THE ORIGINA AND ONLY GENUINE

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SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

The Edmonton Bulletin.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME V. EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY, 13, 1911 NUMBER 570

COL. SAM HUGHES ATTACKS CLERGY

ALL DENOMINATIONS RECEIVE HIS VITUPERATION, ESPECIALLY ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Ottawa, Feb. 10—The chief incident of the Commons sitting today was an attack by Colonel Hughes on an Ottawa clergyman, Rev. J. W. H. Milne, and the Ottawa ministerial society.

A fortnight or so ago, Col. Hughes in the House accused Rev. Dr. MacDonald, of the Toronto Globe, of being in the pay of a "Peace" society in Boston, whose propaganda was reciprocity, and Col. Hughes declared that Dr. MacDonald had advocated that doctrine for the association. Col. Hughes objected to this as being inimical to the best interests of Canada.

Mr. Milne was alleged to have preached in his church in Ottawa a sermon condemnatory of Col. Hughes, although he did not mention him by name. However, Col. Hughes stated that many members of Mr. Milne's congregation had assured him that the sermon was directed against him. Col. Hughes in the House last week retaliated. He said Mr. Milne was a Liberal party leader.

Ministers Take Matter Up.

The ministerial association took the matter up and passed a resolution that every statement made by Col. Hughes was false and expressing implicit confidence in Rev. Mr. Milne. This resolution was the cause of Col. Hughes' statement to the House today. He reaffirmed all he had previously said and offered to produce affidavits in support of his charges against Mr. Milne. He demanded that the ministerial association take the question up again and in order that there should be the fullest inquiry he offered to sign the Hansard report of his speech so that they could proceed against him if they felt disposed to do so.

Towards the end of his speech, which lasted for over an hour, Col. Hughes made a somewhat general attack on the clergy of various denominations, particularly the Roman Catholic church. He said, of course, he excepted many noble men in all branches of the Christian church.

His Friends Resent Attack.

He provoked a warm rejoinder from the Conservative benches. Angus Claude McDonald, of Toronto (Conservative), who is a Roman Catholic, said he had no concern with the comment that had been made upon Mr. Milne's conduct, but he could not sit and hear an attack upon clergymen generally. Col. Hughes had gone out of his way to do so and his references to the Roman Catholic clergymen were unnecessary and gratuitous. He could not permit him to state without challenging that humanity had been cursed by them and he entirely disassociated himself from the remarks by Col. Hughes.

David Henderson, of Halton (Conservative, concurred in the sentiments expressed by Mr. McDonnell and declared that he was not in sympathy with discussions of this kind in the House of Commons.

On the Liberal side, Hon. Rudolphe Lemieux and H. H. Miller, of South Grey, also spoke in condemnation of the general attack on the clergy made by Col. Hughes. Mr. Miller ridiculed Col. Hughes and his work in South Africa to which the Col. retorted that it was the privilege of every coward to sneer at every man who went to South Africa.

Mr. Millar replied sarcastically that of course no one could question the courage of Col. Hughes for had he not with the assistance of one man rounded up three hundred Boers. There the incident ended.

Want a Commission.

J. W. Taylor (Conservative), New Westminster, read a telegram from the Fruit Growers' Association of Mission Junction, B. C., opposed to reciprocity, and Martin Burrell (Conservative), Yale-Cariboo, read another from the British Columbia inland board of trade urging the appointment of a commission to report upon conditions before passing upon the reciprocity agreement. Mr. Burrell said he had a great many messages to the same effect.

Dr. Black, of Hants, N.S., declared he could bring a sheaf of communications from fruit growers of Nova Scotia who, to a man, were in favor of reciprocity.

KNOX TO SPEAK IN CHICAGO.

Will Devote Remarks to Advocacy of Reciprocity.

Washington, Feb. 10—The Canadian reciprocity agreement made some progress today through discussion of the House ways and means committee and a conference of Democrat Senators but action in both cases was deferred, the committee adjourning until tomorrow morning and the Democratic Senators adjourning until Tuesday.

Secretary Knox will make a speech in Chicago next Wednesday evening, when, it is understood, he will devote his remarks to advocacy of reciprocity.

