express the thoughts that come to me as I speak tonight to this audience, making the last public speech I shall make as president, in this city. I want to thank you, I want to thank all the people of the Methodist church throughout this country, for the aid and comfort and inspiration they have been to me throughout the seven and a half years of my presidency. The bishop spoke of a square deal. In all seriousness I would not come before a Methodist audience if I did not think that I had at least tried to give it.

Square Deal for Japan.

"At every turn in every crisis that has arisen and in all the periods of work between these crises, throughout my term as president. I have felt the touch of elbows with you Methodists. I have been associated intimately with many of the leaders of your church. I have seen much of Bishop Cranston. I took an intense interest in what he has told me and what Bishop Hartzell has told me about the Orient, and, just at this moment, in addition to securing a square deal within our own borders, I want all of you, and especially I want the Methodists of California and the Pacific slope, and I want all the decent people, all the good Americans of California and the Pacific slope, to assist in helping me see that we get a square deal to Japan. Now I will see to it that the rights and interests of our citizens are safeguarded. You know I am not a mere sentimentalist. I am not the least afraid of invoking the big stick if it is necessary but I should be ashamed to invoke it unless it was necessary. And I want to see us, while insisting on justice being done us, equally careful to do justice to others.

Every Difficulty Settled.

"The national government by agreement with the Japanese government, and, through the hearty and spontaneous initiative of the Japanese government, has been able to achieve a completely satisfactory solution of all possible difficulties, of all possible questions that could be at issue between our people and the Japanese people. It is only the Federal government that can with wisdom and propriety deal with those questions, and I ask all good Americans to see to it, that unwise men, foolish men, do not jeopardize, to their own harm and to the harm of their own locality, the arrangement that is now working out so satisfactorily to the governments of the United States and Japan."

Grant to Dominion Fair.

Regina, Sask., January 18.—A deputation representing the city council, the board of trade and the agricultural association met the Premier today and urged upon him that the provincial government should make a liberal grant to the Dominion Fair, which is to be held here in 1910. The Federal government gives $50,000 and the city council will give an additional $10,000. It is hoped to secure $10,000 or $20,000 from the provincial authorities. Mr. Scott promised consideration of the demand of the deputation.

Ministers Apostles of Peace.

Washington, January 20.—A memorial against the increase of the navy by the construction of new battleships, signed by 500 ministers of the various denominations in Massachussetts, was presented to the House today by Representative McCall. The memorial calls for universal peace between nations and disarmament of naval and land forces.

To Erect Fortifications.

Mexico City, Jan. 19.—The federal government has given orders for the immediate erection of fortifications at Coatzea-Coalcos and Salina Cruz, the Atlantic and Pacific terminals respectively of the National Tehuntepe railroad. The cost of the fortifications will be about $14,000,000.

Resume Friendly Relations.

Washington, January 19.—The ordering today of W.W. Russell, United States minister to Venezuela, to return to his post at Caracas, marks the restoration of normally friendly relations between Venezuela and the United States.

TO ADDRESS BERLIN STUDENTS.

Distinguished Honor Accorded Roosevelt by University of Berlin.

Berlin, Jan. 21—The announcement that President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation to deliver an address before the students of the University of Berlin in May, 1910, following his return from Africa, is being discussed with lively interest. The report is hailed with satisfaction by the educational authorities. Mr. Roosevelt, of course, will come as a plain, private citizen, but in view of his present position the customary procedure would have been to invite him through the regular diplomatic channels. The invitation, however, was sent him direct by the rector of the University of Berlin, which thus pays him honor purely in his capacity as a private personage of distinguished achievement. It is regarded as probable that the rector, before sending the invitation, assured himself of the sanction of the kaiser. The significance of the honor shown President Roosevelt is heightened by the fact that in 1910 the university will celebrate the 100th anniversary of its founding.

THIRTY-FIVE MEN BURNED TO DEATH

City Water Crib Off Chicago Scene of Worst Disaster Since the Theatre Fire.

Chicago, Ills., Jan. 20—Thirty-five persons are believed to have been burned to death or drowned when fire today destroyed the intermediate city water crib, off Seventy-third street, in the most terrible disaster in this vicinity since the Iroquois theatre catastrophe. A survivor who has just been brought ashore says the number of dead is seventy-six. The wounded number twelve, many of whom are expected to die, being in a horrible condition as the result of burns and exposure in the icy waters where they leaped to save themselves.

The cribs were being constructed two miles from shore. The killed were employees of a construction company, of whom five hundred were engaged on the work.

The fire broke out following an explosion of half a ton of dynamite, throwing many into the lake. The shore is lined with thousands of people watching the burning cribs two miles off shore, which can only be seen when the fog lifts.

The intermediate cribs were constructed of wood and burned rapidly.

Not a single person would have been saved but for the presence of the tug Meriord in the vicinity. By the time the tug reached the scene many had drowned and others were struggling in the water, some half-clothed clinging to cakes of ice.

The lurid flames, breaking through the dense fog at the cribs, caused the men in the water to become panic-stricken, as they feared the many tons of dynamite deep under the surface of the crib might also explode at any moment.

The first explosion probably submerged the dynamite. The wives of the men employed on the cribs on hearing of the disaster, rushed to the shore. The scene was a pitiable one, the women attempting to reach the crib by stepping on cages of ice, but they were rescued by the police. Fifty of the men on the crib were asleep on the second floor when the fire broke out. Twenty bodies have been recovered.

WOULD KILL STEEL INDUSTRY.

Iron Manufacturer Says This Would Be Affect of Lifting Tariff.

New York, N.Y., January 20.—"Should Andrew Carnegie's suggestion that the tariff be lifted from iron and steel by any chance win the endorsement of Congress, which I do not believe possible, it would mean the closing down of every furnace in the East and the ruination of all the independent iron manufacturers in this part of the country." That is the opinion expressed by Wm. H. Hulick, vice-president of the Thomas Iron Company and also of the Warren Foundry and Machine Company.

PATTON ,FARMERS' FRIEND.

Minnesota Legislator Moves Vote of Thanks to Wheat Operator.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 19—A vote of thanks to one of the bulls in the Chicago wheat pit was the novel resolution introduced today by C. I. Sawyer, of Minneapolis, in the house. It recited that J. A. Patton, the Chicago grain dealer has "by his actions in the wheat market for several months sustained the price of wheat a tand above the dollar mark thereby affording an opportunity for the farmers of the Northwest to sell their wheat at prevailing high prices, thereby putting into th pockets of such farmers of the Northwest many thousands of dollars which they could never otherwise have received in 1908." For which Sawyer proposes a vote of thanks. But the members wanted to think it over before they voted. W. A. Nolan gave notive of debate. Sawyer did not like this, but under the rules there was nothing to do but let the resolution go over.

Apology Tendered Germany.

Berlin, January 20.—The government of Liberia has officially apologised to Germany for the stopping of two steamers of the Woerman line off the Liberian coast by the customs gunboat, Lark.

RAILWAYS FOR THIS DISTRICT

Edmonton Board of Trade Deputation Waits on Government to Urge Railway Extension.

A deputation from the Edmonton board of trade waited on the members of the Provincial government at the Legislative Buildings Tuesday to urge the extension of railway facilities, under the government's railway policy, northwest and northeast of Edmonton. The Edmonton board of trade is the first to appear before the government in this matter, but the boards of trade in other centres are expected to present their claims within the next few weeks.

The deputation was composed of A. C. Fraser, president, A. G. Harrison, secretary, Wm. Short, Dr. Riddell, ex-Mayor McDougall, Mayor Lee, P. E. Lessard, W. H. Clark, Frank Sommerville, F .T. Fisher, A. B. Campbell, F. M. Morgan, Jas. McGeorge, S. H. Smith and J. L. Studholme.

Introduced by Mr. Cross.

Hon. C. W. Cross introduced the deputation to the cabinet and a full discussion of the question was invited.

A. C. Fraser, president of the board, dwelt at length on the impediment which is placed on the settlers by reason of the lack of railway facilities. He state dthat settlers within a radius of 100 miles of Edmonton, have left their farms and moved into the city becaus they will not take the risk of carrying an farming operations without an access to markets. Others are waiting until they have secured their patents, when they intend to vacate their homesteads.

Dr. Diddell, who has travelled extensively through the north country, told of settlers going into the For tAsinaboine district three years ago with the expectation that they would have railway facilities by this time. At present they have no market for their produce and are so disheartened that they have declared their intention of moving elsewhere. The same condition exists to the northeast in the Lac LaBiche district and along the North Saskatchewan river.

W. H. Clarke showed how necessary it was for the settlers in the whole Edmonton district to be in touch with the source of supplies, not only can they not get their farm produce to market, but they can not secure their homestead requirements.

The Premier's Reply.

"It is the policy of the government," said Premier Rutherford, in reply to the deputation, "that railways for Alberta are a recognized necessity."

Every assurance was given the board of trade that the transportation problem for the whole province would be given the early consideration of the Albert government.

The Edmonton board of trade has been for some time actively engaged in bringing before the Federal and Provincial governments the need of railway facilities for the settlers living in the Edmonton district. Shortly before the Hon. Frank Oliver left the city for Ottawa a deputation from the Edmonton board of trade waited on him to urge that he use his influence with the railway department at Ottawa to have the Edmonton and Slave Lake railway extended to the north. The charter for this road is held by the C. N. R. but as yet construction has only been carried as far as Morinville.

D. Mann, vice-president of the C. N. R., recently wrote the Athabasca Landing board of trade that the line would be extended if a guarantee for the bonds could be secured from the Federal government. The minister of the interior expressed himself as favorable to the guarantee of the bonds and promised to do all he could towards securing the bonds.

Settlers East and West.

This action of the board of trade has undoubtedly hastened the development of railway facilities for the settlers due north of Edmonton. There were still the settlers to the northwest and northeast to be provided for. These people are all producers, but are under a serious handicap. At a recent meeting of the board Dr. Riddell moved, and W. H. Clark seconded a resolution "that steps should be taken to provide railway facilities to the settlers northwest and northeast of Edmonton and that the president appoint a committee to take the matter up with the government."

The committee was duly appointed and Tuesday's interview with the provincial cabine at the parliament buildings was the outcome.

Heroic Act of Catholic Sister.

Hammond, Ind., Jan. 20—While in a delirium brought on by an accident he met with at the United States Metal Refinery here a week ago, the life of Michael Sanya, was saved by the heroic act of a sister of St. Francis who fought with him as he was jumping out of a window on the fourth floor of St. Margaret's hospital today. Though he outweighed her, she caught his foot and held him suspended in mid air. Three sisters answered her screams for help and succeeded in dragging Sanya inside and finally overpowered him.

Casket Works Burned.

London, Ont., Jan. 19—A fire this morning in the five story building of the Globe casket works, corner of Adelaide and Dundas street, from unknown causes, breaking out in the finishing room, was not subdued until the entire brigade was called out and the walls had fallen in. The total loss was $200,000, of which the building made up $110,000.

NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

VEGREVILLE.

Bulletin News Service.

The board of trade held its annual meeting in the town hall Tuesday night. After a few skirmishes the officers were elected for 1909. President, M.A. Worth; vice-president, William Clements; secretary-treasurer, Frank Wilson; executive, the above officers with H. S. Monkman, Geo. Walker, J. B. Holden, A. H. Goodwin, W. T. Clements, A. M. Thompson, James McNeill, J. Davis, C. W. Field, A. L. Horton, A. W. Fraser, T. Balaam, J. McCoams, H. H. Halladay, Geo. Robertson and C. R. Morton. There was also a board of arbitration elected. The board is in good financial standing, having a balance of over $100 with outstanding membership fees to be collected.

The railroad crossing on Main street was discussed at length. The crossing is urgently needed as was experienced by the calling out of the fire brigade for the fire north of the track. The president and A. H. Goodwin were selected to wait upon the commission. A letter was read from the Traders' Bank of Canada seeking for information with regard to Vegreville and vicinity with a view to putting in a branch office. The question of railroads was also before the board. Spirited discussions on the necessity of having a branch line passing through Vegreville being of most vital importance to this town.

McKenzie, with his gang of men, came in on Thursday's train from Prince Albert. The object is to survey the yards here for the C.N.R. line from Calgary to Vegreville hence north to Fort McMurray. When the survey of the yards is completed the gang will survey from here to Calgary.

T. F. Cadzow, hog and cattle buyer, and shipper of Vegreville, has purchased weigh scales for his own use. Down at the stock yards are scales that were owned by the board of trade and purchased by the town council. Mr. Cadzow had the use of these by paying therefor. The council appointed M. G. Connolly as weighmaster. They also put a charge of $25 a year on Cadzow for the use of the scales. The council also decided that no person should use the scales except the official weigher. If a man came in with a bunch of cattle Cadzow had to run uptown to hunt for the weigher, who is a veterinary surgeon, and might be out in the country. All this time the man with his steers stood out in the cold waiting for the weigher to arrive. Mr. Cadzow in view of these facts decided to install his own weigh scales.

Beaver Lake Coal sold as high as $8.00 a ton yesterday when the local dealers were out of fuel.

Mr. Hacking and bride nee Miss M. Filchie, of Mount Forst, Ontario, arrived in town on Monday.

The hockey boys got in on the local yesterday which was five hours late. They are satisfied with the kind of hockey the Edmonton boys play but the tactics used by the Strathcona team do not meet with their endorsation. The Edmonton boys did not come down to Vegreville today, and the game goes by default to Vegreville.

J. H. Welsh, collector for the Massey-Harris was sent up for trial by Magistrates Goodwin and Halliday on information laid by G. Anderson for adding "one black horse," to a certain chattel mortgage given by Anderson. The evidence went to show that those words were inserted after the mortgage had been executed and signed.

Philip Mohr, of Brush Hill, was up before Magistrates Pozer and Watson today on a charge of seduction laid by Tilly Hahn, of the same place. After summing up the evidence which was one-sided the case was dismissed.

Three by-laws were voted on and carried yesterday, only three voting against each by-law. The bylaws were to borrow $2,200 by debenture for a public market; $1,660 for a public cemetery and $7,000 for a town and fire hall. The vote was 43 for and 3 against for each.

The C.N.R. survey gang which has been at the Queen's hotel for the past few days hired two teams for three months and drew out and pitched their tents four miles south of town. The survey from Vegreville to Calgary is to be finished by May 1st.

The curling contest for the Holden donations is keenly contested. Mr. Holden's prize is four curling coats, caps and sashes. There will be 28 games in all to be played by all the skips. So far Loucks' colts have the other skips faded. The Colts made a poor showing on the start and odds were given against them, now the other skip is defeated when he hears the name Colt.

Vegreville, Jan. 13.

STETTLER.

Bulletin News Service.

C. M. Bray, of Calgary, has bought the Dominion Hotel and will take possession January 22. Shaw, Good & Garder, the former proprietors of the Dominion, have bought the National Hotel from Carl Stettler and will take possession about January 20th.

Tuesday night's train brought curlers from Innisfail, Red Deer and Lacombe to compete with the Stettler rinks for the district trophies and medal. The games resulted in a win for Ferguson, of Stettler, over Red Deer, by a score of 11-6, while Trimbal, of Lacombe, trimmed Innisfail 16-8, after which the five visiting teams, accompanied by about 30 Stettler curlers and the Mayor and a few of the rest of the boys repaired to the Colley Hall, where refreshments were served and a jolly good time spent. Mr. Forbes took the chair and called upon the Mayor, who rendered the speech of welcome, which was responded to by ex-Mayor Trimbal. Other speeches and songs were rendered by various members of the party. Special mention should be made of the songs of Messrs. Johnson and eJnkins and of the speech of A. A. McGillivary, who replied to the toast to the ladies. The concluding address was given by Mr. Manning, who complimented all present in the highest terms.

The Wednesday morning games with McBrine, of Stettler, drawn against Humber, of Red Deer, resulted Stettler 15, Red Deer 7. Day, of Lacombe, was pitted against Fairley, of Innisfail, the result being 11-6 for Lacombe. The final draw between Ferguson against Trimbal resulted 11-10 in favor of Stettler. McBrine against Day resulted in a victory for Stettler 11-10. They were two of the hardest fought games on Stettler ice, which gives the medal to Stettler in the trophy competition. Ferguson against Farley resulted: Ferguson 12, Farley 5. Trimbal against Humber resulted: Humber 15, Trimbal 5, which left Ferguson to play Humber. The excitement was intense during this game, as it was a tie at three stages, Ferguson winning in 12 ends 10 to 9. Johnson and Humber were the two star curlers.

Stettler, January 13.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Bulletin News Service.

The annual congregational business meeting of the Presbyterian church was held on Wednesday evening last. The night was bitterly cold, which no doubt, would account for the small attendance. Rev. A. Forbes, pastor, occupied the chair. After a few opening remarks A. M. Sutherland, secretary-treasurer of the church, gave the annual financial report, which was fairly satisfactory, considering the unusual expenditure of the past summer. Mrs. G. O. Baetz, secretary, and Mrs. E. Wilmeroth, treasurer of the Women's Home Missionary Society, had most satisfactory reports to submit, showing the assistance given to the church and to outside points during the year. Miss Flora McDonald, secretary of the young women's class, reported on the work undertaken by the class. John Paul, superintendent of the Sunday school, gave excellent reports for the school and the session, whilst R. Walton spoke on the general work of the different departments of the chruch and highly commended those in charge of the pulpit supplies during the summer, in the absence of the pastor. A further expression of appreciation was extended to the choir and organist by Mr. Paul and Mr. Walton. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Sutherland for the satisfactory manner in which he had transacted the business of the church during this and several previous years. The two retiring managers were re-elected. The officers for the ensuing year are: Pastor, Rev. Alexander Forbes; M. A.; elders, Mr. J. Asher, John Paul, R. Walton; managers, E. Wilmeroth, H. Staples, S. A. Dickson, A. Dewar, J. B. Adamson; secretary-treasurer, A. M. Sutherland; organist, Mrs. G. O. Baetz. After the business was transacted, the ladies served refreshments and the meeting closed.

At the thank-offering meeting held on Wednesday afternoon in the Presbyterian church by the Women's Home Missionary Society, a collection of $15.50 was gathered; $10 of this amount was donated to the building fund of the Galician school which Dr. Arthur is having erected at Vegreville in connection with the Galician Hospital.

The members of the Board of Trade banqueted W. H. White, M.P., in the Mansion House, before leaving for Ottawa. A pleasant evening was spent.

Since the New Year Shera & Co.'s departmental store on Government street has changed hands, W. J. S. Waugh being now proprietor.

Miss Mabel V. Hicks, elocutionist of Alberta college, has been engaged to assist at a concert which is to be held in the Methodist church here Jan. 29.

The thermometer registered 58 below Thursday morning.

On Monday evening the installation of officers for the coming year for the I. O. O. F. took place. There were a large number of members present. The following officers were elected: Noble Grand, J. C. Karran; Vice Grand, Dr. G. Turner; Recording Secretary, J. W. Kidney; Financial Secretary, P. S. Gordon.

Fort Saskatchewan, Jan. 15.

WABAMUN.

Bulletin News Service.

Smith & Carter are erecting a new stable to accommodate the freighters' teams.

Mrs. W. C. Dunn is in Edmonton visiting the family of her brother.

Wm. MacOwan was unanimously elected road councillor in 53-4 and Mr. Shields in 53-3 on Monday last.

Fishing is reported as slow by the fishers. The price continues at ten cents, however, as the amount of money received averages well.

S. W. Eakins has been appointed an official auditor.

The death of Mr. Huddlestone occurred at his residence in 53-4 on Friday, Jan. 7. He was buried in the Wabamum cemetery on Tuesday, in the presence of a large number of sympathizing friends. Mr. Huddlestone came from England about two years ago, and was followed by Mrs. Huddlestone this fall. The widow has the deep sympathy of the community.

A meeting has been arranged for Jan. 21st at 7.30 for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Canadian Club. A large attendance is expected.

Wabamun, Jan. 16.

BELVEDERE.

Bulletin News Service.

C. A. Roberts and wife are in Edmonton awaiting the arrival of Mrs. Roberts' sister and family, who are due from England to settle near the river.

Brusso Graffunder has returned from Edmonton with a blacksmith, his previous force not being large enough to handle the daily increasing business at the junction.

Charles Ritchie leaves for the Pritchard mill on the north trail to get out his lumber. Messrs Donnelly are getting the lumber for their house at Richmond mill.

Mr. McKinnon, from the west end of Lesser Slave lake, stopped here on his way through to Edmonton. He had a very fine team of huskey dogs which were great pacemakers. He says that through Belvedere is the best trail to the Peace river, being much shorter than the water route.

J. S. and Stanley Mills came in with supplies several days ago.

School resumed on Jan. 4th with a good attendance. The scholars were glad to see their former teacher, J. A. Roberts, again, in his old position.

Archie Henderson, one of the popular storekeepers, is spending the holidays in the metropolis.

Several days ago on going towards the city your correspondent met Major Elmslie, Chas. Dunn and R. Hojd Kinson, each hauling an upright piano of the latest design and make.

H. L. Langmaid is to open a large store on the west Paddle.

Howard Bemis returned from Washington last week.

Messrs. Hale and Lovette are busy logging.

J. Menzies, Marvin Lucas and E. Ritchie returned with the thresher and tied u pfor the season.

Harold Milner was up from Edmonton to spend the holidays.

Ed. and Will Ramsay are confined to bed with tonsilitis.

Now that the legislature is in session their attention should turn towards the fertile stretch of country from Belvedere northwest to the mouth of the McLeod river to Grand Prairie and also due north to Fort Assiniboine and Lesser Slave lake. A moderate expenditure to both crossings of the Paddle river at once would without doubt be the cause of many settlers coming in who if the roads are not made passable will follow the end of the track into British Columbia. After the temporary needs are attended to it would be a fine commercial proposition for Edmonton business men to interest themselves in agitating a main trunk colonization road through to the Peace River to catch the "Red River cart" and "prairie schooner" travel which will make Edmonton their outfitting base. The water route will not catch that class of travel.

MINBURN.

Bulletin News Service.

The weather here has been very cold

John Crawford has returned to his homestead after an absence of nearly twelve months. He and Mrs. Crawford are getting settled.

D. W. Ross was in town today. He is putting in a few days on the ranch.

The farmers in and around Minburn are agitating for a government creamery for this place. Many of the farmers offer to market the product of as many as thirty cows. A meeting was held this evening for organization. The farmers have every hope of being able to comply with the requirements of the Alberta government and be able to have the creamery built under the government's direction.

At the annual meeting of the Minburn school section, Alex Gray was elected trustee to succeed James Wadson, retiring trustee.

Minburn, January 18.

MEETING OF ST. ALBERT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The directors of the St. Albert Agricultural Society met at the Victoria Hotel, Morinville, Saturday, January 16th. There were present Messrs. McDonnell, McRae, Timney, Hogan, Semire, Gouin, Mercer, Silvester. The minutes of the last meeting were read and upon motion of McRae and Sylvester were adopted.

On motion of Messrs. Timney and Gouin it was decided that in case the grant due the society from the department was not received before the note given to the Bank of Hamilton fails due, the president and secretary be empowered to renew the same in the name of the society.

It was decided to arrange for a smoker to be tendered the lecturers attending the Stock Judging School during their stay in Morinville Messrs. Semire, Boissinault and Hogan were appointed a committee to arrange for the same, the expense incurred not to exceed $15.

It was decided that prizes of $3, $2 and $1 be given by the society to successful competitors at the Stock Judging School in each class of animals scored.

The next and most important business of the meeting was the appointing of a secretary-treasurer. The president, A. McDonnell, informed the directors that he had received two applications, one from Mr. St. Germaine, who tendered his services for $100 a year, the other from A. A. Ringuette for $75. Messrs. Silvester and Mercier moved that Mr. St. Germaine be appointed. Messrs. McRae, Timney and Hogan objected to this motion on the ground that Mr. Ringuette's application should not be turned aside when there was a difference of $25, and especially from Mr. Ringuette, who was the organizer of the society and who had always worked in the best interests of the society. Before taking a vote Mr. St. Germaine made a verbal tender of $75. The vote taken resulted in a tie, Messrs. Silvester, Mercier and Semire voting for Mr. St. Germaine and Messrs. Timney, McRae and Hogan voting for Mr. Ringuette. The president was obliged to give the casting vote, which was for Mr. St. Germaine.

On motion of Silvester and Gouin the meeting adjourned to meet again February 8th at 7 p.m.

Morinville, Jan. 18.

KITSCOTY.

Bulletin News Service.

The carnival has been postponed to Friday, January 22. After the carnival there will be a dance and box social in aid of the hockey club. There will be a hockey match in the afternoon between Vermilion and Kitscoty.

The box social held at Stretton on Thursday last was a huge success. The proceeds totalled $60. The baskets averaged about $2.50 each. Bobbie Taylor, the auctioneer, secured big prices for the baskets.

Mr. Whiting is still buying a few loads of grain.

Owing to the blizzard on Friday last the train were all late.

James Carson, of Marwayne, came in this morning and reports the trails in fair shape.

Miss Doze, of Lamont, has taken the Stretton school.

John Drew is to represent Kitscoty for the current year as councillor for this townsite, and Ed. Tyler is the newly-elected school trustee.

Owing to recent storms and cold weather, business has been slack, but is picking up. The merchants are nearly all finished stocktaking.

Kitscoty, January 18.

WABAMUN.

Bulletin News Service.

Judging by appearances, even the railroad contractors have given up the coming of the rails until late in the summer. All the large contractors are arranging to build storehouses in the neighborhood of the McLeod and Athabasca rivers, and freighting to these points has already commenced. Foley, Walsh & Stewart are building stores west of the McLeod, and the Canadian White Company have a gang engaged in erecting storage depots near that river, and will commence freighting soon, so as to have a sufficient amount of supplies on hand for next summer's work. Other contractors are doing the same thing, determining not to be caught the way all the western parties were last summer.

If dame rumor is to be believed, the C.N.R. will certainly have their right of way cleared this winter and everything in readiness for the work of grading the coming spring.

Ole Larson has, it is understood, been compelled by force of circumstances to turn his domicile into a stopping place.

The Sundcy evening song services at C. H. Dunn's continue to be well attended, a very pleasant hour being spent in the singing of hymns.

The latest convert to the desirability of Wabamun as a place of residence and business is a physician, who will soon move his family to this place and erect a drug store near the post office. On Friday last he was called to Lac Ste Anne to attend to a broken leg.

W. C. Dunn was unanimously re-elected as trustee in Sylvan School District at the annual meeting on Monday last.

Mr. Leversidge, the Church of England rector, made a trip to Edmonton last Saturday. C. H. Dunn accompanied him to Stoney Plain.

Mr. James arranged for a concert to be given for the entertainment of the Indians on the reserve last Friday evening, but the severity of the weather prevented many from attending, so the arranged programme could not be carried out.

A meeting of the Canadian Club will be held at C. H. Dunn's at 7.30 on the evening of January 21st, when it is expected that organization will be completed.

Wabamun, January 19.

STETTLER.

Bulletin News Service.

The Globe Lumber Co. has purchased the independent yard and will make extensive additions and improvements to their stock.

The hotels in Stettler will be required to pay $200 license in the ensuing year instead of $100.

Conductor Jack Fenton is enjoying a vacation of a few days from his arduous duties of piloting the "Blue Flee" to and from Lacombe.

The Woodmen of America have purchased two lots on Maine street and will erect a modern opera house with hall above.

One of the Stettler doctors was before a justice of the peace on a charge of not being registered. The case has been dropped.

Work is going ahead on the Merchants Bank under Contractor Baxstrom.

The recent cold weather has prevented the farmers hauling in grain to a great extent although C. A. Walters, of the Williston Trading Company and Orville Haney, from Haneyville, and a few other adventurous parties from 40 to 56 miles out were in town during the past week with loads of grain.

What Stettler wants and is working for at present is to have a court house, and to have the sub land office made a head office.

There is talk of an other newspaper in Stettler.

W. F. Puffer will ship another car of hogs this week which means $2,600 for the farmers.

The boxes and fixtures have arrived which makes a great improvement to the appearance of the post office and which will help the service to a great extent. Since the fire the public have been at a great disadvantage but have not found fault.

Stettler, Jan. 19.

ONOWAY.

Bulletin News Service.

Despite the cold, the thermometer touching 20 below zero, the school house at Onoway was comfortably filled for the entertainment on Friday evening, January 8th. Some weeks before a committee was appointed with J. M. Rexbrough, secretary, and James Priestly, chairman, to provide an evening's entertainment. That their efforts were successful was attested not only by the attendance, but by the apparent appreciation by the audience of the program. The children, who took part in the entertainment had been trained by Rev. R. Clegg and the school teacher and they did themselves credit. The following choruses were given: "God bless our broad Dominion;" "My Uncle's Farm," "If you're good;" "Topsy turvy drill," "Birdies Ball" and "Maple Leaple." Other numbers on the program were recitations by Teddie Beaupre, Cordelia Newton, Clara Priestly, Edith Beaupre, Edgar Priestly, Delmer Newton, Albert Newton, Leslie Tucker, Naomi Beaupre, May Armistead, and Dagmar Beaupre. Readings were given by Mrs. Fred Newton and Mrs. Beaupre. Songs were rendered by Arthur Ducharme, Sammy Geer, John Blacklock, Norman F. Priestley, Wm. Mackay, R. Clegg, Mrs. James Priestly and Miss N. W. Priestly. The tit-bit of the evening was a glee "Let the hills resound," by Messrs. Priestley and Clegg, Mrs. J. Priestley and Miss Priestley, who also sang at the close "Hail, Smiling Morn." Messrs. Ablett and Furley gave a realistic rendering of a scene from "Julius Ceaser" in character. The former also gave a selection from Henry VIII. Two organ solos were rendered by Mr. Clegg. The whole program, with an interval took about four hours to complete. During the interval fruit was served to the children and at the close refreshments were handed round. The proceedings came to an end about 1 a.m. and at the call of the chairman joined in singing "God Save the King." Thus ended one of the most enjoyable evening's entertainments ever held in Onoway.

The annual meeting for the election of school trustee and to receive reports was held in the schol house on Jan. 9th when James Priestley was re-elected. The question of forming a Farmers' Association was introduced at the school meeting but no action was taken in the matter.

The first meeting of the school trustees was held Saturday afternoon all the members being present. W. P. Beaupre was elected chairman and Wm. C. Turnbull, secretary-treasurer. James Priestley was appointed delegates to the School Trustees' Convention to be held in Strathcona on January 27 and 28.

Onoway, Jan. 16.

LEDUC.

Bulletin News Service.

Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, Field Secretary of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League, preached on Sunday morning to a large congregation in the Methodist church on questions involved in the campaign being carried on by the league. On Monday evening he delivered an address to a fairly large audience in the Presbyterian church. The subject of his address was "The Economics of the Barroom." In this address he made a number of statements with regard to conclusions he had arrived at in reviewing the various phases of the effect of the barroom upon a community. He said that it was a common impression among certain merchants and business men that a town could not thrive and maintain the volume of business it would if it were dry, that trade is attracted to a town very largely by the bar-room. He stated that this impression was entirely erroneous and that the merchants and business men of any town or city suffered in a business way as a result of the existence of a bar-room in their city or town, that one very large factor that prevented men paying cash for the goods purchased by them or the work done by them professionally was the fact that those men squandered their money in the bar-room instead of paying their legitimate bills therewith. Further, he said, if a town lost the trade of any farmers because of the fact of its being dry, it would not be damaged much, for the class of farmers whose trade would be lost would be that class who spent their money in the bar-room and who would ordinarily be the poorest class of customers. He said further that in an actual canvass of ninety farmers living near a certain town in Alberta, seventy-seven of them signed a petition declaring themselves in favor of prohibition. Before leaving town on the south bound train yesterday afternoon Mr. Fortune succeeded in getting over $200 from the citizens of the town of Leduc to be used in carrying on the work of the league.

George W. Robertson, B. A., mathematical master in the Collegiate Institute at Strathcona, was a guest of A. L. Marks on Saturday last. He returned to Strathcona on the evening train.

On Saturday evening Frank J. Nichols was convicted before Justice of the Peace C. C. Hoyle and fined $5 and costs for having taken a false declaration under section 23 of the Local Improvements Act. A. L. Marks appeared for the prosecution and C. E. A. Simonds for the defendant.

Miss Eva Watson, who was engaged as a public school teacher near the city of Winnipeg, and who has more recently been visiting at the home of Mr. Robert Ritchie, of Strathcona, was a guest at the home of Rev. Alexander McDonald on Friday of last week. Miss Watson has been engaged as teacher for the Spruce Grove district for the coming year.

Mrs. Fortune, wife of Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, addressed a meeting of the ladies in the Presbyterian church on Monday afternoon on topics in connection with home and foreign missions.

That the farmers of the district appreciate fine weather, is attested by the fact that the streets of Leduc are thronged with crowds when the weather moderates sufficiently to make travelling comfortable. There is no other town in Alberta of its size that does the volume of business that is done in Leduc.

Leduc, Alberta, January 20th.

L. I. D. 27 T. 4 COUNCIL.

The council of L. I. D. 27 T. 4 for 1909 met at the Royal Hotel, Spruce Grove Centre, on Monday, January 18th, the members all being present. George Bevington representing division 1, Remi Sretart division 2, Ed. Steffler division 3. Mr. George Bevington was elected chairman and W. Bristow re-appointed secretary for 1909 at a salary of $125. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. It was decided that John Singer be allowed the balance of taxes due on n. e. 21-53-27, $6, and that he be allowed $7 for work done and also for cash paid for 1907, and that the same be credited on 1908 taxes. It was also decided that all owners of land in arrears for taxes be notified that after July 31 next all taxes unpaid will be placed in a bailiff's hands for collection, adding the bailiff's fees to the amount due for taxes. A note due C. Getzel, amounting to $256.66, was ordered paid, to be charged to divions 1908.

The secretary was instructed to see the attorney-general's department to ascertain what legal proceedings can be taken to collect arrears of taxes from non-residents, and if the department would undertake to collect same for the district.

The tax rate for 1909 was fixed at same rate as 1908, viz, four and three-eighths cents per acre, residents to be allowed to work to amount of $6 and pay $1 cash for each quarter section or portion thereof. All road work, other than work done in lieu of taxes, shall be let by tender or auction when such work amounts to more than $16; if under $10, the work may be done by day labor. The meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 20th day of February, 1909, at the Astoria Hotel, St. Albert.

Spruce Grove Centre, Jan. 20th.

ENTWISTLE—PEMBINA RIVER.

Bulletin News Service.

An invitation dance was given on Friday evening, Jan. 15, under the auspices of the Liberal Club. An enjoyable evening was spent, dancing being continued until the early hours of the morning. Refreshments were served by Mr. O'Grady of the Pembina Hotel. The lady patrons were Mrs. Steele and Mrs. Switzer. The managing committee was composed of Messrs. Hoople, Entwistle, Fair, McPhee, Elsie and Arnup. Among the ladies and gentlemen present were Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Mrs. and the Misses Hall, Mrs. Johnson, Miss Jaegar, Miss Urick, Miss Thompson, Messrs. G. Fair, C. McPhee, G. O'Grady, J. Marshall, Wm. Hoople, W. E. Satwistle, M. Pettijohn and Guylander. The music was provided by Messrs. Riley, Crawford and Smith.

A case of stealing hay was tried before Justices of the Peace, P.J. Craddock and A. W. Arnup and the prisoner, a Galician, who pleaded guilty, was committed for two months with hard labor. He was handed over to the R.N.W.M.P. officer and conveyed to Fort Saskatchewan.

The weather here has been cold. The coal of the district is of the finest quality and sells delivered at $5 per ton. There is a great future for this mine, when the railway reaches here.

Large quantities of dry spruce cut lumber is coming in from the Lac Ste. Anne district for the new hotel and other buildings. It is commanding a fair price.

A great number of freighters are now passing through, bound westward.

A petition for a traffic bridge is now being signed by a large number of settlers and homesteaders of the Pembina district.

Dr. Treadgold was in town at the beginning of the week.

Dr. Steele is at present out of town.

Mr. W. G. Entwistle came in from Edmonton on Friday.

A petition for a semi-weekly mail has been signed by a large number of people and forwarded to the post office authorities.

Mr. Hood has gone west on a business trip.

Mr. McMurray has returned from his Christmas vacation.

Entwistle-Pembina River, Jan. 19.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Bulletin News Service.

The first meeting of the Fort Saskatchewan auxiliary of the Alberta branch of the Canadian Bible Society was held in Mr. Paul's office on Friday night last for the purpose of appointing collectors and to consider the general work of the auxiliary for the ensuing year. The sum of $10 has been sent to the head office at Calgary.

A handsome new pulpit and several suitable chairs have been put into the Presbyterian church by the Women's Home Missionary Society, and were used last Sabbath for the first time.

Invitations are out to the Odd Fellows' "At Home," which is to be held in the opera house on Wednesday evening, January 27th.

The fancy dress carnival held on the skating rink on Tuesday was fairly well attended, very few, however, being in costume. The prizes were awarded as follows: Ladies, first prize, Esther Diamond as flower girl, prize $2; second prize, Madge Karran, as Japanese lady, prize $1. Gents, first prize, Niel Sutter, clown, prize $2; second, C. Loucks, as Dutchman, prize $1. Children's first prize, Alex Batter as Mephisto, prize $1.50; second, Olive Kimball, fairy, prize 50 cents.

The curling competition up to 13th inst. stands: Dickson 13, McDowell 12; Chard 9, Graham 8; McAvoy 14, Shera 7; Staples 7, McLean 20; Cuthbert 11, Blyth 10.

Mrs. A. Chard and family left on Monday night for Stirling, Ontario, where she will spend several months visiting her parents.

Mrs. H. H. Wilkinson left on Monday night for Ontario, to be absent several months.

Miss M. McConaghy, of Edmonton, spent the week end with friends in the Fort.

Miss Mary Kimball, of Edmonton, spent a few days in the Fort this week visiting her parents.

Fort Saskatchewan, Jan. 20th.

CLYDE.

Bulletin News Service.

Despite the cold weather with which this district has been favored there has been no dearth of social affairs during the last three weeks. The first of these events was the entertainment given in the Dunganon school on Christmas eve. Friends came from far and near and filled the beautifully decorated school which, though large, gave standing room only for a great many. The program was partly given by pupils of the school who deserve great credit for the manner in which they performed their parts. Special mention may be made of the numbers given by Miss Lizzie Meyer and Master Albert Nelson. A duet given by Mrs. N. Ball and Mr. Jack entitled Dear Old Home, received a hearty encore. Mr. Jack's cornet solo was well received and the applause given the instrumentals by Mr. Jack Taylor showed the pleasure of the people in listening to the favorite violin player of the district. Duets by Mr. and Mrs. Smaliman, and Mrs. Smallman and Mr. Ferguson deserve special mention. A special treat was given by Mr. J. Gibson, who, in response to an encore, gave an original comic song and later by special request a recitation, both of his own composition. Space forbids mention of many other as excellent numbers on a long and varied program but the success of the evening was due in a great measure to the chairman, Mr. J. Gibson, who, by his witty remarks, held the attention of all. The program was concluded by the distribution of sacks of candy to the children in the audience while all present received oranges, apples, grapes, etc. Mr. Nelson, secretary of the schol district, then took the platform and thanked all who had takne part in the program and gave special credit to the teacher, Miss Pattullo, for the careful training of the children.

On New Year's there was a gathering of another description at Clyde. A shooting match was held and the successful competitors carried home turkey and chickens as a result of their prowess. In the evening the young people gathered to have a merry time and pass the first evening of the New Year in dancing and merriment.

Mr. Francis returned to his home after a two-week visit in Edmonton.

C. Wilson spent a few days in Edmonton this week.

Mr. Wieldrich is expected home this week from a visit to his old home in Ontario.

On Jan. 11 a meeting of the ratepayers of the district was called and C. F. Nelson was elected councillor.

The sleighing is good.

J. Beaton went to Edmonton on Tuesday.

Mrs. and Miss Pattulo spent two weeks' vacation in Edmonton and arrived home Friday, Jan. 8.

The Dungannon school reopened Jan. 11 with a smaller attendance than usual owing to the cold weather.

The annual school meeting of the Dungannon district was held Jan. 4, with a good attendance. The only business done was the appointing of McEwen as school trustee, after which the meeting adjourned till Jan. 9.

A special meeting of the ratepayers is called for Jan. 16 to transact important business.

On Friday last a merry crowd of young people formed a surprise party and visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gibson, where they spent a most enjoyable evening.

VEGREVILLE.

Bulletin News Service.

The Queen's Hotel has changed hands, Mrs. T. Shipley having sold out to Miles McInnis, a local man. Messrs. McCulla & Peacock had the hotel leased for a year. The lease will soon expire. McCulla & Peacock are building a brick-veneer hotel at Meighen. Mr. Peacock will have charge of this hotel.

Frank Wilson was appointed town auditor at a salary of $25 at Monday night's council meeting. Not much business was done, owing to the fact that a curling match was on the boards and some of the council were absent.

The anniversary of Bobbie Burns is to be celebrated in the Town Hall, the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church having charge of the menu.

David McFarlane, of Warwick, is having an extensive sale on the 22nd. Owing to the health of Mrs. McFarlane, it was found necessary to make a move west to British Columbia.

T. Leask is going to hold another carnival at the rink on the 28th of this month.

On Friday, the 29th, a basket social is to be held in the Town Hall in aid of the Agricultural Society.

The fire brigade was called out Tuesday morning to a small blaze at W. Lonenson's. Not much damage was done. Mrs. Lorenson was away at the time and the children were playing with matches, causing the fire. Fortunately, Mr. Lorenson was at the stable.

Vegreville, January 20.

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

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Spokane's Great Friends

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IN THE ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

John T. Moore, member for Red Deer, moved the reply to the speech from the throne before the Legislature, Monday evening, in a speech which was marked by brevity and moderation. His retrospect of the work of the Legislature for the past four years was given in his most eloquent manner, but he refrained from any lengthy discourse on the important legislation which will be before the House this session. Reference was made to the government's railway policy as being the most striking feature of the speech from the Throne, and in this connection, the member for Red Deer emphasized the necessity of railroads and the means by which they might be procured. In every department of the Legislature it was shown how the government was studying the needs of the people, and how effectively those needs were being met.

A. S. Rosenroll, member for Wetaskiwin, in seconding the reply, paid a substantial tribute to the record of the government. He expressed satisfaction in the fact that the Rutherford government was taking holid of the problem of transportation in the province, with the same determination to solve it they had shown in the administration of other public affairs.

"When the administration of this province," said he, "has solved this problem they will have served the greatest necessity in the province of Alberta today."

He expressed his confidence that when the first minister of the Legislature had given his word that something would be done, it would undoubtedly be carried to completion. It was prophesied that the first session of the Legislature would be known as the railway session.

The debate on the speech from the throne was opened with every seat in the gallery filled, where the speeches were followed with the closest attention. All the members of the House were in their places with the exception of Hon. C. W. Cross: J. W. Wolfe, member for Cardston: Fletcher Bredin, member for Athabasca, and A. Brick, member for Lesser Slave Lake. A. J. Robertson, leader of the opposition, moved the adjournment of the debate, which will be resumed this afternoon at three o'clock.

New Member Introduced.

Before the proceedings of the House were entered upon, Donald McNab, member-elect for the electoral district of Lethbridge, was introduced to the Speaker by Premier Rutherford and took his seat amid cheers from both sides of the House.

Premier Rutherford presented a petition from Strathcona City Council asking for an amendment of the charter. A. S. Rosenroll requested that the petition for the Camrose by-law be received and given its first reading.

"It is not a quadrennium," said Mr. Moore in moving the reply, "since a beautiful autumn morning, the 1st of September, 1905, witnessed a brilliant scene—here, in this lovely valley of the North Saskatchewan. It marked a new epoch in the destinies of this western wonderland. Earl Grey, the distinguished representative in this Dominion of the British throne, was the start actor in that important drama,, wherein the top stone of provincial autonomy was put on with rejoicing and a lieutenant-governor was made 'while you wait.'

"Then, there stepped forth to the front of that pavilion a graceful, nay, courtly figure, none other than the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the loved and honored first minister of the crown in Canada, and, figuratively led forth Alberta, a fair debutante, to join the sisterhood of provinces. Laurier had fulfilled his promise, and we were trusted to manage our own affairs.

"The trust has not been abused. The results bear eloquent tribute to the wisdom, foresight and statesmanship of that great son of Canada who enjoys the respect and admiration of all true Canadians, without regard to party, creed or ancestry.

Not Evolution, But Revolution.

"The first legislature has since passed through not merely an evolution, but a revolution. The members have carefully addressed themselves to their duties and the trust devolved upon them. Other agencies have been at work to contribute to the common good. Among these are the Dominion immigration and land policies, industrial and railway enterprises, railways and the co-operation of a progressive people. There are no antagonisms in our midst, but the people of the province are mutual coworkers for mutual benefit.

"It was fitting that the province showed its substantial sympathy with Fernie when the flames swept that southern pass. In connection with this disaster a beautiful incident is related as typical of the spirit or friendship entertained by our neighbors on the south, to which appropriate reference is made in the speech from the Throne.

Spokane's Great Friendship.

"When the news reached Spokane that Fernie had passed through a "baptism of fire," instant action was taken by Mr. W. O. Findlay, a former citizen of Boston, well known and esteemed in Canada, acting for the Spokane Chamber of Commerce. Within two hours relief supplies, in the carload, composed of bread, butter, milk, flour, meat vegetables, groceries, clothing for men, women and children, bedding, tents, tools and a great variety of other necessaries for the stricken people, were speeding to Fernie. With them went the large-hearted Findlay, and when an honorable member of this Legislature reached Fernie he found him all begrimed but busy, amid the ashes and desolation of that calamity, ministering to the victims, a veritable incarnation of the Good Samaritan. The honorable gentleman, to whom I have referred to, assured me that he verily believed that the prompt action of Mr. Findlay, the Spokane philanthropist, had certainly saved many valuable lives. Let Canadian remember and reciprocate the spirit.

"Useful legislation," Mr. Moore continued, "had been accomplished of an organizing and constructive nature. Roads and bridges had been constructed and schools and courts established. Agricultural interests had been attended to, as shown by the government's creamery policy. Public buildings had been built. Special emphasis was laid on the Health Act as a most beneficial piece of legislation.

What of the Future?

The record of the past was very creditable, said Mr. Moore, but what about the future? There were large demands at the door of the present session. Commissioners had been at work on the hog industry of the province and their report must be carefully considered. The Children's Protection Act would require attention. Redistribution and election Acts were on the order book. In these the government must adhere to sound principles. Representation by population must be maintained if there was to be government by the people. It was the duty of every legislator to study the needs of the people and meet those needs.

It was true the prerogatives of Parliament must be guarded, and any attempt at bureaucracy must be resented and resisted, but the prerogative of the people must also be maintained. It was the foundation of our constitutional government that the will of the people be respected and they be permitted to shape their own destinies.

It was a matter of congratulation throughout the length and breadth of the province that the railway facilities would, at this session, receive earnest consideration and treatment. This was the striking feature of the speech from the throne. In the shaping of the railway policy the members of the House would need all the wisdom of the most astute experts to avoid the breakers.

"Do we need railways?" exclaimed Mr. Moore. "Yes, the order of urgency is for the settler who has no access to any, for competition where only one line exists, and to develop the resources of the province. Railways can be secured by subsidy and guarantee to private companies or by government ownership. No one method can be applied universally, and it remains to be seen which course the government considers it best to adopt."

In the Right Order.

"First things first" was the motto of the government in the promotion of all public utilities. Highways were needed to give means of transportation and to increase the capacity of the farmers' motive power. A great deal had been done, but there was still much to be done. Schools were to be further developed, as there was nothing which gave larger returns for the expenditure than a good educational system.

The whole matter of legislation was a great business proposition, considered in either its industrial, social or commercial aspects. Legislators were called to be heroes of peace, to contribute, in however humble a degree, to the welfare of their fellows.

The government was to serve the settler on the front, the stockman among his cattle, the farmer in his field, the woman in the home and the children in the school. It had to impart the impulse to highest endeavor and to open the way to prosperity and contentment.

"May the good work go on and prosper of building up all who find homes in our province into an intelligent, industrious, truth loving, law abiding, patriotic people, who will fear God and honor the King and make Alberta a beauty spot in that great empire of which we are all so proud to form a part."

The House enthusiastically applauded the member for Red Deer.

Mr. Rosenroll Seconds Reply.

In rising to second the address in reply to the speech from the Throne, the member for Wetaskiwin felt it almost unnecessary to add anything to the eloquent exposition of the matter contained in the speech and the record in general of the Rutherford government as given to the House by the member for Red Deer. He intended his remarks to be more in emphasis of the remarks so well made by the honorable gentleman who had just taken his seat rather than the addition of anything new.

He began by saying that the speech with which this session of the Legislature was opened was not only one of very great importance, but it marked a new order of things in speeches of this kind, which as a rule only vaguely defined what the government programme was for the session.

Perhaps one of the things for which we particularly admired the Prime Minister was his candor in conducting the government of the province. He had kept up this tradition by practically announcing in detail the whole programme of legislation.

It had been a chief characteristic of the Rutherford government that it was always prepared to take the members of the legislature and the people of Alberta into its confidence upon any matter, and this outlining of the programme of work for the session not only gave every member, but every person in the province interested in any of the legislation outlined, an opportunity of taking up the matter with the government and assisting in the formation of the details of some of those important acts of parliament that would be passed this session.

Proud to Be a Citizen.

Continuing, Mr. Rosenroll said he was proud to be a citizen of the province of Alberta, the banner province of the Dominion of Canada, which was a colony of the Great British empire, to the wisdom of whose foreign minister, Sir Edward Grey, was largely due the continuation of the peace of Europe, which was referred to in the second paragraph of the speech, and that he was particularly proud, as one of foreign birth, to be a citizen of this country, where British counsels had so strongly prevailed for the world's peace.

He felt he voiced the sentiments of a large portion of the population of this province, who, like himself, had come from foreign countries to make their home in Western Canada, and they could not too highly appreciate the liberty and the privileges which they enjoyed under the British flag. Canada, and particularly the province of Alberta, had given homes to hundreds, yes, thousands of people who had come from other lands to make their homes here because of the fertility of the soil and because the government here made it as easy as possible for a man to make a home for himself, and he felt confident that Canada had no more loyal citizens today than those people who were children by adoption.

He Has No Fears.

He was not one of those who had any fears for the future of this country on account of its cosmopolitan peoples. The British law and the British government was the greatest assimilator of races in the world, and today every citizen of Canada was proud to call himself a Canadian.

In discussing the relations between Canada and the United States, which had at all times been most cordial, perhaps the most important event that had happened recently was that which occurred at a recent dinner given by the New York Chamber of Commerce, at which Canada was represented by the Hon. Clifford Sifton, of Ottawa, and Mr. Byron E. Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. At this gathering Mr. J. J. Hill, the great American railroad magnate, made the first public declaration that had been made at any representative gathering for a great many years, declaring in favor of reciprocity between the United States and Canada. The Liberal party had always stood for the greatest obtainable freedom of trade, and naturally this statement by Mr. Hill was heard by them with pleasure.

Foundation of Our Prosperity.

The reference in the speech regarding the renewed prosperity of the farming communities in our province touched the very foundation of all the prosperity of Alberta. The wealth of this province was in her soil and upon the success or failure of the men who tilled the soil depended the success or failure of every other enterprise in the province. The confidence of the people in Alberta had never wavered. A short crop had never caused the farmers to lose hope for a moment that next year would make good, and during the year that had just closed their highest hopes had been realized.

One of the great sources of Alberta's wealth today was her winter wheat, but her undeveloped resources in this particular were a thousand times greater than anything she had yet achieved. This province would yet be the greatest producer of winter wheat in the world. Every year was adding largely to the area in which it was being discovered that this crop would grow and yield abundantly.

It was in keeping, continued the member for Wetaskiwin, that the next clause of the speech should proceed to discuss the problem of transportation facilities in the province. Along with the immense development of our agricultural resources and the greater production of grain in Alberta it was important that the farmer should find an easy road to market, and the general sentiment of the people of Alberta could only be voiced in expressing satisfaction at the fact that the Rutherford government was taking hold of the problem of transportation with the same determination to solve it that they had taken on other important questions in the administration of our public affairs. This had been the settled policy of the Liberal party in the whole of Canada for some years. The present Dominion government projected the Canadian Northern railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, and we had the word of Canada's first citizen, the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that the Hudson's Bay railroad should be built and it was a source of satisfaction to him as a supporter of the Rutherford administration in this province to find this government taking up the question of the construction of branch lines of railway which should be the complements of these great transcontinental lines, and which should take the farmer's crop from his grain fields and deliver it to the main lines of the Canadian Northern railway, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Pacific railway and the Hudson's Bay railroad, which should transfer it to the vessels that would carry it to the markets of the world.