Too Much Methodism.

Toronto, Feb. 8—The objection of the Toronto Presbytery to the basis of church union as sent on by the general assembly, is that it savors too much of Methodism and that not sufficient of the orthodox Presbyterian principles have been cast into it.

PARCEL POST WITH BRITAIN.

Lemieux Promises to Bring Another Quotation of Rates.

Montreal, Feb. 7.—Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and Mrs. Lemieux arrived in Montreal from Ottawa last night. This morning at the Government offices in the post office building, the Postmaster-General was called on by Montreal business men, who urged prompt action by the government regarding new regulations and rates in the matter of parcel post with the mother country. The Postmaster-General promised to call the attention of his colleagues in the Cabinet to the matter. The Postmaster-General and Mrs. Lemieux left this afternoon for Quebec, where they will spend two days.

WINTER WHEAT AREA IN ALBERTA IS GOOD

Thomas Acheson, General Grain Agent of the C. P. R., Estimates the Acreage at 230,000—All in Good Condition He Declares After Inspection Trip.

Winnipeg, Feb. 7—"I estimate that the total should be 230,000 acres," said Thomas Acheson, general grain agent of the C. P. R., when speaking of the prospects of the winter wheat crop for 1911. Mr. Acheson has just returned from an inspection trip in the West, and his conclusions are drawn from the conditions which he has witnessed.

"Starting at Calgary," he said, "I examined fields of winter wheat from there to the American boundary. I spent most of the time in the south, as there was the lowest acreage there, and also the chief danger of damage, but I gave the north country a fair examination, having driven out in the country from five different points north of Calgary.

"I estimate that the total should be 230,000 acres, the additional 43,000 acres to be added to the Cardston, Pincher Creek, High River, Nanton, Macleod and Lethbridge districts, or 15,000 acres to be added to the Cardston district, 15,000 to the Pincher Creek district, and the balance to be added to the other mentioned districts. Hon. A. J. McLean, who is the best authority in the south, says that I am right in my estimate and not an acre above the mark.

"As against this 230,000 acres now in crop there was estimated to be sown for the 1910 crop, 138,570 acres and reaped approximately 115,000 acres. In the country north of Calgary to Edmonton, owing to the heavy snowfall, it was very difficult to see much of the wheat. In fact, this could only be done by going through the fields and uncovering the grain in different places from the snow. I found in every wheat field which I examined, without exception, a good stem, the grain being from three to three and a half inches high, and quite strong and healthy. In all the south country where there is large acreage, about ten days ago there were high winds which not only cleared off the snow but in the lighter lands blew off the soil, leaving the roots of the wheat partially exposed to the weather, and there was considerable anxiety owing to this state of affairs, but fortunately there was a heavy fall of snow without wind, and now all the fields are covered from five to six inches deep.

"In the Gleichen and other irrigated districts, the winter wheat land, wherever possible, was flooded with water before the freeze-up, which not only furnished moisture for the spring growth but made the wheat nearly immune from winter storms."

In conclusion Mr. Acheson said that the stand at present could not be better, although there was a slight lack of moisture in some places, but if there was a late spring, no heavy frosts after the ground thawed out and heavy rains in April and May, there was every prospect of a good crop in 1911.

DISAPPROVE BASIS OF UNION.

Presbytery of Toronto by Vote of 35 to 31 Expresses Itself Opposed.

Toronto, Feb. 7—The presbytery of Toronto again wrestled with the question of church union at the meeting this morning and after a vigorous discussion and by a vote of 35 to 31 disapproved of the basis of the union as accepted by the general assembly.

A committee was appointed with Rev. Prof. Ballantyne as convener to draft an overture to the general assembly expressing the attitude of the presbytery towards the basis of union and indicating some of the reasons why it was not approved.

Will Not Prosecute.

Toronto, Feb. 7.—It is unlikely that there will be any prosecution of the man or men alleged to be responsible for the putting on the market of 217,000 bogus shares of Little Nipissing mining stock. That much was learned this morning in the course of a conversation with one of the officials of the company who is closely in touch with the developments to date. "What good purpose would it serve?" said he. "If we were to prosecute the man whom we believe benefitted by the over rush of the stock, as no money, I am told, and could not make restitution money."