"When the administration of this province has solved this problem," said Mr. Rosenroll, "as they will solve it, they will serve the greatest necessity in the province of Alberta today; and the members of this House learned several years ago that when the first minister of this legislature gives his word that something shall be done we are certain of it being carried to completion."

The Redistribution.

Regarding the proposed increased membership of this legislature, Mr. Rosenroll said that adequate representation was the basis of all good government. The legislature of this province was supposed to reflect the ideas and the requirements of the citizens of the province. When the province of Alberta was created a large area of country was without population, or at least very sparsely settled. Since that time the flow of immigration had been so great that some of those large constituencies that then contained very few people were of such an area that it was impossible for the representative to keep in touch with the people or to properly voice their views or claims. At a recent banquet of the board of trade in Calgary, Mr. A. E. Cross, the president of the board of trade, pointed out that the representation of Saskatchewan had been increased to 41, and expressed the hope that the government of Alberta would make a similar increase. Whether this be the number of members or not every member of this legislature, regardless of what political party he supported, would agree that a substantial increase had been rendered necessary by the growth and development of the province.

Protection of Children.

This government had been a progressive government in the matter of social reform, and the legislation promised at this session for the further protection of the children of the province was of very great importance and the highest compliment that could be paid the men who were at the head of this provincial government was that amid the important cares of making and administering laws they had not forgotten the boys and girls and that they were making provision for those little ones, who were unfortunate enough to have no good homes, to see that they should be cared for and given a chance to grow up useful men and women.

What the Government Has Achieved.

In connection with the achievements of this government, no attempt was made to give anything like a detailed statement of the work done in the different departments, as Mr. Rosenroll had no doubt but this would be done during the session by the ministers in charge, but he wished to say that this government had relieved the people of Alberta from the monopolies of the Bell telephone, and while they had not been able to reach everybody with their telephone system, the province of Alberta had built during the past two years more rural telephone lines than had been constructed in any province in Canada during the same period.

In the matter of public works, this government had recognized that the question of transportation upon wagons was important as well as the transportation upon rails. The result was that the department of public works had spent upon roads and bridges in the past three years a very large portion of the entire revenues of the province. As an evidence of how this work had been increased, it was pointed out that in 1906 the expenditure upon public works amounted to some $635,000. In 1907 it reached the magnificent sum of $1,271,000, and in the year just closed it would reach about $1,750,000.

A Province With Revenues.

In the handling of the revenue of the province it had not only been carefully handled by the hon. the provincial treasurer, but he had found many ways of implementing the revenues. By means of taxing railways and other corporations, they had now been compelled for the first time in this part of Canada to contribute a just share of the public expenditures.

Mr. Rosenroll proceeded to pay a particular compliment to the management of the education department of this province. Since the government had taken charge of public affairs 508 new school districts had been organized in Alberta and during the past year 168 of these, or an average of fourteen new schools every month, had been established. This gave evidence of the determination of this department to give the boys and girls of Alberta a good public school education. He considered a class in domestic science a very important department in the education of the girls of this province. Womans kingdom should be the home, and it was highly important that the young girls in our public schools be given a training of this kind. In his opinion the teaching of cooking and other sciences of housekeeping were of a much greater importance to the future wives and mothers of Alberta than teaching them to operate the typewriter, and he had no doubt that this would receive the approval of a legislative assembly composed entirely of married men.

One very important feature of the public school system of this province was the training of teachers. In fact it was the foundation of efficient public schools, and he wished to congratulate the education department upon the erection in the city of Calgary of the handsomest and the best appointed normal school for the training of teachers that had yet been built in the whole Dominion of Canada.

For a number of years this province was largely dependent on the Eastern provinces for supplying teachers. Ontario had recognized this with one result that teachers' salaries had been increased in that province, and in future dependence could largely be placed upon our own training institutions to supply the growing demands for public school teachers in Alberta, which made the normal school of this province perhaps the most important educational institution in it.

Alberta's Most Important Industry.

In this splendid agricultural country the member for Wetaskiwin said too much importance cannot be given to the department of agriculture, and to the credit of the minister of agriculture the educational work in this province had been carried on more vigorously than in many older provinces and oldes countries. The operation of the government creameries, the establishment of travelling dairies, the farmers' institutes, the agricultural fairs and stock and grain judging schools, had all been features of the progressive work in the department of agriculture of Alberta; and the minister's latest proposal for a short term course for farmers' sons to be held at Lacombe during the present winter was one of the most important that had yet been made in the province.

Hail Insurance.

Venturing a suggestion when speaking of agriculture, Mr. Rosenroll said that in his opinion the farmers of this country should have greater protection in the matter of hail insurance, and he hoped to be able to influence the government to largely increase the indemnity to farmers payable for losses incurred in this way with of course a corresponding increase of premium to be paid to the government.

Work of Attorney General.

As to the administration of justice in this province, he paid the highest compliment to the attorney general by saying that he believed he had endeavored to carry out British justice in the highest acceptation of that term, and that his establishment of district courts to be held in different parts throughout the province had cut the legal expenses in many small cases at least in two and had facilitated and cheapened the bringing of justice to every citizen of the province.

Every session of this legislature had been fraught with important work and very considerable achievement by the Rutherford government. The first session might be called the organization session, in which the different departments of government were established upon a sound basis and the machinery provided for the conduct of important public affairs of Alberta.

The second session might be called the telephone session, at which legislation was passed, which has eventually driven a large monopoly out of the field and given Alberta the best government system of telephones in Canada.

The third session was characterized by important labor legislation—settling matters of very grave concern as between labor and capital in the province.

And the fourth session will probably go down into the history of the province as the railway session, and will be by no means the least important of the four.

In conclusion Mr. Rosenroll expressed the hope and conviction that the deliberations of this session would be as pleasant and as amicable as had been the deliberations of the past three sessions of this legislative assembly. In this connection he congratulated the hon. the leader of His Majesty's loyal opposition upon the good natured manner in which he had conducted his side of the House, and expressed the hope that after the next general election he would still be occupying the honorable position that he now holds and that his lieutenants might number the same as at the present time.

The House adjourned at 9.15 o'clock.

Tuesday's Session.

The agricultural interests of the province had a strong innings at Tuesday afternoon's sitting of the Legislature. The leader of the opposition contributed to the debate on the speech from the throne by affiliating the cause of the opposition with the cause of the farmer. In this respect his policy was in strong contrast with that which he has displayed in the previous sessions of the House. Everything that the farmers have suggested for the consideration of the the government, was incorporated in the speech of the leader of the opposition. He totally disregarded the fact that many of the matters mentioned have been thoroughly investigated by the government and that reports relating to them are ready to be placed on the table. With a mildness which mitigated considerably his indiscretions in former criticisms of the government, the opposition leader professed to champion the cause of the farmer for government assistance in the pork packing industry, for amendment of the hail insurance ordinance and for government control of internal elevators. The railway policy of the opposition this session is to be a boon to the farmers beyond their fondest dreams. Not only does it advocate government control of the railways of the province, but government operation as well. The railways are to be the king's highways to which the most remote settlers of the province are to have access. Premier Rutherford marvelled at the change which has come over the opposition, for in the last session a resolution from the opposition benches was to the effect that the government should acquire all the existing branch lines in the province running north and south, or as an alternative, project a line north from the most northerly transcontinental line, thus totally disregarding what the needs of the east and west may be. At the offer of an explanation by the opposition leader, for this change of policy, Hon. C. W. Cross, member for Edmonton, remarked that an explanation was apparently necessary. Later, the member for Rosebud, who was the first to speak, stated, amid uproarious laughter from the government benches, that the resolution was only intended for a "feeler." The Premier's reply to the member for High River proved him to be an experienced parliamentarian. With sally and jest he began and concluded with a masterly exposition of how the government's pledges to the farmers of the province have been fulfilled, and how this session will see legislation for no particular class as the opposition leader advocated, but for the interest of the province as a whole. J. R. Boyle, member for Sturgeon, moved the adjournment of the debate.

The routine work of the legislature consisted of the first reading of the bill, introduced by the member for Wetaskiwin, to validate by-law 38, of the town of Camrose. The second reading was set down for Thursday. The speaker of the house reminded the members that as a large number of bills are to be presented they should avail themselves of the earliest opportunity of bringing them before the House.

Leader of Opposition.

The leader of the Opposition, after the customary congratulatory remarks, on the able moving of the reply and the general prosperity of the country, took up the prospective Redistribution Bill for consideration. He hoped it would be an improvement on the barbaric out-dated one under which the present House was elected. He trusted it would proceed along the line of eternal righteousness and fair dealing between man and man.

The public accounts estimates was next given a spell. He said the estimates had never yet been brought down at an early date, although such had been always promised. It was hoped the promise would be carried out this session.

The member for High River then branched into his new found policy, by reminding the government of its duty to respect the requests of the farmers of the province in the matter of support to the pork packing industry, hail insurance and the internal elevator proposition. He said provision should be made for an indemnity to the hail stricken farmer of from $8 to $10 per acre and that the assessment should be such as to meet the losses. He thought the farmers would be willing to pay increased premiums.

The Compensation Act.

The Workmen's Compensation Act was stated to be a piece of government legislation which required amending. The opposition was in sympathy with the object of the act, but that for detailed reasons its incomplete form must be remedied.

"Why," said the opposition leader, "under the act a man must fall thirty feet before he can receive compensation. There should be no distinction between 1,000 feet and one foot."

Mr. Boyle—"Where is it stated in the act that a man must fall thirty feet?"

Mr. Robertson—"I believe it is so stated in the act."

Mr. Cross—"The honorable member is wrong. If a man is injured in the cellar of a thirty-foot building he recovers compensation just the same as if he were on the roof."

Mr. Robertson—"Well, I'll pass that on now, but this matter will probably come up some other time."

The question of internal elevators led the member for High River to give reason why the government should take over the internal elevators or build more store houses for the products of the farmers. If this were done the government would be legislating in line with modern ideas.

"We have come to a crisis in the history of the province," said Mr. Robertson, in introducing his railway policy for this session. "Settlers are unable to grapple with the difficulties of transportation that confront them and the country is at a standstill. The opposition reflects the ideas of the Conservative party in regard to the necessity for railways. I understand that the government is going to guarantee the bonds of the G.T.P., C.P.R. and other lines.

"If so," exclaimed the opposition leader, "we stand at the pass of Thermopolae, ready to defend the province from the dangers that await the people. More than that, if the honorable member for Rosebud will not stand with me I will, like Horatius, defend the bridge alone." (Cheers and laughter.)

Government Operation.

The member for High River contended that since the federal authorities had deprived the province of its public lands, the Dominion government should come to the assistance of the province in the matters of railways. The principle to be adopted should be not only government ownership, but government operation of the railways of the province. This he said is the most natural course as government ownership has proved successful wherever fairly tried.

The opposition leader concluded with a socialistic arraignment of the railway monopolists of the United States and pointed to government ownership and operation as an ideal system. He urged the government to enter into the spirit of the system and make it an actuality.

The final word was in reply to a reference to the opposition by the member for Wetaskiwin in seconding the reply. He said nothing would please the opposition better than to see the member for Wetaskiwin leading the opposition at the next session with the member for Red Deer as his first lieutenant.

Premier Warmly Received.

Premier Rutherford was greeted with cheers from the government supporters on rising to reply to the leader of the opposition. He remarked on the moderate tone of the address in comparison with previous endeavors. Congratulations were due to the leader of the opposition for the new light which had dawned on him to such an extent that his speech might easily be judged as coming from the government benches.

Dealing with the reference made by the member for High River to the redistribution bill, the premier said he could not see how any gerrymandering could be done as he would not like to see any of the government supporters left in the cold. He did not see how he would be able to arrange it so that the opposition members could secure seats in the next legislature, but promised if possible, to devise some way by which it could be done.

The premier discussed in turn the omissions with which the government had been charged. He said that the government had been bequeathed the hail insurance ordinance from the old Territorial government and that it had been in operation for three years at an increasing loss to the province each year. The deficit this year would be $40,000.

"The hail insurance ordinance must be operated on a different basis," said the premier. "The rates must be raised rather than lowered. No insurance can be given to cover the entire loss by hail but the farmers have expressed their willingness that the indemnity be increased at the expense of a higher premium rate. The question will be taken up earnestly at this session."

Regarding the pork packing industry the premier gave the House a forecast of the report of the pork commission, which has been prepared and will be laid on the table in a few days. He said the commissioners sug-

(Continued on Page Five.)

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1909.

MEDDLESOME PROPHETS.

Another Canadian valiant rises to warn the Empire that it is on the road to the eternal bow-wows. With every proper regard for the stability of the Imperial fabric and a due sense of obligation to the man who gives timely warning of impending danger thereto, it remains to be said that Canada of late has been producing a phenomenal proportion of the prophets of Baal. The appearance of these seers is strikingly and significantly similar. Invariably a cable message brings word that some one has written to the London Standard declaring that Britain must impose taxes on her food supply or Canada will abandon the preference; and the conclusion as invariably attached is that if the preference goes by the board our hopes of Imperial stability and permanence are visions of the night, doomed to a rude awakening in the cold gray dawn of national disintegration.

On the face of it, this is attributing to the Canadian preferential tariff a potency never claimed by the government who made it, nor by the men who backed them up in launching and maintaining it—against the fiercest onslaughts of the men who now credit it with such all-important consequences. That the preference has been a good thing for Britain as well as for Canada Liberals affirm, and affirmed when their opponents berated it as altogether too good a thing for Britain. That it has induced trade and by trade acquaintance, cordiality and firmer friendship, they gladly admit. But that it is the sole and only bond of Empire they do not believe. According to their information there was a British Empire before there was a Candian preferenence, an Empire founded by quite other means than the manipulation of tariffs, sustained by quite other sentiments than lust for gain, and animated by quite other and higher motives than the desire to prevent any member of the family doing business with anybody outside the family circle. And they shrewdly suspect that however effective the preference may have been in the development of Imperial sentiment, that the bonds and the spirit which sustained and animated the Empire before there was a preference would be capable of continuing business in the same beneficent manner if the preference were no more.

It is worthy of note, too, that these prognostications about the abandonment of the preference come from suspicious sources. The government who extended the preference are still in power at Ottawa, with a tolerably secure working majority, and with fair prospects of having the maintenance or withdrawal of the preference in their hands for some time to come—a decidedly longer time than the prophets give the preference to live unless Britain supply the specific of a food tax. Manifestly they are likely to have a say as to whether or not the preference lives or dies. It has yet to be intimated that they have any notion or desire, immediate or remote, direct or indirect, to abandon, lessen or modify the preference. On the contrary, there are some pretty healthy arguments for thinking that if the preference is dealt with at all in the near future it will be in the direction of extending it both laterally and downward, rather than by narrowing its scope or reducing its proportions. The prophets therefore are in the position of presuming to guess what a government of diametrically opposite tariff views intends to do—and from the output they would seem to be a conspicuously poor lot of guessers.

This however may be only seemingly true; for there is a very general and a very excellently founded suspicion that the prophecies are the apparent, and not the real, views of the prophets. There are excellent reasons for thinking that the sudden anxiety of protectionist gentlemen lest the preference be abandoned, springs from a very clear and lively recognition that it is not at all likely to be abandoned. If their advocacy of the exchange of tariff favors originates in a sincere desire to promote Imperial sentiment and solidarity it must be admitted that the means suggested itself to them very late. For eighteen years these gentlemen had the making of Canada's tariff, and it has yet to be shown that the idea of lessening the tariff toward Britain for Imperial or other reasons, ever occurred to them. If it did occur to their minds it got no further—no doubt through a wholesome regard for the lining of their purses. Let no one imagine that if there were no Canadian preference today the protected interests and their allies would propose mutual concessions as a means of promoting trade and strengthening sentiment between Britain and Canada, for alike their theory and their practice is that the less trade we have with Britain or any other country the better for us—"us" being construed always in their lexicon as the beneficiaries, financial and political, of protectionist tariff.

These forebodings of the withdrawal of Canada's preference are founded and defended ever and always on the characteristic absurdity that a reduction of tariff benefits only the other fellow. Canada's preference, they argue, was of benefit to the British manufacturers, therefore, the British people should reciprocate. To every one beyond the spell of this illusion the plain fact is that the preference was designed not as a means of enriching the British manufacturer but as a measure for the relief of the Canadian consumer. That it did benefit the British maker is undoubtedly true—but it did so because it enabled the Canadian consumer to buy his goods in competition with the home-made products. Any benefit it may have been to the factories of Manchester or Birmingham was incidental to its main and primary purpose—of enabling the Canadian consumer to get manufactured goods at live and let live prices. Just because it did this the preference has come to stay; and just because the Canadian protectionist recognizes that it has come to stay he drops the useless campaign for its withdrawal to engage in an effort to stampede the British people into building tariff walls about themselves, hoping to recover in the readjustment some compensation for the business he has lost through the preference. To this end he shouts that the Empire is in danger. Without questioning his patriotism it may be suggested to him that one of the greatest contributions Canadians can make to the cause of Imperial solidarity is to recognize the ability of the British people to manage their own affairs.

KNOCKING ITS FRIENDS.

The Edmonton Journal is making onslaughts these days on the outstanding features of its party's policy and practice past and present. On Friday it referred to the "rascally" gerrymander business, and on Monday denounced roundly the idea of having a provincial hansard. As both gerrymander and the hansard proposal are the exclusive property of its friends it is to be assumed from this that the Journal is preparing to follow the Calgary Herald into the ranks of unbending independence.

Two re-adjustments of constituencies have been made since the Liberals came into power at Ottawa. After the census of 1901 a redistribution was made, the demarkation being done by a joint committee of both sides of the House. The report of the committee was signed without dissent by the members of the committee and accepted without division by the House. Last session a redistribution was made of the seats in Alberta and Saskatchewan, again by a joint committee, and again every member of the committee assented to the report and the House adopted it without division. If this is a "rascally" method of redistributing seats every honest man in the country will say let us have the "rascally" type.

That the Journal regards this as a bad plan is no doubt true for it declares it to be "rascally." The outrage of it no doubt comes nearer to its ideal—or the performance of Premier Whitney in Ontario last spring. But it is to be hoped and expected for the cause of decency that the Rutherford government will not do to their enemies as their enemis might be expected to do to them if they had the chance. Something better than tyranny is expected of Liberal governments.

As for a provincial hansard report, the only proposal in this direction ever made in the House came from Mr. Hiebert, of Rosebud last session. To that gentleman, therefore, we respectfully refer the criticism of the Journal, as a fairly accurate summary of the remarks the Bulletin made on that occasion.

HOW IT WORKS.

This is what the school inspectors of the Province of Manitoba think of the bi-lingual, go-when-you-please system operated in that province, and which the emissaries of the Roblin government were kind enough to undertake to establish in Alberta if the electors of Victoria would vote for the Conservative candidate in the recent Federal election:—

T. M. Maguire: "If parents did their duty and sent their children to school regularly most of our schools would show good results at the end of the year. Irregularity is the root evil of our schools. It is disgraceful and pitiful the number of boys and girls in the country from twelve to fourteen, who can barely read or write owing directly to irregularity or no attendance. There seems to be no remedy for this state of affairs. Compulsory attendance has been suggested, but for some reason this remedy cannot be applied. Is there no other remedy that can be applied?"

A. L. Young—"Their work (in the Ruthenian schools, Stuartburn) is done under somewhat unfavorable conditions, the most noticeable of which is the lack of normal training and decidedly poor attendance. In districts having a school population of thirty pupils, not more than from three to six will be found in school."

E. H. Walker—"In this inspectoral division there are 21 schools, the bulk of whose population speak the Ruthenian language. A careful study of the returns received reveals the fact that not fifty per cent. of the children of school age are enrolled on the registers of these schools. Of those who are attending school, if2 we except Ethelbert and Silton, not over five per cent. are able to carry on a conversation in the English language. To one who is anxious to see the work of naturalization and assimilation keep pace with immigration, this is not a very satisfactory state of affairs. Since the teachers are nearly all bright, promising young men who are able to speak both English and Ruthenian fluently, one must conclude that the only remedy for these schools is compulsory education."

W. J. Parr—"The attendance in town and country schools shows no improvement over former years. During the latter part of August, the whole of September, and the beginning of October, it was noticeably low. Of 23 rural schools visited during October, the total enrolment for that month was 327, giving an average of 14.1. The total number present on the days of my visit was 215, an average of 9.5 in each school. There seems to be a growing feeling in the direction of compulsory attendance, and no class of people would welcome it more warmly than the teachers, who are frequently blamed for poor work which is wholly the result of irregularity of attendance."

C. K. Newcombe—"The fall attendance in the rural schools shows a gratifying increase this year. But there are still many districts where the average attendance represents only a small fraction of the number of resident children of school age. Irregular attendance is certainly the greatest foe to educational efficiency, and while I am not of those who see in easy magic of legislative enactment the ready remedy for all social ills, yet I cannot help thinking that it should be possible to devise some measure which would afford needed protection to the children of the ignorant, the idle, the careless and the vicious."

A. C. Campbell—"The irregular attendance, and in not a few cases the entire lack of attendance is still the most serious problem before us. With all our boasted progress we have not yet stamped out this evil. Owing to its existence the energy of the teacher is largely wasted and the results of his labor are not apparent. Time was when there were reasons more or less valid for such a state of affairs. The remedies suggested are well known and must be applied if there is to be any improvement."

D. J. Wright—"Whether it is this irregularity of attendance or the depressing influence of having too little to do, I cannot say, but certainly it is a noticeable thing that many teachers are not doing average work. Too often 'there are so few today' is given as an excuse for poor work. Even in the towns a measure of compulsion would be a great benefit."

J. M. Friczen—"The fact that many parents are indifferent whether their children receive an adequate education or not, is proved by the checkered appearance of the daily registers. The only remedy appears to be compulsory attendance, which it is hoped will not be long deferred."

THE TESTIMONY OF THE CRITICS

The Opposition announced their opinions of the speech from the throne yesterday. On such occasions custom has made it proper to say that the speech is notable less for what it says than for what it omits. By usage too the debate on the speech in provincial legislatures has come to be regarded as a favorable occasion for saying what one thinks about the government, its members, characters, doings and proposals. To both these proprieties the Opposition paid their respects yesterday. With most of the contents of the speech they were on amiable terms, but were duly grieved at the number of things in respect of which it conveyed to them no information. They wandered back over the four years of provincial life searching among the records of legislative and administrative deeds for the evidences of government folly or mistakes—searching and finding little.

Just how little they found is well worthy of note. The Rutherford Government have been charged for four years with the administration of public affairs and the formation of public policy. Their duties have been many and of varied nature. They have had the spending of millions of public money. The construction of roads, bridges and public works of all kinds have been under their direction and on their responsibility. The educational system has been under their supervision. They have been the custodians of the legal machinery and are answerable for the preservation of law and order. It has been their duty to undertake such measures as seemed possible and well for the encouragement of those basic industries on which the whole fabric of the material present and future rests.

The Opposition members during that time have been particularly well circumstanced to observe the whole policy and work of the Government, to detect errors of judgment and to locate evidences of negligence or impropriety. The fact that their number was small constituted in itself a signal advantage in this respect. With a large and regularly organized Opposition the individual member usually confines his attention to some phase of public affairs of more than usual importance to his constituency, or to which his inclination leads him or his experience fits him. Just because the business of criticism was not and could not be divided and specialized the Alberta Opposition should be thoroughly and personally familiar with the whole trend and scope of public affairs during the past term. They are, therefore, or should be, in a singularly advantageous position to criticize the Government's policy and record with precision and effectiveness.

That they addressed themselves to the task with every good intent yesterday must be admitted. That they made so poor a case is not to be charged against them, but against the Government. The spirit was willing, but a willing spirit without something to work on or to work with is in bad straits, and Messrs. Robertson and Hiebert manifestly found little to work on or to work with. The leader, indeed, though he travelled the beck-track to the field of Federal legislation and mourned, as usual, that we received cash instead of land for provincial support, had particularly poor success and confined himself practically to what he was not able to find in the bill of fare for the present session. His follower, with perhaps more persistence, found one point on which to criticize each of the ministers of the crown, in some cases even two; but the points were such as might have been located by any tolerably well informed individual outside the House and in no case offered ground on which even a brisk skirmish might be fought.

If, after four years of administration in which it has fallen to the lot of the Government to lay the foundations of provincial policy, and to create and put into operation the entire plant of government machinery, the Opposition so advantageously situated can find nothing on which to take issue more important than the secretiveness of the Government regarding their future intentions and the fact that the demand for coyote bounties got away with more than the sum provided by the legislature, Alberta may surely congratulate herself on having a Government which has deprovided by the legislature, Alberta in life. The members for High River and Rosebud found no outstanding feature of policy and even no important item of administration on which they felt able and willing to challenge the Government before the bar of public opinion—that on a resume of affairs on the eve of a general election. By their manifest willingness to criticize, and their equally apparent failure to find anything of vital importance to criticize, they were witnesses to the vigilance and judgment with which the Rutherford administration have devoted themselves to the management of public affairs.

PUTTING FARMERS ON THE VACANT FARMS.

Homestead entries for the past year numbered almost twice as many as for 1907. In enormous degree this was due to the pre-emption clauses of the new land act. The heaviest returns come from the districts where the clauses apply—that is, from the districts where the entries in former years were fewest. The entries in the last four months of the year, after the act came into force, were almost double those made during the preceding eight months, though the fall is by no means the favorite season for taking up land. Immigration for the year was by no means abnormally large—it fell in fact many thousands short of preceding years, and under the same conditions the homestead entries must have been expected to bear a similar proportion. This suggests what might have been the result for Edmonton and the whole Saskatchewan valley if the measure as originally drafted had been allowed to carry through the House.