It is yet a little early to forecast the probable action of the shareholders at the meeting called for February 17th, but at the same time it appears that the amount lost will be made up in some way. The shares will be validated and the company placed once more on a sound basis.

Vessel to Cost $10,000,000.

London, Feb. 10—The new 50,000 ton Cunarder which is being built at Clydebank, Scotland, will be named Acquantia. It is estimated that the vessel will cost $10,000,000.

A QUIET DAY IN THE COMMONS

DISCUSSION WAS ON PROPOSED DAM OF ST. LAWRENCE AT LONG SAULT.

Otawa, Feb. 8—Practically all of the short Wednesday sittings of the Commons was taken up with a discussion of the report to dam the St. Lawrence rapids at Long Sault. The debate was based on a resolution moved by R. L. Borden, and was largely a rehash of a discussion of the same subject a few days ago.

J. G. Turriff, Assiniboia, said it was a cause of satisfaction to everyone in the Dominion interested in keeping the St. Lawrence open to navigation that the United States congress had thrown the bill out. He added that the fight was not yet ended. The Aluminum company which was promoting the bill was quietly buying up stock in the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company in order that there would be no objection from that quarter.

Mr. Foster asked Mr. Fielding to table a copy of the dispatch in reference to reciprocity which the Finance Minister had sent to Lord Strathcona. It was agreed between them that Mr. Fielding would do so if he found any mistakes in version which had been given to the press.

On motion of Mr. Foster, it was agreed to print the papers brought down in regard to the Farmers' Bank.

The Steel Bounties.

Major Sam Sharpe called the attention of Mr. Fielding to the report that he had attended a conference in Montreal to discuss a removal of the steel bounties. He wanted to know whether the government had changed its announced position in regard to these bounties, whether a number of adverse petitions had been received and whether there was not strong opposition to renewal of these bounties in country.

Mr. Fielding replied that when any change was to be made, the government would announce its intention to the House.

The Railway Committee.

The Railway committee of the Commons today reported with some slight amendments in Dr. Cash's bill to incorporate the Canadian Northern branch lines. The company proposed to build a number of lines in the West which have already been described.

The provisional directors of the company are F. H. Phippen, G. E. Ruel, G. F. MacDonell, R. H. Temple and A. J. Reid, all of Toronto. It is provided that the capital stock of the company shall be ten million dollars and the head office in Toronto. There was some discussion over a clause of the bill providing that consent of municipalities expressed by bylaw must be secured before the company can make use of the roads or highways within municipalities. It was pointed out that this clause was not in C.P.R. and Grand Trunk branch line company bills. The clause was allowed to remain in the bill, however.

ONTARIO FRUIT MEN WAIT ON SIR WILFRID

Large Deputation Protests Against Removal of Duty on Fruit, as Provided for in Reciprocal Trade Agreement With the United States.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—A deputation which rivalled in size the western grain growers' delegation in December, arrived in Ottawa this morning from the Niagara district, and, after meeting in Russell House Theatre, marched to the House of Commons chamber and presented a memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, protesting against the placing of fruit and vegetables on the free list, as proposed by the reciprocity agreement with the United States. The memorial was signed by D. Johnson, president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, and J. W. Smith, president of the Niagara Peninsula Fruit Growers' Association. The memorial set forth that free fruit would seriously upset present conditions and compel Canadian growers to seek other markets to their great detriment and financial loss. Reference was made to the fact that millions of dollars are invested in the industry and that there is no disposition amongst the fruit growers to combine to advance prices. Arguments were also advanced against free interchange of vegetables with the United States, and the government was asked to bring about a change in respect to schedules affecting fruit and vegetables.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not give the fruit growers much encouragement. He said that different demands were being made upon the government from various parts of Canada. Ontario wanted the duties kept on fruit, while New Brunswick desired reciprocity, and in any arrangements made people have to be prepared to make sacrifices for the benefit of Canada as a whole.

The Ottawa Typhoid Epidemic.

Ottawa, Feb. 10—The list of typhoid fever patients has grown to over 500. Dr. Law, medical health officer, has a record of 493 patients. Up to the present time seventeen patients have died.

FIELDING DEFENDS TARIFF AGREEMENT

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Feb. 7—W. S. Fielding, Canadian Finance Minister, has cabled to London, through Lord Strathcona a defence of the reciprocity agreement as a result of the attacks of the Unionist press and speakers. He declares that reciprocity with the United States has been the policy of all parties in Canada for generations and the idea that the agreement will seriously affect imports from Great Britain or Canada's right to deal with the British preference as she pleases is quite groundless.

Anent Hon. Mr. Fielding's message to Lord Strathcona, The Chronicle says that it is particularly timely in view of the forthcoming debate in the Commons. What is good for Canada is good for the Empire. Greater freedom means greater strength.

The Dublin Express described Hon. Mr. Fielding's message as soothing syrup by cable. Although it does not question the good intentions of the Canadian Government the Express is not certain that Canada is getting the best in any way in the deal with the United States.

TO CHANGE DATES OF ONTARIO ELECTIONS

They Will be Held Later in the Year Than in the Christmas and New Year's Holiday Seasons—Proceedings in the Ontario House.

Toronto, Feb. 8—Sir James Whitney introduced two Government bills today in the Legislature. They embody two of the suggestions made to the Government last month by the deputation of labor men who visited the parliament buildings. One bill amends the factory act so as to place all laundries under the supervision of the factory inspectors. The other bill amends the municipal act and has to do with the construction of scaffoldings used in the erection of buildings, the intent being to lessen the number of serious accidents from faulty construction.

Mr. Donovan (Brockville) explained his bill amending the municipal act. It proposed to change the dates of municipal elections in Ontario from the Christmas and New Year holiday period to a later date.

The premier favored the principle of the bill, saying the present dates were utterly unsuitable. The bill went to the municipal committee.

The debate on the budget was continued and Mr. McEwing (West Wellington) concluded the address which he started on Tuesday. He criticized the Government for extravagant expenditures, neglect of agricultural interests, the failure of law reform, and lax enforcement of the criminal law, claiming that he had himself seen on the street and in a hotel a man for whom a warrant had been issued in connection with the Farmers' Bank case.

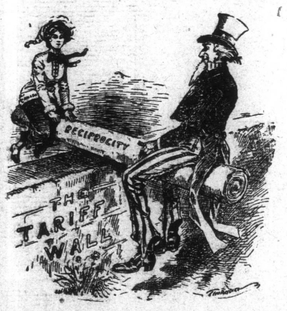
Mr. Grigg (Conservative, Algoma), accused the Opposition speakers of being destructive and not constructive critics. He claimed that the farmers were well satisfied with the present administration, and as for reciprocity Canada's interests demanded something more than an agreement that would probably be broken.

EPIDEMIC OF GRIP AT LONDON.

Many of the Factories Running Short-Handed on That Account.

London, Ont., Feb. 6.—London's factories are experiencing trouble through their employees being sick. As a result many of them are running short-handed. Grippe, an epidemic of which has been prevalent in the city for the past month, is keeping many of the factory men at home. Office staffs throughout the city are diminished in size. An estimate shows that on an average more than a hundred employees of the factories of the city have been off work daily for the past month with colds and grippe.

Office managers also report that they cannot keep any kind of system in their office. Some of the stenographers or clerks are staying at home every day.



AT LAST AN EVEN BALANCE IS STRUCK.—Baltimore American.

LAURIER'S REPLY TO THE FRUITMEN

THEY ASKED THAT DUTY BE MAINTAINED ON FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Ottawa, Feb. 10—Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reply to the monster Niagara district fruitmen's delegation protesting against vegetables and fruit being placed on the free list, first referred to the fact that two months ago the farmers of the West were here and he regretted that today's delegation came so late. It would have been an advantage if they could have come with or immediately after the Westerners. The position of the government in a country of so many varied interests, was always delicate.