The new provisions are filling up the southern portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta with settlers on land which has heretofore lain idle and useless. This has more meaning for the province at large than the increase in the aggregate of the western crop. It means that railways may now be driven through a country where previously they were not, and that when built they will be able to pay throughout their entire length, instead of being forced to collect from the trade of the central portions of the province charges enough to make up the loss on hauling trains through unproductive tracts. The unsettled country along the C. P. R. has been a continuous bill of expense to the farmers and merchants of this province, for lacking local trade sufficient to pay expenses along this stretch, the company have been forced to charge against Alberta grain shipments and imports of merchandise the cost of keeping in operation a road through miles of country that very literally did not pay for grease for the wheels.

The settlement of Central and Southern Saskatchewan means also larger markets for Alberta coal. It may be accepted as a permanent condition that Saskatchewan will buy its fuel from Alberta. Every settler placed on Saskatchewan land means a new customer for our mines, more work for coal miners and more business for the communities interested in this industry.

We stand to gain, too, through the increase in the volume of grain which will in the near future find its way to the world's markets via the Pacific coast. With the construction of low grade roads through the mountains and the completion of the Panama canal, railway men, merchants and farmers are convinced that a large proportion of the western crop will find its course for the Old Land by way of the Pacific. A prominent railway builder and operator ventures the opinion that the line of division will be as far east as Regina, the crop from west of that line going to the Pacific ports. It is claimed that sixty per cent. of the receipts for freight traffic are spent in the communities through which the railways pass. If these views are correct Alberta will be millions in pocket through the peopling of the vacant farms in Central and Southern Saskatchewan.

HORATIUS WITH A STRING.

On only one matter of prospective legislation did the Opposition deem it wise to make, or to seem to make, a pronouncement of alternative policy during the debate on the speech from the throne. Referring to the railway policy of the Government the Opposition leader in somewhat grandiloquent language informed the House that if the Government proposed to guarantee the bonds for railway companies he intended to emulate the performance of Leonidas at the pass of Thermopylae. But lest anyone should imagine that, like the sturdy Greek, he contemplated this warlike attitude for the defence of his country or its interests, he hastened to assure them of the contrary. The purpose was not to defend Greece but to "resist the advance of the Persians;" or to drop the classical allusion not to conserve or promote the interests of Alberta, but to oppose the policy of the Government. The distinction is worthy of note.

In this the honorable gentleman claimed to speak for the Conservative party of Alberta, but the claim was somewhat discounted by the immediately following declaration that if his lone follower in the House abandoned him on the question he would change the role and represent Horatius in his single-handed stunt of holding the bridge against the advancing hosts—hosts in this case not of Tuscans but of railways. The conclusion from this curious association of statements seems to be that in the opinion of the honorable gentleman himself Mr. Robertson constitutes the Conservative party of Alberta, and that so trifling a consideration as the discouragement of railway construction will not be permitted to deter him from fulfilling the primary obligation to oppose when and what the Government may propose.

According to one sentence the leader favored the provincial ownership and operation of railways, but according to the next he wanted the Dominion to build the railways. His case seems to be then that the Dominion should build the roads and hand them over to the province to have and to hold, to operate and to own. If this be the plan it seems probable that no objection would be raised to it by any person in Alberta; but there are some six million people living in the other provinces of Canada who may be relied upon to provide on the average one good argument each against the proposal. And as it would probably take the honorable gentleman some time to overcome the scruples of this formidable body of doubting Thomases he need not be surprised if the people of Alberta decline to await the success of so unpromising a missionary enterprise.

Perhaps the ambition to number with the heroes of antiquity springs from jealousy at the distinction won by the member from Rosebud for the comparison he has earned and received to another valiant of olden times, perhaps from a recognition that something unusual must be done if the Opposition are to cut any appreciable figure in the coming election campaign. However this be, the effort seems likely to gain for its author more ridicule than profit and to excite more merriment than sympathy. Mr. Hiebert as Don Quixote will do, but his esteemed leader as Leonidas and Horatius rolled in one is really impossible. The setting will not permit of the scene. Alberta is at peace. We are threatened by nothing more dangerous than invasion by railways, and against these we will neither defend the passes by force of arms nor chop down the bridges. Nor will the honorable gentleman essay such tasks if he regard the public welfare or cherish a hope of political life to come.

If, indeed, the honorable gentleman wishes to be understood as seriously asserting that the Conservative party in Alberta stand for the provincial ownership and operation of railways, the character he should adopt is not the gory habit of the warrior but the peaceful mien and methods of the missionary. To put it plainly, the people do not believe anything of the kind and it will take a considerable amount of persuading to convince them there is anything more in it than a display of heroics for the sake of catching votes. That the traditional ally of the greatest railway system in this country, an ally which has systematically and continuously traded public interests for political support for a generation, has changed not only its spots but its character and stands now as the enemy of private ownership of railways in any form and under any condition—this the humble but clear-headed elector will respectfully decline to accept even from the lips of the honorable gentleman who for the time occupies the position of titular leader of that party in the local legislature.

Or if the honorable member for High River imagines that the Conservative party of Alberta will allow him in its name to take the Horatius-at-the-bridge attitutde toward the cause of railway extension, he is likely to find himself badly informed. To their political opponents certainly nothing could be more gratifying than that that party should do so; but it may be frankly admitted that the Liberals have a better notion than that of the political sagacity of their opponents. It is to be feared therefore that if or when the honorable Opposition leader assumes his warlike attitude and swings his cutlery in the face of the advancing railways there will be trouble coming to him from an unexpected quarter. We shall be very much surprised on that occasion if the public are not given to understand in homely Anglo-Saxon, unadorned by any classical allusions, that the member for High River does not speak for the party to which he claims allegiance; or if indeed the string is not pulled and that worthy gentleman yanked unceremoniously back from his stand against the advancing hosts of the means and agencies of progress.

THE UNKINDEST KNOCK OF ALL.

The Mail and Empire condemns the appointment of the commission to construct the National Transcontinental as a "gross violation of the principles of representative government." Does this mean that the Mail is getting ready to dump Mr. Borden and his commission-for-everything propaganda? At any rate it is unfeeling and unloyal to deprive the honorable gentleman of the stock proposal by which he has been able to suggest a different course to the Government on most important questions since he attained the dignity. The gentleman may have been afflicted with unusually poor luck in making himself understood, but however this be the impression has been spread that his accession to power would be followed by the turning over of pretty much all the business, duty and responsibility of government to men chosen regardless of the people and placed beyond their reach. In this he has at least won credit for unshaking allegiance to the tradition that the people have no business to rule themselves anyway. But this poor credit the Mail would rob him of, and says flatly that commissions for the spending of public money are contrary to the principles of representative government. Whether it is actuated by antagonism for Mr. Borden or by the common desire to find cause of offence against the Government it administers a blow to Mr. Borden's chief title to leadership.

VIEWS OF THE PRESS

THE ALBERTA GOVERNMENT.

Calgary Daily News:—In a number of the other provinces there appear from time to time articles dilating upon the progressive legislation that has been made by the local government. Up to the present very little has been said of the good legislation that has been placed upon the statute book by the government of Alberta, and yet there is no legislation of a more advanced nature or more in the interests of the people that has been adopted in any of the sister provinces.

Later on The Daily News will deal with the principal legislative features of the past three years, but at present this journal will content itself with merely naming the acts which have become the law of the province and which put Alberta in the front rank in the matter of beneficial legislation:

Workmen's Compensation Act.
Eight hours law in coal mines.
Mechanics' Lien Act.
District Court Act.
Amendments to Legislation Act, cheapening legislation and registering agreements of sale.
Temperance—
No saloons in hotels outside organized villages, towns or cities.
No restaurant licenses.
No retail grocery business.
No workmen's cheques cashed in hotels.
Age limit for purchase of liquors, twenty-one.
Lord's Day Act—Administration effective. Province takes up burden of prosecuting infractions of the law.
Railway taxation—Sixty thousand dollars collected from C.P.R. last year.
Railways exempt for seven years.
Provincial telephone service.
Granaries.
Seeds Fairs.
Beef Commission.
Pork Commission.
Hail Insurance.
Prosecution of lumber combine.
Establishment of university.

Thus it will be seen that good work has been done during the three sessions that have been held, and the province has more than kept step with the older portions of the Dominion in legal enactments that have been for the betterment of the condition of the people in every district.

During the coming session it is outlined by the premier that a progressive railway policy will be presented that will conduce to the opening up of large and important districts at present not open to agriculture because of the difficulty of access to markets. With the unqualified endorsement of the people of the province on the proposed railway policy there is every reason to believe that the next year or year and a half will see a development in the province that will put all previous progress a long way in the background.

AN ANNIVERSARY, AND A CONTRAST.

Winnipeg Free Press:—Today is the first anniversary of the inauguration of Government ownership and operation of telephones in Manitoba. The year has run its course, without seeing the realization of the explicit pledges that were made by the government to more than cut the Bell rates in two. On this day begins the second year of the government ownership and operation of telephones in Manitoba.

The vision of telephones for the farmers at $12 a year, which were dangled before the public by the Ministers previous to the general elections, has melted away like a deceiving mirage. There have been no reductions of telephone rates. On the contrary, there have been increases. Such has been the experience of Manitoba. Alberta has had a very different experience of government ownership and operation of telephones; and the contrast between the experiences of the two Provinces is all the more striking because Mr. Roblin and his colleagues have repeatedly asserted that in the purchase of the Bell Telephone Company's system in this Province they made a bargain that was more to the advantage of the public than the bargain made by the government of Alberta for the purchase of the same Company's system in that Province.

And yet in Alberta the rates charged for telephones under Government ownership and operation are markedly less than the rates that were charged by the Bell Company. On Wednesday the announcement was made at Edmonton of an Order-in-Council having been passed putting into effect the readjusted schedule of rentals and tolls in the Alberta telephone system. The reduction will average 25 per cent. The new schedule does not affect the 25 per cent. reduction on former prices in every instance. In some cases there is no change whatever, but the average reduction is 25 per cent. Mr. Cushing, the Minister of Public Works, under whose direction the system is operated, said on Wednesday: "For the past four months we have been considering the question of readjustment. This readjustment, which went into effect January 1, means a reduction of rates on toll lines and exchanges formerly operated by the Bell Company, with the exception of exchanges with over 1,000 subscribers, where the same rates will be maintained on business telephones. But there will be a reduction on all exchanges upon telephones in private residences."

In Alberta they are thus having their second reduction of telephone rates since government ownership and operation began in that Province. In this Province the public is still waiting for the first reduction of any sort.

AN UNCALLED-FOR SQUEAL.

Calgary Daily News:—The agitation of the coal operators and others against the Alberta Compensation for Workmen Act it but another proof of the inevitable kick made when invested capital is disturbed even to the slightest degree. The commonest of humanitarian feeling should win support for an act designed to protect those who undertake the hazardous work for the sake of benefitting society, and incidentally enriching the man who invests; and it comes with ill grace from men who enjoy the right to develop large slices of the public domain for a mighty inadequate return, that they should equeal.

The coal operators get their concessions from the government for a song, on the principle that the natural resources should be developed. All the capital they invest is the amount necessary to carry on operations until the work yields a profitable return, and the gratitude of a generous public takes the form of a howl against enlightened legislation. The coal operators should be ashamed of themselves. There is such a thing as carrying greed so far that the public will revolt and make a healthy demand for government operation of the mines. Supposing that the public should demand that the operators pay the country something like an adequate return for the concessions obtained. Then there would be squealing.

The Rutherford government was actuated by the highest motives in giving the workmen this measure of protection. Now that the government has antagonized capital by doing so, will they get the votes of the laboring men, or will there be a repetition of the ingratitude which the laboring vote has too frequently been guilty of? Already there is talk of labor candidates. Will the candidate line up against the legislation passed in his interests by the provincial government? Time will tell.

INVADING THE NORTH.

Vermilion Signal:—Five years ago comparatively few people, even in Canada, had ever heard of Athabasca Landing. Those who had heard of it knew of it only as a mile post on the road to civilization at Edmonton from the great fur territories of Mackenzie, Peace River and Athabasca. Today the Landing has a newspaper and board of trade.

Time was, not long ago since, when Edmonton was an outpost of civilization, with a population of a few hundred. It is yet, for that matter, although it is now a city with a population of twenty thousand at least. But the frontier is gradually pushing northward, and soon Athabasca Landing will occupy Edmonton's old place on the fringe of the wilderness. That will be when the railroad reaches the Landing. And a little later civilization will flow on and engulf the Landing, and Lesser Slave Lake, Fort Vermilion or Chipeweyan will be the jumping-off place.

The significant point at present, however, is that the Landing has a newspaper. Next year probably, or the year after, it will have a railway, and with the government pledged to an energetic policy of railway extension and an immense country stretching to the Arctic, the resources of which are little more than guessed at, the future of the North is replete with interest and expectancy.

Is 109 Years Old To-day.

Quincy, Ill., January 20.—Tomorrow Leonard Rooder, former shoemaker of this city, will reach his 109th birthday. He was born in Germany. When 90 he lost his eyesight cutting brush but he still gets about the house without aid.

BRILLIANT SCENES A PARLIAMENT OPE

(Continued from Page On

Many New Faces.

Many of the men who help guide Canada along the right years past in her national affa again in their seats today prepa continue the good work. O other hand, there is a good d new blood in the composition House, a circumstance that is expected following a general e A great many of the old face Quebec and Ontario are to be but in comparison with the n cal representation by provinc probable that the three pr constituting the Maritime Pr afford the most numerous chan the personnel of the new parli There are also some new face the Pacific coast and from Ma but the new provinces of Alber Saskatchewan sent a lot of ne representing new constituencie recently carved out of the gre tern country, which is so fa promise. It will be remem these seats were created durin last parliament, but were not filled until the elections for th ceeding parliament were held.

Earl Grey, who read the spee the Throne this afternoon, has an enviable place for himself affections of the Canadian In the ordinary course of eve will only preside at one more tion of the kind, providing his s sor is appointed, upon the exp his term of office. His Exce was appointed by His Majesty high office on September 29th, and he took office on December of the same year. The term five years, and it will be un cember 10th, 1909. Unless second session of the eleventh ment is called earlier than the p session this may be the last oc on which he will appear in his p capacity, but it may be stated the opening is unusually late.

The Governor General.

Earl Grey is the son of the General Hon. Charles Grey, hi ther being a daughter of the la Thomas Henry Farquhar, Bart. birthday comes on November He was born in the year 1851 a has in consequence entered on fifty-eighth year. He was edu at Harrow and Trinity College, bridge. He was in the British from 1880 to 1885 as representati South Northumberland and th lowing year for Tyneside, Nor berland. He was administrat Rhodesia in 1896 and 1897 and been a director of the British Africa Company since 1898 and tinued in that office until he wa pointed Governor General of Ca in 1904. Earl Grey comes of a tinguished family, which has prominent in the history of Nor berland for several centuries. first Earl was a General in the A can revolutionary war, and the s was the celebrated Charles, Earl one of the distinguished statesm the early part of the last cen His Excellency succeeded his the third Earl, on October 9th,

On June 15th, 1905, letters were passed revoking existing patent constituting the offi "Governor General and Comma in-Chief of the Dominion."

Past Governors General.

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Viscount Monk, assumed office 1st, 1867.
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The Official Opening.

The people of Canada have th utation of being mostly of a cratic turn of mind, and when of state demand display to add d gnity of some event to raise it the commonplace, it is of a and unassuming character. Whe Excellency, the Governor Gener tends in state at Parliament Ho officially open the proceedings, is a picture of court proceedings limited scale. More brilliant gree are the "drawing rooms" are held from time to time in th ate chamber or at Government H as are the state dinners when o dem is present in court or m uniforms.

This afternoon His Excellency up from Government House Parliament buildings, attended mounted escort, where a militar discoursed the appropriate and from the distance on N Point, came the boom of canno luting in honor of the event.

A procession of officials was formed and the representative alty was escorted to the throne members of the Senate being m places the members of the Hous in, having been summoned w dignity and solemnity by the G men Usher of the Black Rod. ness being restored, His Exce proceeds to read his speech fr throne.

Speech.

This modest ceremony having completed, His Majesty's repre tive returns the way he came a business of the country is tak in short order.

Election of Speaker.

One of the first things unde by the Commons is the electio speaker and there seems no that the mantle this session w upon the broad, manly shoul Charles Marcil, who will then titled to the prefix "Hon." a numerous friends will be deligh address him and refer to him a

BRILLIANT SCENES AT PARLIAMENT OPENING

(Continued from Page One.)

Many New Faces.

Many of the men who helped to guide Canada along the right way for years past in her national affairs are again in their seats today prepared to continue the good work. On the other hand, there is a good deal of new blood in the composition of the House, a circumstance that is to be expected following a general election. A great many of the old faces from Quebec and Ontario are to be seen, but in comparison with the numerical representation by provinces it is probable that the three provinces constituting the Maritime Provinces afford the most numerous changes in the personnel of the new parliament. There are also some new faces from the Pacific coast and from Manitoba, but the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan sent a lot of new men representing new constituencies but recently carved out of the great western country, which is so full of promise. It will be remembered these seats were created during the last parliament, but were not to be filled until the elections for the succeeding parliament were held.

Earl Grey, who read the speech from the Throne this afternoon, has won an enviable place for himself in the affections of the Canadian people. In the ordinary course of events he will only preside at one more function of the kind, providing his successor is appointed, upon the expiry of his term of office. His Excellency was appointed by His Majesty to the high office on September 26th, 1904 and he took office on December 10th of the same year. The term is for five years, and it will be up on December 10th, 1909. Unless the second session of the eleventh parliament is called earlier than the present session this may be the last occasion on which he will appear in his present capacity, but it may be stated that the opening is unusually late.

The Governor General.

Earl Grey is the son of the late General Hon. Charles Grey, his mother being a daughter of the late Sir Thomas Henry Farquhar, Bart. His birthday comes on November 28th. He was born in the year 1851 and he has in consequence entered on his fifty-eighth year. He was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was in the British House from 1880 to 1885 as representative for South Northumberland and the following year for Tyneside. Northumberland. He was administrator of Rhodesia in 1896 and 1897 and has been a director of the British South Africa Company since 1898 and continued in that office until he was appointed Governor General of Canada, in 1904. Earl Grey comes of a distinguished family, which has been prominent in the history of Northumberland for several centuries. The first Earl was a General in the American revolutionary war, and the second was the celebrated Charles, Earl Grey, one of the distinguished statesmen of the early part of the last century. His Excellency succeeded his uncle, the third Earl, on October 9th, 1894.

On June 15th, 1905, letters patent were passed revoking existing letters patent constituting the office of "Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion."

Past Governors General.

Earl Grey is the ninth Governor General since the Confederation, and some men who have since become famous in the political annals of the empire have preceded him. They are as follows:

Viscount Monk, assumed office July 1st, 1867.

Lord Lisgar, assumed office February 2nd, 1869.

Earl of Dufferin, assumed office June 25th, 1872.

Marquis of Lorne, assumed office November 25th, 1878.

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Earl Grey, assumed office December 10th, 1904.

The Official Opening.

The people of Canada have the reputation of being mostly of a democratic turn of mind, and when affairs of state demand display to add to the dignity of some event to raise it above the commonplace, it is of a modest and unassuming character. When His Excellency, the Governor General, attends in state at Parliament House to officially open the proceedings, there is a picture of court proceedings on a limited scale. More brilliant to a degree are the "drawing rooms" which are held from time to time in the senate chamber or at Government House, as are the state dinners when officialdom is present in court or military uniforms.

This afternoon His Excellency drove up from Government House to the Parliament buildings, attended by a mounted escort, where a military band discoursed the appropriate music, and from the distance on Nepean Point, came the boom of cannon, saluting in honor of the event.

A procession of officials was then formed and the representative of royalty was escorted to the throne. The members of the Senate being in their places the members of the House filed in, having been summoned with all dignity and solemnity by the Gentlemen Usher of the Black Rod. Quietness being restored, His Excellency proceeds to read his speech from the throne.

Speech.

This modest ceremony having been completed, His Majesty's representative returns the way he came and the business of the country is taken up in short order.

Election of Speaker.

One of the first things undertaken by the Commons is the election of a speaker and there seems no doubt that the mantle this session will fall upon the broad, manly shoulders of Charles Marcil, who will then be entitled to the prefix "Hon." and his numerous friends will be delighted to address him and refer to him as "the Hon. Charles." To say that his old confreres of the Press will applaud his advance would be putting it mildly.

Mr. Marcil's journalistic experience extends from 1880 to 1895, when he was elected deputy speaker of the House. To his old friends he is still a journalist, although he is now devoting all his time and ability to statecraft. He will always retain the journalistic instinct; he could not eradicate it if he would. He is a good fellow wherever he is and whatever he is doing. His father was a French Canadian advocate and his mother was of Irish descent, and "Charlie" appears to have acquired the good qualities from both sides, the kind which result in staunch and lasting friendships."

He was born at St. Scholastique, Que., in 1860, and he and the Dominion of Canada celebrate the same birthday. He and Canada have, so to speak, grown up together and now they have struck their gait, both are progressing finely, one in national importance and the other in political importance. Things have not always broken so nicely for him as they have of late. He has tasted of the bitterness of political defeat, having run twice for the Quebec legislature, and when it was all over found the other fellow had more votes. In 1897 when he ran against Hon. E. J. Flynn, then the Premier, in Gaspe, he came within eleven votes of getting in on a recount. He also ran against Dr. Delaney in the Magdalen Island and was beaten by only 42 votes. Three years later he ran for the House of Commons in Bonaventure and was successful and has been returned at every general election since.

Deputy Speakership.

When the speaker is a French Canadian the deputy speaker, according to custom, is taken from the ranks of the English members, and it seems that the mantle which Mr. Marcil wore so worthily last session is to be transferred to Mr. Hugh Guthrie, the member for South Wellington. Mr. Guthrie ought to be able to perform the duties with ability and dignity. He has been in the House since 1900, and his father represented the same constituency before him from 1876 to 1882. His father was a lawyer and a K. C., and in that respect the son has followed successfully in his footsteps. He is a comparatively young man having been born at Guelph in 1866. His early school training was received at the Guelph Collegiate Institute and at Osgoode Hall, Toronto. He moved the address in reply to the speech from the throne at the session of 1902. He was made a King's counsel the same year.

Senate Leadership.

In the Senate there will be an important change, that of the leadership. The only cabinet change of the year has affected the upper chamber and will necessitate a change of government leaders. The Hon. R. W. Scott, who has been Secretary of State ever since the Laurier Government came into power and held the same office under the Mackenzie administration years before, has retired from that office and is now only an ordinary senator. As it is necessary to have a member of the cabinet as leader of the senate, the duties will in all probability fall to the lot of Sir Richard Cartwright who, while not very active physically, has not suffered in recent years in a mental sense in proportion to his other disabilities. It is expected therefore that he will make an active and picturesque leader of the Senate.

Sir Richard is a great old political warrior and one of the most interesting figures in political life today. He has had a great parliamentary experience and was a member of the House, with the exception of two brief periods, from Confederation in 1867 up to the time of his appointment to the Senate in 1904. Previous to confederation he was a member of the Parliament of Upper Canada, having been elected in 1864 for Lennox and Addington. He suffered defeat in 1878 and in 1882, but got back to the House shortly afterwards in by-elections in both instances. He was Minister of Finance in the Mackenzie administration, and then the Liberals went into opposition he became chief financial critic of the government, and in that capacity engaged in many wordy engagements with the honorable gentlemen on the opposite side of the house.

Sir Richard received his title in 1879 (K.C.M.G.) and on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria received the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. When the Laurier Government came into power in 1896 he was chosen to be Minister of Trade and Commerce, a portfolio which he has since retained. He was acting premier of Canada in 1897 during the absence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Queen's Jubilee. He went to Washington in 1897 to promote better terms between Canada and the United States and sat at the Quebec joint high commission in 1898. He is also a member of the Privy Council.

Parliament's Jurisdiction.

The territories over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction came under the British flag at various times, some by settlement and some by conquest or cession. The different provinces which now constitute the Dominion came into confederation at different times, and such has been the growth of the population that for the first time in the country's history the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are represented, as required by law in proportion to population. These provinces were admitted to the Dominion as provinces in 1905. Previous to that the last provinces to come into federation were British Columbia in 1871 and Prince Edward Island in 1873. The executive power of the government of the Dominion of Canada is vested in the king, represented by the governor general appointed by the crown and advised by a cabinet chosen from members of the Privy Council of Canada and consisting of ministers holding departmental offices and some without.

Fell From the Bridge.

Prince Albert, Sask., Jan. 19—J. Stafford, Peterborough, Ont., fell from the top of the C.N.R. traffic bridge, in course of construction, to the ice below. He was picked up dangerously injured, having both legs broken and suffering internal injuries.

IN THE ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page Three).

gest a co-operative plan on condition that the farmers do a certain thing, and, on condition that they do so, the government would be bound to go ahead.

An important announcement was made in respect to the internal elevator question. The premier related the conferences at Regina between the premiers of the three provinces and representatives of western grain growers. He said that the grain growers were not of one mind in the representations made.

A Gigantic Undertaking.

"Few people comprehend the seriousness of the proposition," said the premier. "It means more to Saskatchewan than to Alberta, but for the governments of the three provinces it means the borrowing of $15,000,000. The estimate of the representatives was that it meant an expenditure of between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000. The farmers will not blame the premiers if they take time to consider before committing themselves to a policy. The financial consideration, however, is not the only one. The scheme may require amendments of the B. N. A. act by Dominion and Imperial legislation."

"However," said the premier, "the government of this province will tackle and solve this question one way or the other."

The premier was reticent regarding the government railway policy. He criticized the opposition for the change of front and scored the resolution advanced by the opposition last year.

Mr. Robertson—"May I offer an explanation, Mr. Speaker?"

Mr. Cross—"Apparently one is required."

The opportunity was denied and the premier referred to the avowed policy of the opposition for government operation of railways, and held it forth in contrast with Mr. Borden's policy, which was for government ownership but not operation.

"The policy of the opposition is not the policy of the government," said Premier Rutherford. "There is an element of danger in it and the possibility of corruption, if it were administered by the opposition.

The premier stated that the government's policy in respect to railway legislation would shortly be laid before the House when it would be discussed from every point of view. He hoped it would be a measure that would meet with the hearty approval of the House.

"This first legislature," said the premier in closing, "has laid the foundation for a great province. I am content to let this government be judged ever since the Laurier Government came into power and held the same office under the Mackenzie administration years before, has retired from that office and is now only an ordinary senator. As it is necessary to have a member of the cabinet as leader of the senate, the duties will in all probability fall to the lot of Sir Richard Cartwright who, while not very active physically, has not suffered in recent years in a mental sense in proportion to his other disabilities. It is expected therefore that he will make an active and picturesque leader of the Senate.

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ment operation which is now advocated by the opposition leader.

John R. Boyle, the member for Sturgeon, in his speech, showed how hopeless it would be for the government to operate branch lines if they exercised no control over the trunk lines.

Malcolm MacKenzie, the member for Macleod, put himself on record as opposed to both railway policies advanced by the opposition declaring that neither would meet the dire needs of the people of the south.

H. W. McKinney, member for St. Albert, made an able contribution to the debate, by drawing attention to the manner in which the markets of the world are opening to the Alberta farmer, through the development of both the Vancouver and Hudson Bay routes. He said it was a great satisfaction for him to know that the Rutherford government is about to introduce a railway policy that will be in keeping with the external transportation facilities afforded the province. W. F. Puffer, member for Lacombe, and R. T. Telford, member for Leduc, spoke in general terms of the splendid record of the Rutherford administration.

Member for Sturgeon.

Mr. Boyle called attention to some of the changes in front on the part of the member for High River. Referring to the Workmen's Compensation act, he recalled that the opposition at the time the act was going through did not think that it went far enough.

"Yesterday," said Mr. Boyle, "the leader of the opposition took the stand the Conservative press takes, and stated that the act is too radical and goes too far."

Mr. Robertson—"I rise to a point of explanation. I want to state emphatically that I absolutely did not say that. I agree on the bill but take the same stand as before. The three amendments proposed by me were not in favor of capital but of the employer of labor.

"I have heard of no specific request," continued Mr. Boyle, "on the part of the workmen for amendment of the act. It is the employers who are attempting to discredit it in every way possible."

Mr. Robertson—"I have been misquoted, Mr. Speaker. I did not say I was in sympathy with press or capital, but with the employer."

Mr. Boyle said he wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that the workingman was satisfied with the act. He held that the House had no right to conclude otherwise than that the leader of the opposition was pressing for amendments on the part of those who were asking for them. There were, therefore grounds for saying that he has changed his front.

"Some change is also noticed," said the member for Sturgeon, "in respect to the railway position of the opposition. Last session the northern extension was the important matter. That would have benefited the Sturgeon constituents, whom I represent in this House. In considering that policy I had to consider the interests of the province as a whole and therefore was obliged to withhold my support from it. Now the opposition leader believes in further railway development than he did last session. Coming, he does fresh from the country he has a new railway policy."

At this juncture Mr. Boyle quoted from an interview which the leader of the opposition gave a Bulletin representative on the occasion of his attendance at the Conservative convention in Edmonton. He failed to see in that a word about government operation of railways, but rather an acceptance of the policy of guaranteeing bonds.

Mr. Robertson—"I told the Bulletin representative I had nothing to say and he positively misquoted me."

Mr. Boyle—"Then I am glad to know that the leader of the opposition has never wavered from his railway policy."

Branch Line Control Impracticable.

The member for Sturgeon then expressed his ideas on the situation in Alberta with regard to railway needs. He said that just so long as this province remained in its present isolated position it would have to face the circumstances as they exist. A government, he said, could not hope to make the control of provincial railways a success if they had not control of trunk lines. The opposition with their policy would be like Robinson Crusoe with his first boat. When the boat was finished he couldn't get it to the sea. He thought it strange that if no railway could be able to compete with the Canadian Pacific the opposition should want the government to go into competition with them. How could it compete successfully? The opposition never favored any scheme which would successfully oppose the C. P. R.

It was some satisfaction to Mr. Boyle to know that the G. T. P. and C. P. R. have realized that there was competition in the west. The C. P. R. had their fingers on the trade and had it established. The railways had said that extension was impossible until it became necessary. The C. P. R. would be obliged under competition with the G. T. R. to lower their rates to the Pacific considerably under 22 1-2 cents per cwt. "It is a good policy," said Mr. Boyle, "to assist the G. T. P. in this kind of competition. If other railways are to effectually compete it is necessary that they get a guarantee from the government. They will then give effectual competition to the people of this province. The northern line is a very necessary undertaking, still I hope the policy will be a much wider one than that; that it will give settlers all over the province a better opportunity to market their produce."

Mr. Mackenzie, member for Macleod, said he had had no intention of speaking, but, as a member from the south, he thought it his duty to declare that the resolution of the Leader of the Opposition was not such that the people of the south could be satisfied with it. He thought all the members from the south woud support him when he said that the solution advanced at last session by the Opposition was not competent to meet the necessities of the miners and farmers of the south.

"We want a more vigorous railway development in Southern Alberta than the Opposition proposed at last session," said the member for Macleod. "During the last Federal campaign I never heard a Conservative speaker make any suggestion as to how the Conservative party was to give the facilities required and no answer came to a challenge that I made at the time."

"A deplorable condition exists for want of transportation," continued Mr. Mackenzie. "The C.P.R. thought they always owned the country, but that day passed away last June. We have millions of bushels of wheat in the south to be marketed and more will follow."

Several instances were given where settlers were disheartened because of the lack of transportation facilities.

The coal situation was dealt with at length by Mr. Mackenzie. He said that from 4,000 to 4,500 tons per day was what had to be moved by the C.P.R. in the south. In a month's time the output could be doubled and trebled if the mines had the cars to move it. In some months the mines had been closed for 17 days in the month on account of the car stringency, and the miners were out shooting squirrels.

"A government that realizes this situation has no warrant to live unless it makes a move to remedy it," said Mr. Mackenzie. "I am glad to see that the government will take the necessary steps. I have spent the past two months gathering data to lay before the Leader of the House to show the necessity of building railways in the south. This data will also show the transcontinental lines that there is business for them in the south."

The member for Macleod, continuing, said he was pleased to see the railway legislation in Saskatchewan, and was pleased that it was carried unanimously. He thought Hon. Mr. Haultain, leader of the Opposition in the Saskatchewan House, saw that it was the only thing to do.

Mr. Robertson: "What reason did he give?"

Mr. Mackenzie: "I have heard so much twaddle about the provinces having their lands taken away from them that I don't intend to answer the question. I expect, however, that if the Alberta government brings in a similar resolution the Leader of the Oppositfollowing will rise to agree and be at one with the government in the passing of the bill."

Mr. Mackenzie showed how the Roblin government had government roads and how it had proceeded at once to dispose of them.

An Incident of Last Session.

Before resuming his seat, the member for Macleod referred to the undignified manner in which the Leader of the Opposition deserted his seat last session after he was responsible for an extra sitting of the House and then taunted them by asking whether that was the action of a Horatius at the bridge or a Grecian at Thermopolae. He said the member for Rosebud was in his place all right and put up a better fight than Horatius ever did on the banks of the Tiber.

Member for St. Albert.

Mr. McKenney, member for St. Albert, felt that, as an old timer, he was at liberty to discuss the need for railways in Alberta. He said that in former days he paid twenty times as much freight for merchandise shipped to St. Albert by rail, over the C.P.R., as a Vancouver merchant did for his when it came by sea around Cape Horn.

Continuing, Mr. McKenney pointed to the completion of the Panama Canala, when 22½ cents would be the rate per 100 pounds from Calgary to Liverpool. He staked his faith also on the Hudson Bay route and declared the St. Lawrence route was dying a slow death.

He felt that the railway legislation which the government would enact would have a great bearing in the future of the province and that the people of the province were justified in expecting the Premier and his cabinet to be wise and devoted to the interests of the people.

The member for St. Albert criticized the Leader of the Opposition for his lack of sense of proportion. He predicted, using a capital story by way of illustration, that dire calamity would befall the Leader of the Opposition if he opposed the government's railway policy.

A Three Years' Record.

Mr. Puffer, member for Lacombe, held that three years was a very short time for any government to make such a record as the Rutherford government has established. He thought the criticism of the Opposition had been very mild. The railway policy of the government and the public works department, he thought, would work in unison to give the settlers transportation facilities. The latter would build roads and bridges to serve until the railways were within reach. In his opinion the railway problem was the greatest that the present government would have to face and one that would greatly redound to the credit of the government.

One Measure Only Criticized.

Mr. Telford, member for Leduc, said that of the 180 measures passed at last session, only about 14 were mentioned in the speech from the throne, and only one of these had been criticized by the Opposition. He congratulated the Minister of Agriculture for eradicating weeds to such an extent that there was little left for the weed inspectors to do. Regarding the question of hail insurance, he recalled the fact that insurance was still issued under the old Territorial ordinance.

Mr. Telford spoke briefly owing to the lateness of the hour.

The motion in reply to the speech from the throne was put by the Speaker and unanimously carried. Premier Rutherford moved that the address be engrossed and sent to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor by such members as were of the executive council.

The House adjourned at five o'clock.

The following are bills to be presented this session:

A bill respecting the liability of municipal and other public corporations upon debentures sold at a discount.

A bill respecting appeals from assessment in cities and towns.

A bill respecting constables.

A bill for the protection of neglected and dependent children.

A bill respecting arbitration.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

Wednesday's Session.

The legislature showed its intention on Wednesday of getting down to business this session, as early as possible. Contributions to the debate on the speech from the throne were made by the members from Sturgeon, Macleod, St. Albert, Lacombe and Leduc. Before the House adjourned the debate was closed and today the members will enter on the careful consideration of the important legislation which is to come before them.

The feature of the debate on Wednesday was the concerted attack made on the railway policy of the opposition. The policy of last session was shown to be futile yet it could not be more so than the policy of govern-

STRATHCONA WATER TOWER BURNED DOWN

Fire Started Shortly After Noon Thursday, and Before an Hour Nothing Was Left of the Casing of the Giant Iron Structure.

A fire which started shortily after noon Thursday in the water tower at Strathcona completely destroyed the wood casing of the tower from the bottom to the top and left nothing but a blackened skeleton of the iron work of the tower.

The fire started from a stove used in the foot of the tower to keep the water in the pipe running to the top from freezing. The woodwork was ignited where a defective chimney passed to the outside and before the blaze was discovered, at 12.30., a large part of the interior was in flames.

The fire brigade, who were near at hand were powerless to do anything to stop the progress of the flames, which were beyond the reach of the water pressure. Slowly the fire crept upward, watched by hundreds of people, and the remainder of the woodwork at least fell to the ground, a burning mass of timber.

The loss will be about one thousand dollars.

New U. S. Military Bill.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 21—The military bill completed today takes from the general staff of the army 19 captains and 6 majors and returns them to duty with their troops. The general staff hereafter is to be composed of a chief of staff, two general officers, detailed from the army of a grade not below brigadier general, four colonels, six lieutenant-colonels and six majors.

Hill Contributes $5,000.

Newmarket, January 20.—J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railway, has contributed $5,000 towards the building fund of the Friends College here.

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The sweetest delight of children.
The purest confections made
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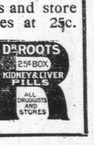

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HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

WERE WANDERERS IN THE NORTHERN WILDS

Remarkable Story of the Travels of a Mexican Woman and Her Granddaughter—Came From Mexico, Through United States to Winnipeg, Across the Prairies to North of Edmonton.

Wandering from Mexico through the United States, thousands of miles to Winnipeg, thence over the prairie to Edmonton, on to Athabasca Landing and further on through the barren wilds towards Wabiscaw, near which place they were found by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. A Mexican woman, said to be almost 80 years of age, and her granddaughter of thirteen years, travelled, much of the time on foot, from the southern boundary of the United States almost to the Arctic Circle.

The strange story of the travels of the two extraordinary wanderers reads like a tale of fiction, but it is nevertheless true. Several weeks ago they were found by the Mounted Police of Athabasca Landing near Collin Lake, about sixty miles north of the Landing, and were taken back to Edmonton. The little girl was handed over to R. B. Chadwick, reformatory superintendent, who found for her a suitable home, while the old woman, who was found to be demented, was sent on to Brandon, where she was placed in the insane asylum.

Found North of Landing.

The report that the two were wandering in the country north of the Landing was brought in to that place several weeks ago by Mrs. A. H. Griffin, of Wabiscaw, who is now visiting her parents, Sheriff Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, in the city. Mrs. Griffin, whose husband is in the employ of the Hudson Bay Company, was coming to the city by means of stage. Near Rocky Island Lake the party met the woman and her granddaughter. Both were scantily clothed, almost in rags, and had absolutely no provisions but half of a large fish, upon which they were feeding. On their feet was sacking instead of moccasins. They were pushing on to Wabiscaw, but it is doubtful if they would ever have reached that place, as the trails over the lakes were drifted up with snow and only the most experienced traveller of the district could find his way.

Every effort was made to get them to return with the stage, but neither the old woman nor the girl would consent to come back to the Landing. The story was that they wanted to reach Wabiscaw, as they had been told that that place was full of Spaniards. Finding that remonstrances were in vain, Mrs. Griffin and her guide gave the pair what clothing and provisions they could spare and then left them. Reaching the Landing, the Mounted Police were at once informed and a party was sent out to look up the Wanderers. They were found a day or two later and brought back to shelter.

From the reports it appears that the couple have been in the West for nearly a year. In the month of April last they arrived in Winnipeg from the south and attracted the attention of the officers of the department of immigration of the Dominion government. They gave their names as Margaret Romona and Marulla Romona. The former was a Mexican woman, eighty years of age, and the latter was her granddaughter, aged thirteen years. The tale that they then told was an almost incredible one. Their home, they stated, was in Old Mexico. From that country they had walked all the way to Winnipeg, coming north along the Pacific coast

Return to the United States.

As they were entirely destitute, it was proposed that they should be returned to the United States, from which country they had come to Canada. On inquiry it was learned, however, that the authorities of the United States would not receive them, as they were not citizens of that country. They only terms on which they would be admitted to the United States was that they should be provided by the government of Canada with a through ticket to some point in Mexico. The Winnipeg authorities were unwilling to assume the responsibility for the purchase of the two tickets to Mexico, and while the matter was under advisement, the old woman with the young girl escaped from the immigration hall and disappeared.

Real Facts of the Case.

The real facts of the case as ascertained here are that the family, composed of husband, wife and a granddaughter, left the little town of California, in Mexico, several years ago for the district in the vicinity of Edmonton where they intended to take up land. At Chevenne, the capital of Wyoming, the husband died and after staying there for some time the old woman and her granddaughter decided to continue their journey to the north. Trouble, however, soon upset the mind of the old woman, and for months she has been travelling in charge of the little girl. The pair have moved from place to place, sometimes by railway, sometimes in company with nomadic Indian bands and sometimes alone on foot along the trail. The one remarkable thing in connection with the whole affair is that they had not come to the attention of the authorities of Western Canada earlier after their escape from Winnipeg.

Kiernan Will Fight Actions.

Buffalo, N.Y., Jan. 19—P. J. Kieran, who gave himself up to the police last night and deposited $4,000 in bonds to insure his appearance there on the charge of grand larceny, did not go to New York, but came here with his attorney. Kieran denied himself to callers, but his counsel talked freely for him. Kieran denies that he is insolvent and declares that he will fight the actions against him.

Condemned Almost Whole Herd.

Janesville, Wis., Jan. 19.—The state veterinary clerk today condemned 67 out of 99 head of fine Jersey cattle on the Gordon Valentine stock farm near Genesee, Waukesha county.

DRIVEN TO THE WALL.

Toronto Electric Light Co. Make Proposition to City For Franchise Renewal.

Toronto, Jan. 20.—The deepest mystery surrounding an offer which Mayor Oliver says was made today looking to a new arrangement between the city and the Toronto Electric Light Company. Mayor Oliver declines to say who made the offer though he admits he saw Wm. MacKenzie today. Mr. MacKenzie tonight would say nothing. Sir Henry Pellatt, president and director of the Electric Light Co., declared positively they knew of no offer. Even the members of the board of control say the mayor has not taken them into his confidence.

The mayor says the proposition seeks (1) renewal of Toronto electric light franchise for thirty years; (2) continuance of monopoly for supplying power to stores, residences, and smaller uses generally; (3) to be allowed to pay a dividend not exceeding 10 per cent. Any surplus remaining after providing for depreciation of plant to be used in reducing rates.

In return for the requests made the company offers to allow the city the use of its poles, and to erect more; to give the use of its conduits and build more on a rental basis; the city to control the lighting of the city, public buildings and works and to supply large consumers, etc., though no monopoly in this respect is conceded.

It was reported tonight that Mr. Mackenzie and the Electric Co. would buy out a majority of the stock of the Toronto Electric Light Co. at $160 a share, but Sir Henry Pellatt said this would not be considered at all.

PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

Enquiry Into New York World's Alleged Libel Will Cover Wide Field.

Washington, Jan. 20—Steadily along its mysterious way yesterday proceeded the district grand jury enquiry into the New York World's publication of the Panama canal scandal. Charles P. Taft, brother of the president-elect, and Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, were examined together with a dozen newspaper correspondents, newsdealers and employees of telegraph companies.

A somewhat sensational turn was given to the investigation by the demand made on H. Frank Taft, Washington manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co., to produce before the grand jury certain messages received by his company in New York on December 6, 7 and 8, signed "Smith," or "Delavan Smith."

Delavan Smith is the publisher and ostensible owner of the Indianapolis News. The fact that messages dated as late as December 8 are wanted lends further mystery to the affair. That was some time after the publication of the alleged libelous articles and that they are wanted in the current investigation indicates that it is covering a wider field than was supposed.

TOURISTS MAY GO NORTH

Excursions to Picturesque Places in Northern Alberta Planned.

Fort Chippewyan, Jan. 18—It has been rumored with every probability of fact that excursions will be run from Athabasca Landing to Fort Chippewyan and other pretty places north next summer. There is a very comfortable steamer at the Landing which could run to the rapids and from thence the trip in scows could be made to join the Hudson Bay steamer at McMurray. Should this enterprise be carried through there is every reason to believe excursionists would thoroughly enjoy the scenery and especially would they be charmed with Fort Chippewyan and its many adjacent islands, with good boating, bathing and fishing.

To be in comfort visitors must bring plenty of mosquito netting for the mosquitoes of these parts are remarkable active and are no respectors of persons.

An old hunter, named McKay, from Fort Resolution, passed here on his way to Edmonton from which city he intended starting to visit his native home in Scotland. Thieves robbed him of $700 at Edmonton and his journey therefore is postponed.

The fur business is quiet this year but there appears to be a large number of muskrats.

STAMPING OUT CORRUPTION.

In Denmark—Minister Who Grafted Will Be Forced Out.

Copenhagen, January 20.—One of the leading commercial papers of Denmark and a prominent Danish lawyer have started a campaign to drive Ole Hansen out of public life. When P. A. Alberti left the cabinet, Hansen, who was minister of agriculture, followed him as minister of justice and was made president of the National Bank. When Alberti's swindle was discovered, Hansen, who had been vice-president of Alberti's Savings Bank, during the whole of the swindle, resigned from the National Bank. For a long time his honesty was unquestioned, but now his opponents allege that Hansen had not acted in good faith in connection with Alberti's false accounts. It is expected that Hansen's own party will endeavor to force him to forego his intention of standing for parliament at the next election. The spirit of opposition to corruption in public life in Denmark is active in all directions. People view the movement for reform with intense gratification.

Irish Landlords Refuse to Sell.

Dublin, Jan. 20—A serious "no rent" campaign has begun in Tipperary in consequence of the refusal of the landlords of several estates to sell land to the tenants under the Land Purchase act. The judge, in issuing the decrees against thirty-six recalcitrant tenants, said that the landlord was making a mistake in not selling. The priests and the public generally are supporting the tenants.

Women Pursue Ralph Smith.

Ottawa, Jan. 20—Equal Suffrage Association has written Ralph Smith, M.P., Nanaimo, to ask if he will redeem his promise made at a public meeting last spring to introduce a bill in parliament to grant the franchise to women.

SIXTY-FOUR PERISH IN CRIB HOLOCAUST

Even the Iroquois Theatre Disaster is Outdone in Horrible Incidents—No Protection Was Offered Against Fire—Explosion Probably Caused by Dropping of Lighted Match.

Chicago, Jan. 20—More than 64 men died in the great disaster at the intermediate crib, a mile and a half out in Lake Michigan today. Forty-seven bodies have been recovered and it is known that many others are beneath the surface of the lake. All the rescued have been tabulated. Sixty-four are unaccounted for. Exact identification will probably never be made of numbers of the bodies, as most of them are headless, burned and dismembered. They are all in Murphy's morgue, in South Chicago. The missing are regarded as dead, since all the rescued are accounted for, and there is no place about the scene of the holocaust where a man, who has not yet been saved, can survive.

In the face of this horror, after the rescued had been interviewed and statements had been taken from the officials of the Geo. W. Jackson Construction Co., the company that directed the work, the officials were unable last night to reach a conclusion as to the cause of the fire that destroyed the crib and the explosion that preceded it, nor has the responsibility been fixed. That adequate precautions to save life in case of such an occurrence had not been provided is certain.

No Fire Protection.

Survivors say that there was only one door on the second floor, where 70 men were shut in by fire with only this single exit. There was not a single boat or other craft within a mile of the crib. Survivors say that the only fire-fighting equipment in the inflammable wooden building, which housed a powder magazine and unknown quantities of dynamite, was a few hand fire extinguishers which were useless. The only fact definitely established regarding the origin of the fire is that an explosion preceded the appearance of the flames by about three minutes. Various theories have been advanced with this as a basis. City Engineer Ericson believes that a workman dropped a lighted match or a pipe spark in the magazine room.

Jas. Shaffner, one of the survivors, described the explosion as so heavy that it rocked the building, which might have set off the nitro-glycerine in the magazine. Another says he saw a negro enter the powder room before the explosion, and he might have dropped a light on the floor.

Those who sought to determine the facts were rebuffed at every angle by the representatives of the Geo. W. Jackson Construction Co., and a system of suppression was instituted which was but one of the incidents that made the disaster a gruesome reminder of the Iroquois theatre fire. Newspaper men who attempted, after braving death over more than a mile of water in tiny rowboats, to enter the ruins, were forced to fight the agents of the corporation. At the Seventy-third street office of the company, which has direct telephone communication to the crib, men were posted at the doors to keep inquirers out. On the shores were thousands, including many frenzied relatives of the dead and missing, awaiting the tidings that would come from the crib.

Terrible Incidents of Fire.

In terrible incidents the disaster has probably never been equalled. Every condition was there to make rescue almost hopeless, and death more grim and frightful than even violent death is usually known to be. More than half the unfortunates were imprisoned in the crazy wooden, unprotected building, isolated in mid-lake and a mile and a half from human hand or aid, and most of them never had a chance for life. Those whom the fire spared the lake devoured, except for the few who were taken half dead with exposure, frozen to cakes of ice, or who were lucky enough to reach a gravel pile which was the only solid formation within a mile of the death trap. The incidents are many and thrilling as they come from the lips of survivors and rescuers. But they transpired in less than two minutes, for in that time the tinder box caught fire and was destroyed, burying in its burning debris more than thirty men.

They Would Crush Servia.

Vienna, January 20.—Although there is a possibility that there will be no war with Servia, some conflicting opinions prevail here regarding the situation. It is learned from a high authority that the Emperor and Foreign Minister Aehrenthal are both opposed to hostilities and desire to come to terms with Servia, but that other influential persons would not be unwilling to take this opportunity to crush Servia and make an end of the pan-Servian agitation. Meanwhile, Servia is asking a good deal in the way of compensation in the hope of getting something.

Levelled a Mountain by Dynamite.

Prince Rupert, Jan. 20—Twenty thousand tons of rock was moved in one blast last Friday in Prince Rupert. Many tons of dynamite were used in a simultaneous explosion which tore away the whole hill. The citizens of Prince Rupert viewed the spectacle from the top of a nearby hill.

Secret Investigation of Secret Service.

Washington, Jan. 20.—The house committee to investigate the secret service establishment appointed nearly two weeks ago had its first meeting today and decided on star chamber sessions. Whether the investigation is to be secret throughout depends on developments at the opening session. The committee does not know when it will start out on active work.

Duke d'Abruzzi Incognito.

London, Jan. 20—Duke d'Abruzzi has maintained a complete incognito during his visit to London. The Duke has spent the entire visit in making extensive purchases for his coming expedition to the Himalayas.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS.

Association Holds Its Seventh Annual Convention at Brandon.

Brandon, Man., Jan. 20.—The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association opened its seventh annual convention here today, President McCuaig presiding. A civic welcome was voiced by Mayor Smith.

A discussion arose from the directors' report, the general sentiment being that the Warehouse Commissioner's powers were too limited. He should not only be able to insist that a needed loading platform be built, but that it be built in an accessible place. The finances of the association showed an income of $3,420, which left a deficit of $64.86. The revenue showed an increase of $464, while 34 new branches attested the health of the association. The total number of branches in the province is 145, and the approximate membership 6,000.

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta, representing the Saskatchewan Association, received an ovation. Mr. Partridge dealt with the political aspect of associations.

T. A. Crerar, who as Manitoba delegate attended the Albertan convention, brought back greetings from that body.

The feature of the past year was the missionary efforts of leading members who used their talents for organization purposes.

A discussion as to the wisdom of admitting the Grain Growers Grain company affairs into the meetings, showed that a majority of the members, who are also shareholders, to be favorable to admission.

The convention enthusiastically and unanimously endorsed the executive nomination of Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, for the vacancy on the railway commission.

The charges of railways for bulkheads, dividing grain cars when necessary, was discussed, and upon it being learned that the executive had already asked for reduction of one-half in the railways' charges of the cent per hundred pounds and one-third in the elevator charges of 33, their action was endorsed and they were instructed to bring the matter before the railway commission.

MR. TAFT IN AUGUSTA.

Speaks to Colored Y.M.C.A.—Standard Oil Magnate Also in City.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 18.—President-elect Taft returned to Augusta this morning and this afternoon addressed the colored Y.M.C.A. at the Tabernacle church. His speech was the same as he says he has made around the world. He recounted the good work of the institution in the Philippines, in Cuba and in Panama and repeated the story of the settlement of the church question in the Philippines. At the close of that part of his speech he told the negroes, as he told those at Atlanta yesterday, that to be respected, they must respect themselves and, by thrift and right living make themselves useful members of the community.

Rockefeller at Same Hotel.