The farmers of the West and the Lower Provinces demanded not only free grain, but free fruit and vegetables. Today's delegation asked just the contrary. To whom should the government listen. He believed that the Canadian orchard was first in the world. There might be climatic difficulties, but there were also compensating advantages. The Montreal Island melon for instance, despite the tariff, was always a luxury of the wealthy of the United States. It was because of its merit. Even if the American fruit were earlier, it was represented to him that competition was quite impossible owing to the superiority of the product when it did come. He quoted the words of a number who were here with the other delegations and who wished reciprocity in fruits. They came from different sections of the country. To-day, Ontario demanded that berries should be kept on the old list, while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick said put them on the free list.

No country could be governed to the satisfaction of all unless there was some sacrifice, some comprimise. The confederation was brought about by compromise. He asked the delegation to remember the difficulties of the government in the case of such conflicting demands. It was true the country is prosperous but the government had been urged to bring about the removal of certain obstacles to continued prosperity. It had done its best.

"My last word to you," he said, "is that is is absolutely impossible that any law, any tariff in the face of conflicting demands be made acceptable to all. He must make concessions for the common good of the country.

DOMINION MILLERS DISAPPROVE

Tariff Changes Affecting Milling Interests Condemned at Special Toronto Session.

Toronto, Feb. 7—At a special session today of the Dominion Millers' association, a prolonged discussion took place on the reciprocity agreement after which a resolution strongly disapproving of the proposals so far as they applied to the milling interests was unanimously passed. About sixty members were present, while forty or fifty more were absent because of the disorganization of railway traffic by Monday's storm.

IT WILL NOT WEAKEN THE IMPERIAL BONDS

Lord Strathcona In His Interview On the Reciprocity Agreement Says It Will Have No Effect On Bonds Uniting Canada to the Empire.

London, Feb. 3.—Lord Strathcona, interviewed regarding the reciprocity agreement stated that in no sense will the effect be the ultimate weakening of the bonds uniting Canada to the Empire. The arrangement on the Canadian side applies to articles obtained mainly from the United States while the Canadian reductions are comparatively small.

The Evening Standard says that the object of President Taft is merely to facilitate the passage of the agreement to secure the reductions in the wheat and timber duties through congress surrounding them with the glamour of an important international treaty. The Canadian ministers allowed themselves to be hypnotized by the brilliance of the United States offer and have fallen into a trap.

Imperial preference is more urgent now than ever, and is the only policy which will keep the wheat trade in the present channels.

MILE-LONG EARTH SLIDE.

Has Completely Covered Thirty-Foot Bank of Panama Canal.

Washington, Feb. 6. — Another great earth slide a mile long has started to move in the Culebra Cut in the Panama Canal, and already has completely covered the thirty-five foot bank of the canal opposite the tow-path with 250,000 cubic yards of material. The slide began, according to the canal record of January 18, on the west bank of the canal opposite the Culebra Hotel. Up to January 25 the earth had not encroached on the railroad tracks in the lower part of the cut to any extent and the regular operations there were not interfered with.

TEN MEN WERE KILLED BY EXPLODING ENGINE

Locomotive Under Repair is Blown To Atoms Killing Ten Men and Injuring Seven Others—Damages Property Valued at $20,000.

Smithville, Tex., Feb. 8—Ten shop employees of the Missouri Kansas and Texas Railway were torn to fragments and seven others were injured today, when an engine under repair exploded in the Smithville yards. Besides the loss of life, railroad property valued at $20,000 was destroyed.

Engine Blown to Atoms.

The locomotive had just been run from the repair shop to be tested when the explosion occurred. O'Rourke, a machinist, was attaching a safety valve. The engine was blown to atoms, two other locomotives standing near were wrecked, and the round house was partially destroyed.

The force of the explosion was felt throughout the city. Buildings at a considerable distance were shaken and hundreds of windows were broken.

An Awful Spectacle.

With the bursting of the boiler, fragments of the engine and portions of human bodies fell in every direction. A guard was thrown around the wreckage and the gathering of the remains began systematically. What remained of the round house was improvised as a temporary morgue, and portions of the bodies were matched when possible. In several instances identification was not possible.

The exact cause of the explosion has not been determined.