When John D. Rockefeller arrived here a few minutes after Mr. Taft's train had started to Augusta he rode to the Bonair Hotel in Mr. Taft's motor car. President Taft did not know anything about it until told today. It was thought by the New York agency of the motor car company that Mr. Rockefeller's machine could not get here for several days, asked Mr. Taft's chauffeur, a former employee, to take care of Mr. Rockefeller on his arrival. The Standard Oil Magnate and Mr. Taft have not met. Both take their meals at the same hotel, but Mr. Rockefeller dines in private and Mr. Taft in the public dining room. Both will be on the Country Club links tomorrow and may meet there.

THE COL. TUCKER CASE.

Wife of Army Officer Promises to Make Trouble For Him.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20.—Sensational developments are expected as the result of Mrs. Dolly Logan Tucker's announced intention to be present at the examination of her husband, Col. William F. Tucker, before the retiring board of the U. S. army, which was ordered by President Roosevelt. Mrs. Tucker, it is said, will make an effort to testify before the board that her husband's disability is due to dissipation and association with another woman and not from service in the army. She intends to make startling charges against Mrs. Myrtle L. Platt, according to her attorney.

Mrs. Tucker holds Mrs. Platt responsible for all her domestic difficulties, so her legal adviser says, and she will make every effort to present her case to the board. Further complications are threatened by a report that Mrs. Platt, who is Col. Tucker's nurse, will accompany him from Hot Springs to Chicago when he comes here to appear before the board.

TENNESSEE HAS GONE DRY.

Senate Over-rides Governor's Veto of State-Wide Prohibition Bill.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 20—Tennessee has gone "dry." After a long debate, the senate today over-rode the governor's veto of the state-wide prohibition bill by a vote of 20 to 13, the same vote as the original bill. The crowd which had packed the senate galleries during the debate on the veto then surged over into the galleries of the house, where the result was a foregone conclusion. The house veto message was at once read and the debate on it taken up. About 5.30 o'clock the vote was taken, being 61 to 36. Under the bill, the sale of liquor is prohibited throughout Tennessee after July 1st.

Second Trial of Big Fine Case.

Chicago, Jan. 21—February 23 is the date set by Judge Albert Anderson for hearing the second trial of the $29,240,000 oil case. Judge Anderson fixed the date today after lengthy arguments between counsel of the government and the defence. The Standard Oil lawyers pleaded for the delay when the case was called before Judge Landis recently, John Miller, chief counsel for the oil company in the criminal case.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY PRESENTS 1908 REPORT

During Year 137 Local Companies Were Incorporated With Capitalization of $11,917,950. Forty-three Foreign Companies were Incorporated with $31,312,000 Capitalization.

The annual report of the deputy provincial secretary and registrar for the year 1908, was laid on the table of the legislature on Wednesday by Hon. W. T. Finlay.

During the year 137 companies have been incorporated under the companies ordinance representing a capitalization of $11,917,950, and 43 foreign companies representing a capitalization of $31,312,000. Some of the foremost English, American and Canadian institutions have establishment in the province this year, and many substantial business blocks have been erected in the leading cities to accommodate them.

The ordinance has been amended to make provision for the registration of companies whose objects are of a strictly commercial character. They will be required to pay an annual registration fee instead of an initial fee. Fifteen new companies have been organized under the new provision. Under the Dairyman's Act several creameries have also been organized.

Departmental Revenue.

The receipts of the secretary's department for the year have been $23,949.67. The expenditures of the department totalled $4,983.74. This gives a balance of $336.26 over the $5,320 which was the amount voted for the department last session. The total receipts exceed the expenditures by $18,965.93.

The revenue spent for 1908 is as follows:

Auctioneers' licenses	$ 820.00
Pedlars' licenses	500.00
Marriage licenses	3,580.00
Automobile licenses	127.50
Certificates under P.S.	98.00
Companies	7,710.00
Registration, foreign companies	10,130.00
Incorporation fees, Chap. 22, '07	950.00
Incorporation fees, Chap. 22, '08	10.00
Incorporation fees, Chap. 43, '07	10.00
Incorporation fees, Chap. 5, '07	2.00
Gazette fees	930.00
Refunds	11.35
Total	$23,949.67

Detailed Registrations.

The following table gives the number of proclamations commissions, certificates, licenses, etc., that have been issued during the year:

Proclamations, 2.
Commissions appointing police magistrates, 2.
Commissions to administer oaths within the province, 321.
Commissions to administer oaths without the province, 8.
Commissions to justices of the peace, 124.
Commissions to notaries public, 47.
Commissions to coroners, 6.
Marriage license issuers appointed, 29.
Certificates for incorporation of joint stock companies, 137.
Certificates of registration of foreign companies, 43.
Congregations incorporated under congregations' holding act, 19.
Auctioneers' licenses issued, 116.
Pedlars' licenses, 22.
Automobile licenses, 45.
Marriage licenses, 2,063.
Certificates under provincial seal, 96.
Cemeteries incorporated, 3.
Creameries incorporated 2.

CARELESSNESS CAUSES TRAGEDY

Four Men Blown to Pieces by Dynamite Explosion.

New York, Jan. 20.Four men were blown to pieces and twenty others were injured, presumably because some careless workman dropped a match or a lighted cigar in the packing house of the Forcite Powder Works at Woodbury, N. J., causing an explosion of such terrific force that it crumpled up two big buildings and shook houses for miles around. Thousands of sticks of dynamite were stored in the packing room, which was a one-story structure. There were about four tons of the deadly material in the place. Not a single stick could be found after the awful blast, which caused big waves to rush across Lake Hopatacong, which is near by. Fourteen workmen reported that they had been hurled distances of from ten to twenty feet by the great gust of air following the shock.

EXPERIMENT SUCCESSFUL.

Cleveland Young People Lived as Jesus Would Like.

Cleveland, Jan. 18.—After living for two weeks "As Jesus would like," 1,800 young people of this city have decided to continue the experiment. The fourteen days' trial came to a close Sunday with a big meeting at the Epworth Memorial Church. Experiences were related by scores of those who made the trial. The services were in charge of the Rev. W. B. Wallace, who declared that the test had been a successful one. It was proposed that while the official test was closed there should be no abatement in the effort to do as Jesus would do at all times, and that an effort to make the movement world-wide should go forward.

Convicts Escape From Jails.

Wheeling, W. Va., Jan. 19—Eight persoons escaped early today from the jails at Weston, Moundsville and Charlestoni in West Virginia. The wife of the Weston jail warden is in a serious condition today from being choked and beaten by four men who escaped there. Of the two men who left the Charleston jail, one was later captured. Bloodhounds are trailing the other seven men. The majority of the mare desperate characters. Early today the sheriff and a posse located the Weston men in a barn three miles from the jail. A battle with revolvers followed, but the quartette eluded the officers in the darkness.

Penrose Pennsylvania's Senator.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 19.—Boies Penrose was elected United States senator for the third time by the Pennsylvania Legislature this afternoon. The Democrats voted for State Senator George Dimeling, of Clearfield county.

TO RETAIN INDIVIDUALITY.

Servia Will Not Submit to Crucifixion at Hands of Austria.

Belgrade, Servia, Jan. 19—All the great powers of Europe continue to bid Servia keep the peace. Servia's replies are to the effect that it will keep the peac providd Austria maks no attmpt "to crucify the Servian spirit."

"We mean by his," said Crown Prince George, "that the most important aspect of the present situation from our point of view is the political. We want to be keen business men, but business is not stirring as greatly in this matter. Ten million of Servians are strewn up and down this part of Europe and they want to maintain their racial individuality. This, they cannot do if Austria is permitted to persevere in its defiance of law and of human rights. Rather than submit to Austrian tyranny, the Servian race will fight. No mere railway outlet to the sea, or other economic concessions, will satisfy us. We want political freedom, not only for the Servians within this kingdom, but for those without as well. If Austria gives Bosnia and Herzegovina real autonomy we shall be ready to come to terms with her in all other matters."

The war-like party continues in the ascendant here. The present prime minister is likely to be superceded by a stronger and more military man. Also more aggressive men will rule parliament. The impression prevails that Austria is frightened and it is expected that Foreign Minister Aehrenthal's surrender to the Turks, in the matter of a money compensation, will be followed by a backdown in everything that really threatens to involve Austria in war. Prince George's statement to the effect that Servia will be satisfied with autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina is regarded here as justified.

TROUBLE BREWING IN WINNIPEG

City Clashes With Electric Light Co. Over Laying of Conduits.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21—Some time ago the city passed a bylaw requiring all wires within a certain area put underground, and served notice thereof on the Winnipeg Electric Street Railway company. Pursuant to this the company recently notified the city that they were proceeding to place the wires from Mill street sub-station, where the power transmission line ends, to Garry street and the power house, in a conduit, and accordingly the engineers today laid out the lines for the trench, and unloaded 20 cars of material and started to move the C. N. R. track.

The city solicitor claims, however, that if the company wish to use the streets, it should be forced to some agreement with the city regarding the use of the streets. He also contends that the company requires to secure a permit for which they have not applied. Accordingly, Mayor Evans held a consultation this afternoon with the city solicitor, and later gave the police positive injunctions to keep the street clear and not permit the work. As the company have given instructions for the work to proceed, there is the possibility of a clash in the morning.

ROOSEVELT IS PRAISED.

Imperialist British Papers Commend His Comment on Affairs in India.

London, Jan. 20—President Roosevelt's reference to British rule in India, made in his address at Washington Monday night, is greatly welcomed by Imperial newspapers. The Daily Mail calls it the friendliest utterance that has ever fallen from an American president regarding English affairs and it will do good to India and to England, but most of all to America.

On a matter involving such gigantic issues, says the Mail, Great Britain can never be indifferent to American opinion. Reflecting Englishmen have watched with anxiety the progress of an American campaign against British rule in India.

The Standard thanks President Roosevelt for his generous penegyric, which, the paper is not too modest to say, is deserved.

NEW YORK STATE SENATOR.

Elihu Root Formally Nominated—Democrats Supported Chanler.

Albany, N.Y., January 19.—Secretary of State Elihu Root today was formally nominated by the Republican members of the legislature for United States Senator for a term of six years to succeed Thomas Platt. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler was given the complimentary vote of the Democratic members. A joint session of the legislature will be held at noon tomorrow, when Mr. Root will be declared elected. No speeches were made. Senator Brackett, who had planned to make an attack on the President for interfering in the selection of a candidate, announced that he had determined to sit still in his seat and say nothing.

Liberal Elected in Yukon.

Vancouver, Jan. 19—Ex-Commissioner Congdon was elected in the Yukon by a majority of 231. The vote was as follows: Congdon 908, Black 577, Lowe 338, Clarke 240.

Weak Kidneys

Weak Kidneys, surely point to weak kidney Nerves. The Kidneys, like the Heart, and the Stomach, find their weakness, not in the organ itself, but in the nerves that control and guide and strengthen them. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is a medicine specifically prepared to reach these controlling nerves. To doctor the Kidneys alone, is futile. It is a waste of time, and of money as well.

If your back aches or is weak, if the urine scalds, or is dark and strong, if you have symptoms of Brights or other distressing or dangerous kidney disease, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative a month—Tablets or Liquid—and see what it can and will do for you. Druggist recommend and sell

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

"ALL DEALERS"

BORDEN TO REMAIN OPPOSITION LEADER

Conservative Caucus Reaffirms Him in This Position—Opposition Will Move at Least One Amendment to Address in Reply to Speech From Throne.

Ottawa, Jan. 20—At the first Conservative caucus of the session, held in the railway committee room of the House of Commons today, R. L. Borden's position as leader of the opposition was reaffirmed by his supporters. J. H. Brainard, M.P. for Victoria, presided. Mr. Borden made a speech in which he proposed that a caucus should be held which he would not attend and which would deal with the question of the leadership.

The proposal was rejected by rank and file of the party, there being an unanimous expression of opinion that Mr. Borden should remain at his post. This, he consented to do, although protesting against the matter being disposed of so summarily.

The caucus then proceeded with the consideration of the sessional program and the new members were called on to make speeches. It was stated, after the caucus, that at least one amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved, which means that the discussion will probably last for a couple of days.

Polluting Waters of Lake Michigan.

Hammond, Ind., Jan. 19.—Summoned to appear before the city officials of Hammond and explain why they were pumping glucose refuse into Lake Michigan and polluting the water supply of four Indiana cities, D. B. Scully and V. Gray, of Chicago, vice-president and treasurer respectively of the American Maize Products Company, averred that they did not know the company was polluting the water. The officials were given two weeks to remedy the evil and will put in a filtration plant costing one hundred thousand dollars to destroy the sewage from their plant.

FREE Map of British Columbia FRUIT DISTRICTS Together with valuable information about Soils, Climate, Prices of Products, Best Locations, Homestead Regulations, etc., sent FREE to those who send name and address at once to

KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION, Ltd.
NELSON, B.C.

THE WILD CHERRY TREE

grows bark that contains sedative and bronchial tonic properties.

Fluid Extract of this bark goes into

Brick's Tasteless Cod Liver Oil

as well as Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. The finest Cod Liver Oil only used but that disagreeable greasy taste has been removed.

THE CURE FOR YOU if you lack energy, feel depressed, all run down, thin; have a cough or cold is, beyond doubt,

BRICK'S TASTELESS.

At all Druggists

201

Lady Snatched From Death

How "sadness and despair" gave place to "joy, comfort and life," is told by Mr. L. H. Walter, of Pearl St., Brockville, in relating now his wife was restored to health after having been told by her doctors that both her lungs were seriously affected and that she could not possibly live many months.

Gloom like a pall fell over that Canadian home when the apparently irrevocable fiat went forth. Not long before life had seemed full of promise to Mr. and Mrs. Walter, and a bright future of married happiness stretched out into the coming years. And now all was changed. The fatal word had been pronounced which banished all hope. But they had not then heard of PSYCHINE.

It was when the cloud was darkest that the silver lining appeared. A friend urged them to give PSYCHINE a trial, and told of the marvellous cures effected by this wonderful remedy. Mr. Walter procured a bottle and persuaded his wife to take it. "Before the whole bottle had been taken," he says, "the severe pain in her lungs quickly went away, and after taking six bottles, my wife was a new creature, and completely well again. I will never cease to praise PSYCHINE; it has brought Mrs. Walter back to life and health when all else had failed."

No case need be considered hopeless. The above is not an isolated instance, but one of hundreds, in which PSYCHINE has proved efficacious.

PSYCHINE never fails. Try it and see.

Trial sent on application. Send name and address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto. PSYCHINE is sold by all druggists and dealers in bottles at 50c. and $1.00.

WITH T

THE COMING POULTRY S

With the Poultry and Pet Stock in Edmonton on January 25th, 27th and 28th, the Poultry Bran the Provincial Department of culture makes the following s tions for those who intend to p ize the show:

"The successful exhibitor," sa poultry superintendent, "does take his birds from the barnya the show room, but selects his some time before and gives much and thought to preparing them s they will appear to the best a tage."

"First select the birds that co as nearly as possible to the st asnio lyvFort 7rorcloseds resentin ments outlined in the 'Am Standard of Perfection.' These should be placed apart in dry, quarters and given special feed attention. Overweight is as b underweight and it is well to giv tention to this particular. A well-boiled linseed fed in the will greatly increase the gloss plumage."

"If the birds are inclined nervous, place them in a coop, ing them as often as possible. If are fed in a coop they will co the front expectantly when on proaches. Use a stick to turn about and train them to hold a ful carriage. Handle them in same manner as a judge would they will soon lose their fright take a pride in appearing to the advantage when inspected."

"Special care should be given plumage. It adds much to the pearance of any bird whether or colored, if washed shortly b the show. Wash thoroughly in water, using castile or other soap, then rinse in cooler wate the birds are white a little bl in the rinse water makes a grea provement in the colour. The legs and feet of the bird shou washed carefully. After washin birds should be carefully dried warm room, without being ex too directly to the heat. They c rubbed gently with a soft towel, care being taken not to injur feathers, as broken or ragged fe count against the score. The should be thoroughly dry before ing placed again in the pen, in w should be plenty of clean straw."

Dr. Bell, manager of the Win exhibition, will be in Edmonton week of the Poultry Show and give several lectures in the inte of the poultry industry in additi acting as judge of the poultry s Indications are that all previous try exhibitions in Edmonton wi far surpassed this year in the nu and quality of the entries.

CANADIAN DAIRY OUTLOO

Speaking at the Western On Dairy Convention, at Brantford, J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold st commissioner for Canada, gav world-wide review of the dairy s tion.

Two of the notable developmen the last ten years were, he said, the increase in butter consum in Great Britain, and in the ch in Germany from a butter export a butter importer. A few years Germany exported butter to a extent, and now she imports to amount of one hundred m pounds a year, mostly from Denm Holland and Russia. In Britain imports of butter for the year e June 30 last were 81,753,520 lbs i cess of the imports for the year

The Exporting Countries.

Among the countries which pro a surplus of butter, Denmark i first with an annual export of 2 240,000,000. Russia's Siberian e is now second in this respect, an nous expansion having taken since 1894, when the total expo butter from Siberia amounted to 14,466 lbs. The increase which taken place in production in quarter of the world is due t enormous influx of immigrants other parts of Russia. Up to 190 average migration into Si amounted to about 60,000 peopl nually, while in 1907 it reached a million, and for the first months of the past year 420,000. building of the Siberian railway t Pacific coast, together with the nection of the line with rivers ing north and south, has render ssible for this increased popula which is largely devoted to dair to market its output with compar ease. Hence the fact that Siber 1906, was able to support over 600,000 lbs. of butter or only 67 000 lbs. less than Denmark exp in the same year.

Australia comes third as a porter of butter, but Australia's put varies greatly with the rai For instance, in 1902, the export that country was only a little seven and three-quarter m pounds, while in 1904, after a rainfall, it reached sixty-four three-quarter millions.

At one time it was thought A tina would become a great exp of butter, but this expectation ha been realized, the people of that try preferring the production o and mutton, to which lines of i try their great ranching areas a culiarly adapted.

Little Expansion in Cheese Ex Looked for.

In speaking of the cheese bran the dairy industry, Mr. Ru pointed out that Great Britain ports in this line of food stuffs not materially increased in ten nor is there any likelihood of a increase in the future. Mor New Zealand has lately become midable competitor with Cana the British market for cheese. vious to 1906 there had been n manent increase in New Zealand ports, but the output of the p year is expected to reach 35,0 lbs., or three times that of 1906. thermore, New Zealand has in respects the advantage over Ca in the matter of cheese making factories in that country are than ours, some of them maki much as 140 cheese in a day, giving uniformity in quality. B this, New Zealand cheese are p cially cool-cured, as the weath never as hot there as with us cheese of that colony are of m

WITH THE FARMERS

THE COMING POULTRY SHOW.

With the Poultry and Pet Stock Show in Edmonton on January 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, the Poultry Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture makes the following suggestions for those who intend to patronize the show:

"The successful exhibitor," says the poultry superintendent, "does not take his birds from the barnyard to the show room, but selects his birds some time before and gives much care and thought to preparing them so that they will appear to the best advantage."

"First select the birds that conform as nearly as possible to the requirements outlined in the 'American Standard of Perfection.' These birds should be placed apart in dry, clean quarters and given special feed and attention. Overweight is as bad as underweight and it is well to give attention to this particular. A little well-boiled linseed fed in the mash will greatly increase the gloss of the plumage."

"If the birds are inclined to be nervous, place them in a coop, visiting them as often as possible. If they are fed in a coop they will come to the front expectantly when one approaches. Use a stick to turn them about and train them to hold a graceful carriage. Handle them in the same manner as a judge would, and they will soon lose their fright and take a pride in appearing to the best advantage when inspected."

"Special care should be given the plumage. It adds much to the appearance of any bird whether white or colored, if washed shortly before the show. Wash thoroughly in warm water, using castile or other pure soap, then rinse in cooler water. If the birds are white a little blueing in the rinse water makes a great improvement in the colour. The face, legs and feet of the bird should be washed carefully. After washing the birds should be carefully dried in a warm room, without being exposed too directly to the heat. They can be rubbed gently with a soft towel, great care being taken not to injure the feathers, as broken or ragged feathers count against the score. The birds should be thoroughly dry before being placed again in the pen, in which should be plenty of clean straw."

Dr. Bell, manager of the Winnipeg exhibition, will be in Edmonton the week of the Poultry Show and will give several lectures in the interests of the poultry industry in addition to acting as judge of the poultry show. Indications are that all previous poultry exhibitions in Edmonton will be far surpassed this year in the number and quality of the entries.

CANADIAN DAIRY OUTLOOK.

Speaking at the Western Ontario Dairy Convention, at Brantford, Ont J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner for Canada, gave a world-wide review of the dairy situation.

Two of the notable developments of the last ten years were, he said, found in the increase in butter consumption in Great Britain, and in the change in Germany from a butter exporter to a butter importer. A few years ago Germany exported butter to a large extent, and now she imports to the amount of one hundred million pounds a year, mostly from Denmark, Holland and Russia. In Britain the imports of butter for the year ending June 30 last were 81,753,520 lbs in excess of the imports for the year 1899.

The Exporting Countries.

Among the countries which produce a surplus of butter, Denmark ranks first with an annual export of about 250,000,000. Russia's Siberian empire is now second in this respect, an enormous expansion having taken place since 1894, when the total export of butter from Siberia amounted to only 14,466 lbs. The increase which has taken place in production in that quarter of the world is due to the enormous inflow of immigrants from other parts of Russia. Up to 1905 the average migration into Siberia amounted to about 60,000 people annually, while in 1907 it reached half a million, and for the first three months of the past year 420,000. The building of the Siberian railway to the Pacific coast together with the connection of the line with rivers flowing north and south, has rendered it possible for this increased population, which is largely devoted to dairying, to market its output with comparative ease. Hence the fact that Siberia, in 1906, was able to support over 114,000,000 lbs. of butter or only 60,000,000 lbs. less than Denmark exported in the same year.

Australia comes third as an exporter of butter, but Australia's output varies greatly with the rainfall. For instance, in 1902, the export from that country was only a little over seven and three-quarter million pounds, while in 1904, after a good rainfall, it reached sixty-four and three-quarter millions.

At one time it was thought Argentina would become a great exporter of butter, but this expectation has not been realized, the people of that country preferring the production of beef and mutton, to which lines of industry their great ranching areas are peculiarly adapted.

Little Expansion in Cheese Exports Looked for.

In speaking of the cheese branch of the dairy industry, Mr. Ruddick pointed out that Great Britain's imports in this line of food stuffs have not materially increased in ten years, nor is there any likelihood of a great increase in the future. Moreover, New Zealand has lately become a formidable competitor with Canada in the British market for cheese. Previous to 1906 there had been no permanent increase in New Zealand's exports, but the output of the present year is expected to reach 35,000,000 lbs., or three times that of 1906. Furthermore, New Zealand has in some respects the advantage over Canada in the matter of cheese making. The factories in that country are larger than ours, some of them making as much as 140 cheese in a day, thus giving uniformity in quality. Besides this, New Zealand cheese are practically cool-cured, as the weather is never as hot there as with us, and cheese of that colony are of necessity two months old before they reach the consumer in Great Britain, and they land in Britain at a time when the weather is cool. As New Zealand's winter is our summer, New Zealand's supply goes into Great Britain at about the beginning of December, and continues on until the month of June. Before New Zealand began manufacturing in a large way, British importers were in the habit of loading up with Canadian cheese in the fall, in order to carry them through the period of non-production in this country. With New Zealand in the field they are no longer obliged to do this. Under these conditions, unless New Zealand dairymen turn back to the production of butter, we are not likely to find an increased outlet for cheese in Great Britain, and any increase in Canada's make in the future must find an outlet in the home market. Mr. Ruddick looks, however, for great expansion in this home market. He estimates that there are a million more people in Canada now than there were in 1904, and that these consume at least 20,000,000 lbs of butter, besides a very large quantity of milk, and a considerable amount of cheese. Finally, the consumption of the individual Canadian is greater than it was then. All this, Mr. Ruddick thinks, is sufficient to account for the decline in our dairy exports which has taken place of late years. He is of opinion, too, that the outlet in the home market can be very largely increased by the giving of additional care to the quality called for, and by pushing sales.

CALGARY POULTRY SHOW.

Calgary, January 21.—At the Exhibition Grounds today, the first annual winter show of the Calgary Poultry and Pet Stock Association opened and will continue on Friday. The show secretary, H. C. Richards, reports about 600 entries for the different events, most of which are now on the grounds. All classes are represented, from a 10oz. bantam to a 48lb. turkey.

The exhibit building has been fully equipped with large open coops, which will enable visitors to get a good view of the exhibits.

Dr. A. W. Bell, of Winnipeg, arrived in the city yesterday and the judging events commenced sharp at 1 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

The city market square presented a scene of activity on Wednesday and indicated that January will close with the trade fully revived. The receipts of hay were sufficiently large to make the loads stand three deep, which is not very often the case. Prices are steady, but the market is rather slow. Oats were freely offered at strong prices, mostly 28 cents per bushel. Coal is off color during the mild spell, as it is the same old story of people not buying until the cold begins to nip them. Stores of dressed meat were very plentiful, but the demand seems to be strong at all times. Visitors to the market remark on the splendid quality of the dressed beef and pork on view.

Quotations are as follows:

Dressed meats—Beef, 5c to 7c per lb. for the best and 4c per lb. for inferior quality. Dressed hogs sold in carcase for 6½c to 7c per lb.

Fish—Whitefish are selling at 6c per lb. Lake trout at 8c per lb.

Feed—Oats are firmer at 27c to 30c per bushel. Feed barley is worth 25c per bushel, and malting barley 35c to 40c. Feed wheat is worth 50c to 60c per bushel.

Hay—Hay strikes a firm and slow market alternately, but prices do not vary. Timothy is quoted at $11 to $14; upland, $8 to $10; slough, $7 to $8. Green feed is selling at $8 to $9, and straw at $3 per load.

Butter and Eggs—No eggs are offering, but the price will range from 35c to 50c per dozen. Good butter is selling at 30c per lb.

Poultry—Receipts are very light. Chickens are selling at 11 cto 13c per lb.

Coal—Demand not so strong. Prices steady at $4 to $4.50 per ton.

WEDNESDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS

Winnipeg, Jan. 20. — Liverpool cables came unchanged to ¼ lower, but American markets were again strong and dull. In Chicago, the range for May was 1c, the close ¾ higher, and for July ½ to ⅝, and September ½. In Minneapolis the grain was ½ for May and ¼ for July. In Winnipeg the advance was ½ for January, ¼ for May and July. Trading was very light and export dead. Receipts were small, being only 77 cars against 187 for the same date last year. The tone of the market was strong, with mighty little news in the gossip.

Winnipeg cash wheat—No. 1 Northern, 1.00¾; No. 2, 97¾; No. 3, 93¾; No. 4, 89¾; No. 5, 83¾; No. 6, 78¾; No. 1 feed, 70; rejected 1-1 Northern, 94¾; rejected 1-2 Northern, 91¾; rejected 1-3 Northern, 88¾; rejected 2-1 Northern, 92¾; rejected 2-2 Northern, 89¾; rejected 2-3 Northern, 86¾; rejected 2 Northern for seeds, 88¾.

Oats—No. 2 white, 37¼; No. 3 white, 36; No. 1 feed, 36; No. 2 feed, 35.

Barley—No. 3, 47½; No. 4, 45; feed, 41½.

Flax—No. 1 Northwestern, 1.21; No. 1 Manitoba, 1.19.

American options: Chicago—May 1.06⅞, 1.07¾; July 97⅞, 98¼; September, 95¼, 95¾.

Minneapolis—May 1.03½, 1.08¾; July 1.03¼, 1.03¾.

Winnipeg options: Wheat—January 96¾, 1.00¾; May 1.01¾, 1.02; July 1.02¾, 1.03¼.

Oats—January 39, 39½; May 41, 41.

Flax—January 1.21½, 1.21½; May 1.27½, 1.27½.

THURSDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS.

Winnipeg, Jan. 21.—The wheat markets were very dull and inactive. Liverpool ¾d lower, but most of the continental markets are a shade higher. The United States markets opened ¼ to ½ lower and after fluctuating up and down within a range of ¼, they closed easier, ¼ to ½ lower than yesterday.

Our Winnipeg market was very dull and cosd - lower. Today's prices are: No. 1 Northern, 1.00¼; No. 2 Northern, 97¼; No. 3 Northern, 93¾; No. 4 wheat, 89¾; No. 5, 83¾; No. 6, 78¾; feed, 70; Alberta red winter, No. 1, 97; No. 2, 94; No. 3, 91. Futures closed—January 1.00¾, May 1.01¾, July 1.03. Oats firm and a shade higher—No. 2 Canadian Western, 37½; No. 3 Canadian Western, 36½; feed oats, 36½; No. 2 feed, 35½. Futures—January 37½, May 41¼. Barley firm—No. 3, 47; No. 4, 44½; rejected, 41½; feed barley, 40½. Flax steady—No. 1 Northwestern, 1.22; No. 1 Manitoba, 1.20; rejected, 1.10. Futures—January 1.21¾, May 1.27¼.

LIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Business is fairly good in the live stock market at Edmonton this week. There is little or no change in the prevailing prices. Sheep are very scarce and even the retailers are finding difficulty buying what they require.

The J. Y. Griffin Co. handled 1,500 hogs and 150 cattle last week. Quotations are:

Choice steers	2¾ to 3¼c per lb.
Butcher cattle	2½c to 2¾c per lb.
Hogs, choice	5½c per lb.
Sheep	5½c per lb.
Lambs	6c per lb.

P. Burns & Co., Edmonton branch, quote prices as follows:

Choice steers	2½c to 3¼c per lb.
Cows	2c to 2½c per lb.
Butcher cattle	2½c to 3c per lb.
Calves	3½c to 5c per lb.
Hogs	5½c per lb.
Sheep	5c per lb.
Lambs	5½c per lb.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, Jan. 20.—Seven hundred head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows and springers, 100 calves, 200 sheep and lambs and 310 fat hogs were offered at the live stock market today. Best cattle sold at from 5 to 5½c per pound. Pretty good animals sold at 4 to near 5c; common stock at 2¾ to 3.c lb, milch cows sold $30 to $55 each; calves sold at $3 to $10 each, or 4c to 5½c per lb. Sheep sold at 4c; lambs, 5¾ to a little over 6c; good lots of fat hogs sold 7½c lb.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, January 20.—Stock yard supply was heavy today and prices were lower. Cattle declined 25c generally, while hogs lost 10c. Some trade in the sheep house was done on a 10c lower basis. About 2,300 carloads of live stock arrived, 900 more than a week ago. The 7c steers was out out of circulation, but the 6¾c hog managed to retain its footing. Shipping demand was light and local buyers had plenty of stuff to work on. Top hogs made $6.52½, but the bulk sold at $6.00 to $6.35. Hogs 52,000; 5 to 10c lower. Mixed and butchers, $5.80 to $6.50; good heavy, $6.20 to $6.55; rough heavy, $5.80 to $6.05; light, $5.65 to $6.20; pigs, $4.35 to $5.40; bulk,, $6.05 to $6.35. Cattle 31,000; market steady, 10 to 20c lower. Beeves, $4.10 to $7.00; cows and heifers, $1.75 to $5.80; stockers and feeders, $3.10 to $4.95; Texans, $4.25 to $5.65; calves, $7.25 to $9.00. Sheep 20,000; market steady. Sheep, $3.85 to $7.75; lambs, $4.50 to $7.75.

MONTREAL'S CIVIC SCANDAL.

Three Investigations Into Mal-Administration Are in Progress.

Montreal, January 18.—The city council voted down today a motion to ask the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the civic administration. The air is full of charges just now around the City Hall, and three investigations into mal-administration are in progress. The police department is under fire. A new police station has been found to be ten feet shorter than the plans called for and other matters are coming to light.

Alderman Martin accused Alderman Lespérance last week of trying to extort $600 from a contractor. To-day Alderman Martin moved for a Royal Commission, but as he included the whole council in a general accusation his motion was voted down, as it lacked specific charges, the majority holding that the specifical committee of inquiry was all that was needed.

VETOES PROHIBITION BILL.

Tennessee Governor Attempts to Kill State-Wide Legislation.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 19.—Governor Patterson this afternoon vetoed the state wide prohibition bill. The Senate will vote upon the question of passing the bill over the Governor's head at one o'clock tomorrow, only a bare majority being necessary to invalidate the vote. The Senate now stands 20 to 13 in favor of the bill. The Senate this afternoon passed by a vote of 20 to 13 the bill prohibiting the manufacture of liquor in the state. The manufacturers, however, are given until January 1, 1910, to close their plants, where the state-wide prohibition bill fixes July 1 as the day for closing all the saloons in the state.

Lamp Starts Serious Fire.

Kenora, January 17.—Through a drunken brawl in which an oil lamp was upset in the Clifton boarding-house at Vermilion Bay, at one o'clock on Saturday morning, a serious fire occurred, which only by great efforts was confined to the Clifton House and the stores of Scheimann and Guttstine, clothiers, which were burned to the ground. Had the wind been in any other direction the whole village would have been destroyed.

Noel Chevrier for Senate.

Ottawa, Jan. 19.—The appointment of Noel Chevrier to the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of Senator T. A. Bernier, was discussed by the cabinet this afternoon, and it is said was practically decided upon. It is understood that the appointment will be made immediately and gazetted on Saturday.

Doughty Blue Jackets.

Ville Franche, Jan. 18—In an encounter between three American blue jackets from the battleships in the harbor here and a gang of ruffians four out of the five assailants were in the hands of the blue jackets when the police arrived.

AGRICULTURE REPORT ISSUED BY DEPARTMENT

Splendid Organization Work of This Department Reviewed.—Deputy Minister Deals Particularly With Dairying Branch—Hail Insurance Resulted in Deficit.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for 1907, which will be laid on the table of the Legislature shortly, is a most comprehensive report covering the work of the various branches of the department and shows how organization was effectively carried on during the year under the direction of Hon. W. F. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture.

For convenience the report is arranged so as to give detailed reports from the Deputy Minister, Dairy Commissioner, Chief Inspector of Noxious Weeds, Fire and Game Guardian, Poultry Superintendent, Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes, Provincial Health Officer, Sanitary Engineer, and the director of the Laboratory. In the appendix are found reports of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, the Cattle Breeders' Association, and the Alberta Natural History Association.

Deputy Ministers' Report.

The deputy minister devotes considerable attention, in his report, to the livestock industry. He deals with all classes of stock showing wherein improvement has been made. Touching on the need of improvement in dairy stock the deputy minister writes as follows:

"Dairying is rapidly assuming larger proportions in the province, but it will never attain the place it should in those districts specially adapted to it until greater interest is taken in the breeding and the feeding of and caring for the milking stock. In the first place it is necessary to introduce dairy stock. This is because this class of stock has been specially bred and possesses great capabilities of producing a large and profitable flow of milk when given the proper care. In order to make a start with improved dairy stock it is not necessary to dispose of the present herd and purchase a new one. Few men can do this. The proper way is to begin with the stock one now has, only placing at the head of the herd a sire coming of a strain noted for milking qualities. There is no surer or more rapid way of building up a dairy herd than by using a sire possessing in his veins the blood of dams noted for their production at the milk pail. The sire is half the herd, so it is said, and will leave his impress on all the progeny, imparting to them some of the milking qualities in his blood. In addition to this it is necessary to weed out the poorest milkers in the herd. This can be done by weighing the milk night and morning and having it tested every week or so for butter fat. In this way it is possible at the end of the month or the season to know which are the best cows. The heifer calves from these cows should be reared to take the place in the herd of those cows that have not proved themselves suitable. The calves from the poor cows should be vealed or raised for beef. In this way it is possible to build up a most excellent herd with very little outlay."

Hail Insurance Deficit.

The statistics of the hail insurance carried on by the government shows some interesting items. The total acreage insured during the year was 157,036 acres. The amount paid for premiums at the rate of 15 cents per acre was $22,241.37 and the indemnity paid was $29,734.86. The expense incurred under the ordinance was $2,524.51. The estimated total acreage under crop was 700,000 acres, and the percentage of crop insured was 4.4. The number of acres damaged by hail was 18,290 and the percentage of insured acreage damaged was 8.14. Of the acreage damaged an average indemnity of $1.62½ per acre was paid.

The vital statistics show there were 1,871 marriages in the province in 1907, the highest number in any one month being 213 in June. The total number of births was 4,338, the highest number in any one month being 413 in August. The total number of deaths was 1,465. There were nearly three times as many births as deaths.

The deputy's report also contains the report of the beef commission in full and valuable information relating to immigration and colonization, fruit experiment stations and office work and organization.

Government creameries form the bulk of the Dairy Commissioner's report. During the season 45 creameries were in operation in the province. Of these 21 were operated by the government, for the co-operative societies owning them, and 24 were managed by private enterprise. Eight cheese factories were also in operation. The total output of the creameries during the year was 1,500,000 pounds of butter, valued at $350,000, and the cheese factories turned out 195,000 pounds of cheese valued at about $27,000. During the year there were 1,267 patrons of government creameries, 653,208 pounds of butter were manufactured, and the average price obtained for the season was 23.161 cents per lb.

Of the private creameries, 24 creameries were operated during the summer season 1907. They produced according to returns received, 625,230 pounds of butter and were patronized by 1,056 farmers. During the season new ones were established and operated at Three Hills, Bentley, Trochu Valley, Carbon, Springfield and Lewisville. Two of the private creameries which operated in 1906 did not re-open.

Two others, located at Lamerton and Content, were purchased by the farmers of the districts, who organized themselves into co-operative associations and asked the government to undertake their supervision and management.

Weed Inspection.

The year 1907 saw the organization of the staff of weed inspectors in the province and the strict enforcement of the Noxious Weeds Act. The inspectors received instructions to prosecute for every infringement of the Act in districts badly infected. In accordance with this policy there were 20 prosecutions in all. In every case but two the department won a conviction. The fines were not large, but sufficient to teach the land owner that the Act must be observed.

During the year about 19,500 farms were examined and the inspectors worked on an average of 27 days, the shortest period being five and the longest 81. Two thousand one hundred and forty-nine notices to destroy weeds were served, besides those given verbally, and 1,500 men carried out instructions to the satisfaction of the inspectors. Weeds were also destroyed on abandoned homesteads and government fireguards.

Poultry fattening stations were extended in the year 1907 along the lines begun the previous year. Poultry were fattened at Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, Lacombe, Valley City, Red Deer, Innisfail, Olds, Didsbury and Carstairs. The number of birds supplied during the season was much in excess of the previous year making a total of 7,883 birds, as against 3,417 in 1906.

In 1906 the advance paid for fowl and chicken respectively was 6c and 8c. In view of the returns from the work of 1906 it was considered that conditions would warrant an increase in the advance and still leave a narrow margin sufficient for assessment on plant and equipment, the balance if any to be used as a final payment. The advance was increased to 8c for fowl and 10c per pound for chicken, the amount paid as advance during the season amounting to $2,777.97.

Educational Work.

A feature of the educational work of the year was the introduction of the stock judging schools, which solved the problem of getting the farming communities to attend the institute meetings. About fifty head of stock were carried from place to place throughout the southern part of the province and used for demonstration purposes. From 50 to 150 farmers were in attendance at each school and their interest was most encouraging. In addition, a great many regular institute meetings were held and topics bearing on dairying, weeds, poultry, live stock and dry farming were discussed.

The first provincial seed fair was held in Edmonton on March 6th, 7th and 8th. This fair enabled many to procure seed of the highest quality.

The reports of the provincial health officer, the sanitary engineer and the director of the laboratory deal with the efforts of the department to prevent the outbreak of disease and to maintain the health of the people of the province as perfect as possible.

WETASKIWIN.

Bulletin News Service.

The installation of officers in Wetaskiwin Lodge, No. 8, I.O.O.F., took place last Monday evening. After the ceremony, refreshments were served. The following are the officers for the ensuing year: N.G., J. A. Kerr; J.P.G., George Bayliss; V.G., E. T. Williamson; R.S. S. C., Andrews; F.S., E. E. Chandler; treasurer, W. H. Morris; warden, W. P. Vanderburg; conductor, W. Berry; R.S.N.G., J. H. Robinson; L.S.N.G., Wm. Deicher; R.S.V.G., O. Skow; L.S.V.G., W. Milton; R.S.S., M. Marker; L.S.S., F. E. Kelly; I.G., G. H. Rix; O.G., J. Scott; chaplain, Rev. W. V. MacMillan; representative to Grand Lodge, James Scott.

The Ladies' Bridge Club were entertained on Friday afternoon by Mrs. H. C. R. Walker. The prizes were won by Mrs. Wylde and Mrs. M. E. O'Brien.

Miss Mae O'Brien entertained a few friends at bridge on Friday evening.

Mayor MacNamara left on Wednesday for a trip to Southern Alberta and will be absent about a week.

D. Davidson and M. E. Gordon, of Davsland, were in the city on Tuesday.

C. E. Compton is contemplating a trip to Prince Rupert in the near future, to look over the ground with a view to locating there.

J. G. Turgeon, editor of the Hardisty "Enterprise," passed through here Wednesday on his way to Edmonton.

Miss Brown, formerly in the employ of Compton & Montgomery, has accepted a position in the government offices at Edmonton.

W. J. Loggie city solicitor, went to Edmonton on Tuesday in connection with the validating by the Legislature of the gas by-law, which was sanctioned by the ratepayers early last spring. It is the intention of the council to have work started on the well as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.

Mayor Twomey of Camrose, was a city visitor Wednesday.

Another fire took place in the city Friday night. The alarm was rung in about eleven o'clock. The fire was found to be in the King Edward Livery Stables, in the Alberta Block. It apparently started in a box stall and worked its way up and caught in the hay in the loft. When the firemen arrived the whole interior was a solid mass of flames. It took three hours of hard fighting to get the fire under control. The horses were got out safely, but the loss to the buildings and contents will be heavy. Had the fire not been discovered in time, the whole Alberta Block would have been destroyed.

J. W. West, merchant, of Millet, was in the city on business on Wednesday.

G. R. Taylor, electrical superintendent, was up to Edmonton the first of the week.

John Cummings, whose homestead is located about twenty-five miles south of Vermilion, is here on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cummings.

Chas. Olin, J. P. Johnson and others went to Edmonton on Monday to hear the opening addresses in the legislature.

J. W. Ibey, who has been secretary-treasurer of the city since January, 1905, has tendered his resignation, which was accepted at the last meeting of the council. Applications will be called for at once, as Mr. Ibey leaves February 12th for Red Deer, where he has accepted a lucrative position.

Elmer Campbell has been appointed city scavenger in place of John G. Way, who resigned the first of the year.

A. H. Liversidge has been awarded the contract for printing six thousand weigh scale tickets, the price being $11.50 for the lot. The other printing firms' tenders were $15 each.

F. E. Keeble has been appointed chief of the fire brigate. Mr. Keeble comes well recommended, having had several years experience as a fireman, two of which were spent in the service of the Pretoria, South Africa, fire department.

A Sunday school convention was held in the Methodist church Monday evening.

Wetaskiwin, Jan. 20th.

G. T. P. BRANCHES IN B. C.

D'Arcy Tate Says Railway Will Invade the Kootenay District.

Vancouver, Jan. 19.—Apart from rushing main line construction in the north, the Grand Trunk Pacific is about to formulate plans for building branch lines in British Columbia on a scale of magnitude never dreamed of by the public. Nothing less than the invasion of the Crow's Nest Pass coal district in East Kootenay is contemplated. This project contemplates one of the principal objects of the mission of D'Arcy Tate, assistant solicitor of the G.T.P. railway, who arrived from the east today. Necessary authority to build this line into East Kootenay will be sought at the forthcoming session of the British Columbia legislature. Formal application has not been made, and it is certain that the rules of the legislature will have to be suspended in order to grant the required authority.

The East Kootenay branch line will be an extension of the proposed G.T.P. branch lines in Alberta, construction of which in accordance with arrangements will be rushed in the spring.

The main line through British Columbia is to be rushed from both ends at all possible speed. A link to Vancouver is also contemplated in the near future, but no date is assigned. Tate will endeavor to have a final settlement of the Prince Rupert townsite with the provincial government, and gives the impression that the lots will be on the market in May.

LINCOLN CENTENNIAL.

Hundredth Anniversary of His Birthday to be Celebrated in U. S.

Washington, Jan. 19—The president today sent the following message to congress relative to the celebration of the centennial at Lincoln's birthday:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives—I have received from the committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, with the approval of its commander in chief, a communication running in part as follows: 'That the commander in chief be requested to invite the president of the United States, governors of states and territories and mayors of cities to participate with the Grand Army of the Republic in public recognition of the centennial anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, February 12, 1909, and by proclamation, as far as practical, recommend that the day be observed as a special holiday.'

"I regard the proposal as eminently proper. It will be from every standpoint desirable to observe this hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln as a special holiday. I recommend that congress pass a law authorizing me to issue a proclamation setting apart this day as a special holiday. (Signed.) Theodore Roosevelt."

President-slect of Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 20.—General Jose Miguel Gomez was today officially proclaimed president-elect of Cuba at joint session of congress held in the House of Representatives.

WESTERN OIL AND COAL CONSOLIDATED.

(No personal liability).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above company will apply at the next session of the Legislature of the Province of Alberta for an Act amending the Act incorporating the said Company (being Chapter 54 of the Statutes of 1906) by changing the name of the said Company and repealing Section 56 of the said Act.

Dated at Edmonton, this 7th day of January, 1909.

EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.

Notice is hereby given that Aaron William Morley Campbell, of the Town of Fort Saskatchewan, in the Judicial District of Edmonton in the Province of Alberta, postmaster, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from his wife Sarah Campbell (now known by the name of Sarah Currie), of the City of Seattle in the State of Washington, one of the United States of America, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Fort Saskatchewan, in the Province of Alberta, the 6th day of October, A.D., 1908.

WM. A. D. LEES,
Solicitor for the Applicant.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS, NEXT OF KIN, LEGATEES, DEVISEES AND OTHER CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF DAY NORRIS, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by virtue of an order of His Honor Judge Taylor, dated the 30th day of October, A.D. 1908, that the creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the said Day Norris, deceased, are to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims together with a statement of their securities (if any) held by them, verifying the same by Statutory Declaration, and the names and addresses of their solicitors (if any) to Messrs. Emery, Newell & Bolton, Edmonton, Alberta, solicitors for the administrator of the estate of the said Deceased, before the expiration of seven (7) weeks from the first publication of this notice, as noted hereunder;

And take notice that after the expiration of the said period the Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said Deceased or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then notice.

Dated this 30th day of October, A.D. 1908.

EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

First publication of this notice the 18th day of December, A.D. 1908.

OPPOSED TO SUNDAY CARS IN EDMONTON

Deputation From Lord's Day Alliance Waits on Provincial Government to Urge That Permission be Not Granted by Legislature to City to Submit Bylaw for Sunday Cars.

A deputation, which was small in numbers, but strongly representative, waited on the provincial cabinet at the government buildings on Wednesday to object to the granting of legislation which will permit the running of Sunday street cars in Edmonton or in any city in Alberta.

The members of the deputation were Rev. W. M. Rochester, travelling secretary of the Western Lord's Day Alliance; Rev. Dr. McQueen, president of the provincial organization; J. D. Blayney, president of the local branch, and Rev. H. E. Gordon, as representative of Strathcona.

The legislature of Alberta has the power to grant permission to any municipality to submit a bylaw for Sunday street cars. Without the permission of the legislature no bylaw can be submitted. The deputation before the cabinet did not stand out unconditionally against Sunday street cars but urged that no permission be given to submit a bylaw in Edmonton until it has been shown conclusively that Sunday street cars are a reasonable necessity.

Heinze Trial in March.

New York, Jan. 19—It was stated today at the office of United States District Attorney Stimson that the case of F. Augustus Heinze, accused of violation of the federal banking laws, would not be brought to trial this month, as had been expected. Pressure of other business has prevented the preparation of the case to the point where it could be tried at so early a date. It is now said the case will probably not come up before March.

Chartered Accountants Examination.

Regina, Jan. 19.—The first examinations to be held by the Chartered Accountants Institute of Saskatchewan, which was incorporated at the last session of the legislature, will be held at Regina and Saskatoon on March 16, 17 and 18. B. B. Carter, manager of the Union Bank at Regina is the officer of the institute with whom persons intending to write at these examinations should communicate.

WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED— HOLDING A second-hand certificate, Alberta trained perferred, with some experience if possible; state salary expected and references. Apply John Flicker, Sec.-Treas., Deep Creek, S.D., 367 Beaver Hills, P.O., Alta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE— A FEW CHOICE REGISTERED Hereford bulls from one to three years old, sired by Goldstone (2342) James Tough, Edmonton.

LOST— ON STURGEON ROAD, BETWEEN Bon Accord and North Sturgeon, black fur coat. Finder kindly return to Stack Stables, Queen's Ave., and receive reward.

LOST—TEAM OF HORSES, ONE A roan mare branded V D on the left shoulder; other bay mare with white feet and white face, branded DY on the right shoulder; weight about 750 lbs. and 650 lbs. $5 reward. Jas. Maniel, St. Albert.

LOST—IRON GREY MARE, TWELVE to thirteen hundred pounds, blister on right hip, bay mare colt with hogged mane, coming two year old, with her. Both quiet horses. Finder will receive $10 reward by returning to C. Madu, Inga, P.O.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE—TWO registeerd seven-months old, improved Yorkshire boars and three of same for sale three months old, a limited number young sows for sale; certificate of all stock furnished to buyers. Also the championship Ayrshire bull McGregor, No. 18348 four years old, perfectly gentle. Stock may be seen, two miles east of city on Clover Bar road. Edwin Auld, Box 1615, Edmonton.

STRAYED.

DEATH TO COYOTES — A FEW good pups for sale, from my well known coyote killers. J. C. C. Bremner, Clover Bar.

STRAYED—TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned on or about Nov 1st, brown steer, small white star on forehead and a few white spots on body, indistinct brand on right hip, coming two years old. Miles McMillan, Ray, P.O.

STRAYED TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned, one sorrel horse, three white feet, ball face, brand on left shoulder R.E and R.F., rather indistinct. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. J. Lewis, Horse Hills, P.O.

STRAYED— TO THE PREMISES OF the undersigned, N.E. 1-4, Sec. 10, Tp. 56, R. 23, black and white heifer, branded "2" on right hip. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Jas. McSweeney, Battenburg, Alta.

STRAYED—TO MY PREMISES, DEC. 15, 1908, Sec. 16, Tp. 56, Rge. 16 W. of 4, Andrew P.O., one bay mare, white strip on face, about 8 or 9 years old, no brand, weight about 1,000 lbs. Owner prove property, pay expenses, and take away. Wasyl Hutulak.

The place to buy your Horses is at LAROSE & BELL'S, The Edmonton Horse Exchange.
Cor. Rice & Namayo.

If you want to sell horses, wagons or harness the place to get the highest price is at

LAROSE & BELL'S

Horse Exchange.
Cor. Rice and Namayo.

EDMONTON NEWS

LOCALS

At the police court Thursday a case of a city drayman for leaving his horse untied on the street came up for hearing. As this was the first offence the case was dismissed.

Duncan Marshall will speak on "Scotsmen in Canada" at the Burns supper on Monday evening next, and A. J. Robertson, M.P.P., Leader of the Opposition will respond to the toast "The Land We Live In."

Rev. John E. Duclos, who has been seventeen years pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Valleyfield, Quebec, has accepted a call to Norwood Presbyterian Church, Edmonton, and has accepted. He will be here early next month.

William Kechnie, the homesteader who was brought to the city recently with his feet and hands frozen, had his fingers amputated at the City Hospital yesterday. He is doing as well as can be expected.

A young man named James Dewer had his foot caught yesterday afternoon in the fly wheel of a gasoline engine at the corner of Jasper avenue and Seventeenth street. He miraculously escaped serious injury, but his foot was badly lacerated.

Wm. E. Dunn, of the C.N.R. ticket and passenger department at Edmonton, received a letter yesterday from Major S. C. Paton, who left here recently on a trip to California. The letter was written on the Santa Fe Limited, en route from Chicago to Los Angeles. He stated that the weather was ideal and that he was enjoying the trip immensely.

The council for I. D. I. D. 27-5-4 for 1909 are as follows: T. Allan, division No. 1; Geo. Middleton, division No. 2; T. J. Hutchings, division No. 3; S. Lorne, division No. 4; Jas. Gibbons, division No. 5, and D. Maloney, division No. 6. This local improvement district is adjacent to the city. The first meeting of the council will be held Saturday, January 30, at the city hall, Edmonton, at 2 o'clock.