New Ruling re Allan Hockey Cup.

Montreal, Feb. 3—The trustees of the Allan cup for the amateur hockey championship announce that in future no challenges will be accepted unless accompanied by certificates from the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada as to the amateur standing of the various players on the challenging team. This is a new ruling and will apply to the reported challenge of the Victorias of Winnipeg.

FARMERS URGE RATIFICATION

CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE PASSES RESOLUTION IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY.

Regina, Feb. 10—The second annual convention of the Canadian council of agriculture was held here today. After considerable discussion on the proposed reciprocity arragnements the following resolution was passed:

"That this council, while regretting that the reciprocity agreement did not provide for further relief from taxation on consumers levied by the customs duties, express their opinion that free trade in farm products would be very beneficial to the farmers of Canada and would continue to urge the parliament of Canada to ratify the agreement and would continue to urge upon parliament at this session to lessen the tax imposed by customs duties by extending the British preference fifty per cent on all goods imported from Britain and also to urge that agricultural implements be placed on the free-list."

Other resolutions were passed wherein was expressed the opinion of the convention that nothing less than Government owned and operated terminals will remedy present conditions, also asking for the establishment of a Government cold storage system for the exportation of chilled meats.

A resolution was also passed in favor of the emendment of the Manitoba Grain Act.

The officers were elected as follows: President James Bower, Red Deer; vice-president, R. C. Henders, Winnipeg; secretary, E. C. Drewry, Barrie, Ontario.

Messrs. R McKenzie, F. W. Green and E. J. Fream, Innisfail, were appointed a committee to look after the interests of the western provinces.

NEW TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

New Serum Declared to Have Immediate Curative Effect.

San Francisco, Feb. 7—Remarkable cures are said to have been made in severe cases of tuberculosis, pneumonia and typhoid-fever at the Southern Pacific hospital during the last month by a new method of treatment discovered by Dr. Schafer, of Bakersfield.

Nine patients suffering from pneumonia were inoculated with a serum made from metabolic products given off by pneumonia germs in progress of growth. In every case the patient was cured, several of the cures being within twenty-four hours. A tuberculosis patient was pronounced cured within four days. Similar success with typhoid fever is reported.

THE WEEK'S MARKETS

THE EDMONTON MARKET.

Supplies of all kinds are coming into the city in greater abundance this week than at any previous time this winter. Dressed hogs, beef and mutton are particularly in evidence. The demand, however, would seem to equal the supply if one may judge from the prices asked by the farmers. For one lot of hogs the owner had no qualms about asking 12 1-2 cents for his lot. They were especially fine-looking hogs and the farmer had no doubts about being able to dispose of them at the price. He had come all the way from Lac La Nonne.

Lake trout are beginning to arrive from Cold Lake in considerable numbers and are selling at ten cents a pound, most of them fine specimens. White fish, too, are quite plentiful, mostly from Lake Wahamun.

Wheat is arriving in large quantities. At all points down the line the report is that there is no difficulty in obtaining all that is required.

Oats are stationary, in spite of the fact that they are in great demand for freighting purposes. At Athabasca Landing they are selling for 60 cents a bushel, while further north $2.00 is not unusual.

Eggs are not so high as they were a week or so ago. One lot were sold on the market today for 45 cents per dozen. Dealers, however, report them the same.

Following are the prices:—

HAY—	
Slough, ton	$ 9 to $13
Upland, ton	14 to 18
Timothy, ton	18 to 22
Green feed, ton	10 to 12
Straw, ton	4 to 5
VEGETABLES—	
Potatoes, bush	75c
Carrots	5c
Beets	5c
Turnips	5c
Onions, lb	5c
Cabbage, lb	5c
Rhubarb, lb	20c
Celery, lb	12 1-2c
Tomatoes, lb	25c
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1 Northern	78c
Wheat, 2 Northern	75c
Wheat, 3 Northern	72c
Wheat, 4 Northern	68c
Oats, bus	30 to 32
Barley	40c
FISH—	
Lake Trout, lb	10c
White fish, lb	6 1-2c
Jack fish, lb	5 1-2c
Salmon, lb	15c
Halibut, lb	15c
Butter, dairy, lb	30c
Butter, Creamery	35c
Eggs, fresh, dozen	45c
Eggs, Case, doz	40c
DRESSED POULTRY—	
Fowl	15-18c
Chicken	18-22c
Turkeys	22c
Geese	25c
DRESSED BEEF—	
Hinds, lb	10-10 1-2c
Fronts, lb	7 1-2-8 1-2c
Dressed Hogs, lb	11 to 12 1-2
Dressed Veal, lb	12c
Dressed Mutton, lb	14c
FRUIT—	
Apples, box	$2.15
Grape fruit	2 for 25c
Bananas, dozen	60c
Coal, ton	$4.00