The case against Edward Cummings charged with creating a disturbance in Hurry's restaurant in the early hours of Jan. 12th, was concluded at the police court Monday afternoon and resulted in the defendant being found guilty of the charge. He was however released on suspended sentence to come up at any time within the next six months should he come to the unfavorable notice of the police.

The committee of the Board of Trade for the promotion of industrial and commercial enterprises in Edmonton Thursday completed their consideration of the Workmen's Compensation Act. A resolution was passed and will be submitted to the Board at a special meeting to be held on Tuesday next. The resolution will not be made public before it comes before the whole Board.

On Tuesday evening his honor the lieutenat governor entertained a number of members of the legislature and other gentlemen to dinner at Government house. There were present Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Hon. W. H. Cushing, Hon. C. W. Fisher, His Lordship the Bishop of St. Albert, A. J. Robertson, M.L.A., J. P. Marcellus, M.L.A., J. R. Boyle, M.L.A., Mayor Lee, Mr. Justice Harvey, Dr. Tory, Dr. E. K. Broadus, J. A. J. Hyndman and Rev. C. A. Myers.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Jos. Duhamel took place Wednesday from her late residence, 136 Bellamy, to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where mass was conducted by Rev. Father LeMarchand. The remains were then taken to Morinville, where they will be interred in the family plot. The pallbearers were P. Maisonneuve, J. Leveille, W. Gariepy, F. X. Leger, C. Veronneau, and G. Patenaude.

YOUNG FREIGHTER DEAD.

The death occurred at the General Hospital Tuesday of E. Grandell, of Stoney Plain, a young man 20 years of age, who has been freighting for the G.T.P. west of the city for some time. His father, from Wisconsin, is in the city and is making arrangements for the funeral. The remains have been removed to the mortuary of the Moffat Undertaking Co., and may possibly be taken back to Wisconsin for interment.

DRAY DRIVER INJURED.

J. A. Rowe, a driver for the City Transfer company, met with a serious accident on Saturday evening. He was driving a load of flour into the lane off McDougall street, north of Jasper, when the sleighs slewed and were overturned. Rowe was thrown against the fur store in rear of the Imperial bank and the sleigh box fell on his back. He was at once taken to the city hospital. Upon examination it was found that no bones were broken, but it is feared that he may have been injured internally.

MUCH BUILDING EXPECTED.

Up to the present time this year there has been little proposed building recorded at the office of the building inspector, but the inspector, J. W. McKinnon, is of the opinion that the year 1909 will establish a new record over the high water mark of 1908. Last year Mr. McKinnon says was one principally of small dwellings, while the present year will be one of big structures. Already a large number of business blocks and other large structures are in contemplation, and whenever the spring opens it is expected that building operations will go ahead with a rush. At the present time very little work of this kind is being done, contractors getting their plans ready for the spring work.

10c. The latest success.
Black Watch
The big black plug chewing tobacco.
2265

PERSONAL.

Colonel Walker, of Calgary, is registered at the Alberta Hotel.

C. M. Roath, of Lesser Slave Lake, is in the city, registered at the Imperial Hotel.

William C. Hogg, of Dunstable, government land guide, is in the city, a guest at the Queen's Hotel.

J. Bristow, of Spruce Grove, is in the city today. He is a guest of his daughter, Mrs. Brighton, Eighth street.

Charles B. Halpin, of Lacombe, editor of the Lacombe Globe, is in the city today, a guest at the Windsor Hotel.

Howard Douglas, of Banff, commissioner of Dominion parks, came up from the south and was a guest at the Alberta yesterday.

S. A. Clancey, of Calgary, of the firm of Gorman Clancey & Grindley, came up from the south and is registered at the Alberta Hotel.

J. W. Woolf, M.P.P., of Cardston, came up from the south yesterday to attend the session of the Legislature and is a guest at the Hotel Cecil.

J. A. Valiquette, editor of the Trades Journal, Calgary, is in the city in connection with several delegations waiting on the provincial government.

S. H. Young, of Walkerville, Ontario, engineer of the Canadian Bridge Company, who had charge of the construction of the super-structure of the G.T.P. bridge at Clover Bar, was in the city yesterday, a guest at the St. James Hotel.

J. H. Hart, of Magrath, Hart & Co., real estate agents, returned last night from a business and pleasure trip to Eastern cities. He anticipates a large number of eastern people taking up their residence in Edmonton this summer.

HOMESTEADER DIED.

The death occurred at Entwistle this week of George Ogran, a homesteader, 35 years of age. The remains were brought into the city Thursday and taken to the mortuary of the Moffat Undertaking Company. They were sent east today to Berlin, Ont., for interment. The deceased had been ill for a long time with inflammation of the lungs. His father resides in Berlin, Ont., and one brother is west of the city and will arrive here today.

ENDORSE COMPENSATION ACT.

At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council of Edmonton, held in the Trades Hall on Fourth street, Monday evening, the members expressed unqualified approval of Attorney-General Cross and the Workmen's Compensation Act. The following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved, that the secretary be instructed to write to Attorney-General Cross, stating that the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council goes on record as heartily in support of Attorney-General Cross and the Workmen's Compensation Act, and desire to see no change whatever unless for the betterment of the same Act."

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

Shortly after two o'clock a spirited black team of horses from Morin's livery barn, driven by C. Fairbanks, Fourth street, took fright on Namayo avenue, and after throwing the driver out dashed down to Jasper and up through that crowded thoroughfare at a fest gallop. When near McDougall avenue, a man, whose name could not be ascertained, ran out from the sidewalk and pluckily climbed on the back of the cutter and seized the lines, bringing the animals to a standstill a bloc kor two farther one and evoked the admiration of all the spectators. The team was uninjured.

ALL SAINTS' ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the congregation of All Saints' Church was held Monday evening in the schoolroom. The wardens and rector presented their reports, which will be printed and distributed next Sunday. The following officers were elected:

People's warden, Harold W. Riley (re-elected).

Rector's warden, Ridgway Smith.

Vestrymen—G. R. F. Kirkpatrick, E. C. Emery, E. C. Pardee, R. Percy Barnes, W. J. Melrose and J. Henderson.

Auditors—C. Robson and G. Percy Blythe.

The question of the Laymen's Missionary Movement was brought up by the Rector and discussed. It was then left over for further consideration at a meeting next week.

Votes of thanks were tendered Deaconess Marshall, the wardens and vestrymen, the choir and Sunday school teachers, the officers and members of the different guilds for their services during the year.

HIGH PRICE FOR REALTY.

Namayo avenue realty reached its top price Monday, when a piece of property on the corner of Namayo and Clara was sold for $300 per foot. The property in question was the lot on the north-east corner of Nemayo and Clara, 100 feet square, which was sold by Edwin Auld to Alexander Livingstone and father for $30,000. This property is the site of the Caledonian Store, which is conducted by Mr. Livingstone. This is the first important realty sale made for some time in the city and is an evidence of the returning confidence of the public in Edmonton investments. The money thus invested comes from outside of the city, being brought in by Mr. Livingstone from Scotland.

Mr. Auld has only recently returned from a trip through the States and Eastern Canada. He reports the people deeply interested in Edmonton. The fact that the city's bonds are selling at such a high price and the reports of the constant growth and prosperity of the city impressed every one favorably, and he looks for the investment of considerable capital in Edmonton during the next year.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessey, president of the C.P.R., has written A. G. Harrison, secretary of the Edmonton Board of Trade, as follows:

"Many thanks for sending me the copies of the calendar recently issued by your Board of Trade. They give a graphic description of Edmonton's progress, which I sincerely trust will continue year by year."

MERCER-EVANS.

A quiet wedding was solemnized Wednesday at All Saints' church, in the presence of a few intimate friends, when Mr. J. B. Mercer and Mrs. Evans, widow of the late Lieut. W. D. Evans, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, the Venerable Archdeacon Grey officiating. The bride wore a smart tailor-made costume of elephant gray cloth with a satin hat in the same shade, trimmed with gray silk, wine colored roses and a large white osprey. A beautiful set of mink furs, a present from the groom, completed the costume. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served at 534 Fourth street, the happy couple leaving shortly afterwards for a short trip to Spokane and other American cities.

OBITUARY.

The death occurred at the Misericordia Hospital on Saturday of Damas Demers, of Diligence, who had been ill for the past two months. Paralysis was the cause of death. The deceased was 68 years of age. The remains were removed to the mortuary of Connolly & McKinley and were on Monday sent out to Morinville on the C.N.R. train for interment.

Charles Oulette, a young French homesteader, 24 years of age, died in the city on Saturday. During the cold weather of last week he had his hands and feet badly frozen in his shack near St. Emile, necessitating amputation. Pneumonia set in which resulted in his death. The remains were removed to the mortuary of Connolly & McKinley and were on Monday sent out to Morinville, where interment will take place. The deceased came originally from St. Anne, Quebec, where his mother resides.

WHOLESALERS WANT PROTECTION

Premier Rutherford received a petition Wednesday at the Legislative buildings from the Calgary Board of Trade for the inauguration of a Bulk Sales Act. Messrs. A. E. Cross, president of the Calgary Board of Trade, and J. A. Valiqueete were the bearers of the petition.

A Bulk Sales Act along the lines of that now in operation in British Columbia is being asked for by several of the boards of trade in the province. Under the act the seller of a retail business in bulk is compelled to take a declaration of the amount of his liabilities and the amount received in purchase money, which money must be devoted towards offsetting the liabilities. Wholesalers and jobbers are pressing for this act, as it will give them protection from dishonest retailers.

"A" SQUADRON ORDERS.

Captain W. A. Griesbach, officer commanding "A" squadron 19th Alberta Mounted Rifles, Edmonton, has issued the following squadron orders under date of Jan. 19th:

"In accordance with regimental orders dates 14th January, 1909, Captain W. A. Griesbach assumes command from that date.

Sergeant LaRiche, E. D., is hereby appointed acting Sergeant Major from this date.

To be orderly officer until the 31st inst., Lieutenant Hayes, next for duty Lieutenant Kirkpatrick.

To be orderly sergeant until the 31st inst., Sergeant MacDonald.

To be orderly corporal until the 31st inst., Corporal Coles, next for duty Corporal O'Sullivan.

The squadron will parade for instructions and squad drill at All Saints School building, Third street, Edmonton, every Tuesday night at 8.30 until farther orders.

Active young men permanently located in the city or neighborhood may be permitted to join the squadron by making application to the O. C. or any officer of the squadron."

W. A. GRIESBACH,
Captain O. C. "A" Squadron, 19th A. M. R.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

At the police court Tuesday afternoon the preliminary hearing of Wm. S. Willie, merchant, of Stoney Plain, came on before Magistrate Cowan. The hearing resulted in the accused being sent up for trial at the next sitting of the court in February. Willie is charged with having obtained dry goods to the value of $2,000 from Stobart Sons & Co., Winnipeg, by false pretences. The complainant is Christopher A. McMillan, the local agent for the company. It is alleged that Willie gave a statement to McMillan to the effect that his liabilities were about $1,200, when, as a matter of fact, they were for a much larger sum. The accused is being defended by H. H. Robertson and C. A. Grant prosecuted at the preliminary hearing. Willie was this morning released to bail by the magistrate in the sum of $4,000 $2,000 by the accused, $1,000 by J. Watson and $500 each by R. Orr and Matthias Street.

DISTRICT COURT CASES.

On Monday, Jan. 25th, the regular monthly session of the Edmonton District Court at Edmonton will open in the District Court room in the Sanderson Block at 10 o'clock before His Honor Judge H. C. Taylor. Quite a number of large and small debt cases are set down for hearing and the court will probably last at least a week. The following are the cases set down up to the present time:

Small Debt Cases.

Alberta Milling Co. vs. Hunter & Morrison; John Lucy vs. Milne & McCusker; International Harvester Co. vs. Peisch; Louis Benoit vs. Foley, Welch & Stewart; Ed. Kallis vs. H. Dumas; Clarence Sly vs. McGurn Carstair; R. Bole vs. Lem Vanderhouten; Sporle vs. Cantley; Pacific Live Stock Association vs. C. H. Rodway; Alfred Von Hammerstein vs. Wm. Pearce; Massey, Harris & Co. vs, Edward Loiseau; James McGuire vs. Antony Brun; W. J. Martin vs. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor; P. Burns & Co. vs. Mr. and Mrs. Morris; Geo. Goldeberry vs. T. B. Stapley; Beales & Hoar vs. F. Klatt; P. Maygar vs. Lymberg School District; James Brehant vs. W. K. Whelan; C. Kinneburgh & Co. vs. Alf. E. Knapp; D. Shugerman vs. A. Lee Co.; Ed. F. Lacey vs. Edgar A. Brown.

Large Debt Cases.

W. J. Bell vs. Phillip Beckinshaw; Victor & Lestar vs. Rogers et al.; Massey, Harris & Co. vs Mrs. C. Latimer; Geo. B. O'Connor et al. vs. D. J. Gilmurray; H. W. Laird Co. vs. J. McGregor Gardiner; Worsley vs. Brunton; T. Wada vs. T. Jackson & G.T.P.

RECRUIT DRILL STARTS.

A meeting of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of "A" squadron of the 19th Alberta Mounted Rifles was held in the office of Griesbach & O'Connor Monday evening to make arrangements for drill during the coming season. There was a large attendance, and every one was enthusiastic and ready to do his part to make this organization better than ever. It was decided to hold drill classes for recruits every Tuesday evening, commencing at 8.45, in All Saints' Schoolroom, Third street. The first drill of this nature was held Tuesday. Anyone wishing to join "A" squadron should hand in their names at once. Plans were also made for a more active season in every way for the squadron than in the past.

KILLED BY FALLING TREE.

A fatal accident occurred at Athabasca Landing on Wednesday, when Norbert Belrose was struck on the head by a falling tree and instantly killed. Mr. Belrose, who was an elderly man, was out cutting wood with a friend, M. Brown, on the north side of the Athabasca river. Mr. Brown was engaged in felling a tree and Belrose was working nearby. The falling tree struck another, which fell striking Belrose on the head. Mr. Brown went to his assistance at once but found that life was extinct.

Both men were well known in the vicinity of the Landing and were fast friends. An inquest has been deemed unnecessary. Mr. Belrose formerly lived at St. Albert. He leaves a grown-up family of two girls and a boy. The remains will be brought down to St. Albert for interment.

JAMIESON-HUTTON.

The marriage took place at Grace Methodist church on Monday at 6 p.m. of Mr. John Gilfillen Jamieson to Miss Ethel Hutton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Hutton, of England. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. S. Tuttle. The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father, who is in the city on a visit, to the strains of the wedding march played by Miss Louise Moore. Miss Mary Hunter, of Strathcona, acted as bridesmaid while Arthur Ernest Hutton, brother of the bride, supported the groom. The happy couple will take up their residence in this city.

Both the bride and groom were members of the Grace Methodist church choir. On Thursday last the choir gave the bride a kitchen shower at the home of Mrs. Alex Montgomery, McDougall avenue.

Mr. Jamieson is a son of John Jamieson, of Glasgow, Scotland. He has lived in the city for some time being connected with the local post office staff.

RETAILERS ORGANIZE.

A meeting of the retail merchants of the city was held in the offices of the G. F. & J. Galt & Co., Tuesday for the purpose of forming a retail merchants association. Mr. Aldridge was elected chairman for the evening and A. P. Aitken, secretary. The meeting was largely attended and everyone entered heartily into the work of organization.

After some discussion it was decided to call the new society the Edmonton Retailers' Protective Association. The following were elected:

President—G. H. Graydon.
1st vice-president—Mr. Hilburn.
2nd vice-president—M. Webb.
Secretary—A. P. Aitken.
Treasurer—H. W. B. Douglas.

The executive committee will consist of the officers and Messrs. A. R. Duncan, W. J. Jackson, Mr. Tomlinson, and C. C. Thompson. The work of drawing up a constitution was left in the hands of the executive committee. Arrangements will be made in the near future to appoint a permanent paid secretary to look after the affairs of the association. The next meeting will be held on Feb. 4th.

FOR HOSPITAL GRANTS.

A delegation representing the public hospitals of the province interviewed Premier Rutherford at the Legislative Buildings Wednesday to present a petition for an increased grant from the government in aid of hospitals.

The members of the delegation were: Messrs. H. C. Ives, from the Mcleod Hospital; Col. Walker from the Calgary General; J. A. Valiquet of Holy Cross, Calgary; H. Smith from the Pincher Creek Hospital, Dr. Newburn from Lethbridge, and H. Milton Martin representing the Edmonton hospitals.

It was pointed out that the government grant is now 50 cents per non-paying patient and 25 cents per paying patient. This the hospital have found to be far from sufficient and asked for a flat rate of fifty cents per head for all patients. The hospital representatives further claimed that the hospitals are supplying a greater demand than they are receiving compensation for, because their patients are drawn from all the outlying portions of the province.

The premier recognized the justice of the request of the delegation and promised to bring the matter to the attention of the House.

THE CITY RESTAURANTS.

During the past few days the chief of police and the medical health officer have been making the semi-annual inspection of the restaurants of the city. Their work was completed yesterday and Dr. Whitelaw has submitted a report of the condition of the different restaurants to the city commissioners. Since last inspection a great improvement is noticeable as regards sanitary conditions. No less than seven which were in existence last year have installed water and sewer connections and four new restaurants have opened, all of which have complied with the bylaw in this respect. These eleven restaurants have installed these improvements notwithstanding that they are wooden buildings for the most part without proper foundations. In only one instance has the recent cold weather caused any trouble and this was due to installation in a cold room without any heating. A large number of restaurants on last year's list which did not comply with the bylaw are now out of business. Consequently out of 30 only 8 failed to meet the requirements of the bylaw. A suggestion is also made that lunch counters which do business entirely with men and do not provide tables might properly be put in a class by themselves with requirements somewhat less strict. Licenses will at once be granted to all but six restaurants and two lunch counters which have not yet complied with the bylaw.

CONNELL-NIGHTINGALE.

A quiet but pretty wedding was celebrated at All Saints church on Wednesday evening when Miss Bessie Nightingale, daughter of Edward A. Nightingale, of Houlton, Maine, was married to W. Aubrey N. Connell, principal of the wholesale department of the Sommerville Hardware Co., of this city. The service was conducted by the Ven. Archdeacon Gray and the bride looked charmingly radiant as she was escorted to the altar accompanied by Miss Nellie Myler, who acted as bridesmaid.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DOGS.

The city police department have instituted a vigorous campaign against untagged dogs in the city. Begining today two constables, chosen especially for dog catching purposes, have been put on the force and it will be their duty to gather in every dog that does not wear a tag with the present year date. Up to the present this year only 253 dog licenses have been taken out and it is estimated that there are as many more dogs in the city without legal tags. The result of this vigorous enforcement of the law is that there will be a large increase in dog tax receipts, while the city will be rid of many worthless canines.

GAS VS. STEAM ENGINE.

Since the new gas producer plant has been put into operation the question has been frequently asked as to the relative amount of fuel consumed by the steam and the gas plants in order to give the same amount of horse power. Authoritative information has now been given by Commissioner McNaughton on the question. To the Bulletin yesterday he stated that roughly speaking 40 tons of coal in the producer gas plant would give the same amount of horse power as 100 tons in the steam engine. In other words the same amount of coal would give two and a half times the amount of power in a gas engine as in a steam engine.

"Is there anything to offset this great saving in coal?" Mr. McNaughton was asked.

"There is nothing to offset the saving," was the reply, "except the difference in the price of the plants." "But," he continued, "mark well the 'but' the only condition in which a gas engine shows to advantage is in keeping it in continual operation. The expense of having a gas engine plant for surplus power is a heavy fixed charges, viz., interest on the cost would quickly take up its advantage especially with cheap fuel.

"I think," Commissioner McNaughton concluded, "any corporation or company would be safe in buying a gas engine where coal is $5 a ton but where coal is only $2 the question is a different one."

WILL APPOINT MAGISTRATE.

The local government have decided to appoint a police magistrate to hear criminal and other cases that may arise in the police court. These are cases similar to the ones being heard at present by Magistrates Bethune, Wilson, Weeks, Forster and other justices of the peace and are in addition to the cases which come before the city police magistrate, I. S. Cowan, for infractions of city by-laws. This morning the city commissioners received a communication from Attorney General Cross, stating that such action would be taken in the near future. Hon. Mr. Cross also intimated that an amendment would be brought before the legislature at the present session to allow of the questions of the operation of street cars in Edmonton and Strathcona being submitted to a plebiscite of the people. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted by Edmonton and Strathcona city councils this week.

Asked this morning what action would be taken by the city council to secure the voice of the people on the question, Mayor Lee said that the matter would naturally be brought up by a formal petition to the council. In the meantime, it is probable that cars will be run to meet the Sunday train whenever the electric power will permit.

SLOT MACHINES MUST GO.

That the slot machines in the city cigar stores and the hotels must go is the edict issued last night by the chief of police. A. C. Lancey, who personally visited the different places where they were in operation and warned the proprietors that legal action would be taken if the machines were put in further operation. Henceforth, therefore, the purchaser of cigars must secure them in the regular way rather than by means of the machine, which pays according as the manipulator secures a pair of aces, kings, queens or a better hand.

Speaking to the Bulletin representative this morning, Chief Lancey said that he knew of no other city in Canada where such machines were allowed to operate openly. If any cases of infraction of the law were discovered proceedings would be taken under the clause of the criminal code relating to gaming devices.

The cigar store proprietors are naturally considerably disturbed over the new regulation, which cuts off a large part of their income. One cigar store man stated to the Bulletin representative this morning that it was probable that a meeting of those interested would be held and probably a test case would be made. "I think it is very unfair," he continued, "that these machines, which are harmless and carried on in full view of the public, should be stopped while gambling is allowed to continue in different places on Jasper avenue without interference."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN ANNUAL.

First Presbyterian Church held its annual congregational meeting Wednesday evening, W. W. Short presiding. Reports from the various organizations of the church were presented in printed form, and after due consideration were all adopted.

The report of session stated that the number of communicants on the roll on January 1, 1908, was 557, to which 130 were added during the year; there were 33 removals, leaving a membership of 654. At the year's end the roll was thoroughly analyzed, with the result that the membership now numbers 517.

The financial statement of the treasurer showed the receipts of the year to be $7,026.59, and the expenditure $6,555.93, leaving a balance of $470.66. The assets amount to $117,820.66, against which there are liabilities to the amount of $11,014.08. The church and manse property is insured for $13,000. The envelope system is the method used for raising congregational funds, by which $3,270.60 was contributed, while the open collections netted $2,413.35.

The Sabbath school report showed an average attendance of 176, the receipts to be $651.07, and a balance on hand of $37.16. The Fraser's Flats branch school gave a very favorable account of the work there. This school has been self-sustaining since its organization.

The relief committee carried on its work during the year with most helpful and praiseworthy results, and while the treasurer's statement shows a sum of $97 contributed, the actual transactions of the committee exceeded this sum many times in provisions, clothing and other necessaries.

The Ladies Aid has a membership of 29. The amount of cash contributed was $146.95. The efforts of the society in many ways have been very effective.

The W.F.M.S. and the W.H.M.C. reports were indicative of earnest endeavor and excellent results, and together these societies raised $521.29. The Mission Band also continues to flourish, as its report shows. The same may be said of the Young People's Guild and the Young People's Athletic Club.

The question of church extension in the west end was given very full consideration. A report from the canvassing committee stated that at least fifty families could be counted upon for the nucleus of a new congregation, and that the committee had secured subscriptions towards the building amounting to $1,100, and for current expenses $900. The report was deemed so favorable that it was decided to zealously continue the extension movement, and a committee was appointed to select a church site and further canvass the situation. This committee is composed of W. W. Short, of the board of managers; K. W. Mackenzie, of the session; J. Killen and Dr. Wells, representing the residents of the western district. The committee will call a meeting of the congregation at a later date, when the results of their labors will be presented and considered.

The purchase of a pipe organ was decided upon, it being very generally felt that the need of the congregation in this direction was very great. The cost of the new instrument will be $4,500.

All of the retiring managers and the board of trustees were re-elected, excepting Mr. Alex. May, who declined to continue on the managing board. Thanks to all those who had given their services in the work of the church were heartily given, and the meeting closed.

Port Arthur Street Railway Question.

Port Arthur, Jan. 19—Tonight the city council unanimously instructed Hamilton Cassels, K.C., to go on with the action against the award of the Ontario railway board in the matter of the street railway dispute. After the late prrocedings before the High court in the sale of the Fort William end of the car system, ordering a joint board of management, the city became joint defendants with Fort William. In an endeavor to have the award confirmed, by the present action, Port Arthur assumes the role of plaintiff and will appeal against both judgment and award.

Storm Shifted Things Generally.

Napinka, Man., Jan. 17—Friday night's severe wind storm shifted everything moveable in this district and was indirectly responsible for tying up the Brandon-Estevan branch west of Napinka until this afternoon. A plow with two engines and a caboose went to open the line west of Napinka, was derailed about four miles west of here on Saturday afternoon, one engine and the plow going right into the ditch. The other engine and caboose were got on the rails this afternoon by the auxiliary from Souris, and the line again opened for traffic. A third engine was derailed in the yards on Saturday morning, but was put on in a few hours.

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KENORA MURDERER HANGED.

George Johnson, Pays Penalty of His Crime After Expressing Penitence.

Kenora, Ont., Jan. 20—George F. Johnson, aged 24, was hanged at eight o'clock this morning for the murder of Mrs. Ackerman, his landlady, under brutal circumstances. He went to his death without flinching, expressing penitence and joining in the favorite hymn, "Just as I am without one plea," which he asked to be sung. In the absence of Radcliffe the proceedings were carried out by Thompson, of Owen Sound, and went off without a hitch, life being declared extinct in thirteen and a half minutes.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL TRANSFER.

C.P.R. Assumes Control of Road Giving it Chicago Entrance.

New York, Jan. 20—The transfer of the control of the Wisconsin Central Railway company took place today at the Carnegie Trust Company. Newman Erb and his assistants, who some time ago acquired options on a majority of the company's stock, paid for these securities. The deal involved between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. Directors of the Wisconsin Central road will meet tomorrow, when several members of the board, including W.A. Bradford, will tender their resignations.