Swift's Circular.

The Swift Canadian Co.'s circular to shippers quotes the following prices, good from Feb. 6th to Feb. 11th, weighed off cars at Edmonton:

HOGS—	
Choice quality hogs 150 to 200 lbs	7 1-2
Roughs and heavies	5 1-2 to 6 1-2
CATTLE—	
Good fat steers 1200 lbs. to and up	4 3-4 to 5 1-2
Good fat steers 1000 to 1200 lbs.	4 1-4 to 4 3-4
Extra fat heifers, 1050 and up	4 to 4 1-2
Med quality fat heifers 1050 to 900 lbs.	3 1-4 to 3 3-4
Extra fat cows 1100 lbs. and up	4 to 4 1-2
Med quality fat cows 900 lbs. and up	3 3-4 to 3
Bulls and stags	2 1-2 to 3 1-4
CALVES—	
Good calves 125 lbs to 200	4 1-2 to 5
Good calves 200 to 300	3 1-2 to 4
SHEEP—	
Choice killing sheep	4 1-2 to 5
LAMBS—	
Choice killing lambs	5 1-2 to 6

Friday's Grain Markets.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—Weakness on American markets due to the general opinion prevailing that the reciprocity agreement will be ratified with the United States government and a reduction in flour prices at eastern points due to large stocks without any selling orders caused the local market to take a sharp decline. Liverpool cables were unchanged to 3-8d higher, but the markets on this side opened from 1-8 to 3-8 lower and although they held fairly steady at this point, the first half of the morning the latter half saw a sharp reaction which might almost be called a slump, Minneapolis being by far the weakest. The demand for cash wheat was good and although fair quantities of spot as well as wheat for the opening of navigation were worked for export, it did not stem the flood. Prices 1-4 better were obtained this morning on export wheat for the opening of navigation than were offered yesterday.

At the close of the market, the decline in Winnipeg was 1 1-2 for May; 1 1-2 to 5-8 for July, and 1 1-2 for October, while in Chicago it was 1 3-4 to 7-8 for May, 1 3-8 for July, and 1 1-4 for September, and Minneapolis 2 3-4 to 7-8 for both May and July.

Oats in spite of the slump in wheat remained firm in Winnipeg, but fell off in Chicago.

Winnipeg Markets—

Wheat—	Open	Close
May,	96 3-4,	96 5-8.
July,	98,	96 3-4.
October,	closed	92 1-2.
Oats—		
May,	34 3-4,	34 5-8.
July,	closed	35 5-8.
Flax—		
May,	closed	256.
July,	closed	246.
Chicago—		
May,	94 7-8,	89 1-3.
July,	93 1-4,	92.
September,	92 1-4,	91 1-8.
Minneapolis—		
May,	101 7/8,	99 1-8.
July,	102 5-8,	100.

HIS HIGHNESS, THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, HAD LONG AND DISTINGUISHED MILITARY CAREER

The announcement that His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, the only surviving brother of "King Edward the Peacemaker," and uncle of King George V., will in September next become Governor-General of Canada, has excited the keenest interest all over the Dominion. The appointment of His Royal Highness is for a term of two years, but it may at the end of that time be further extended. The Duke and Duchess with their suite will take up their residence in Rideau Hall next fall.

It had long been mooted that the Duke would succeed Earl Grey. King Edward was anxious that his brother should represent him in Canada, but the death of His Majesty rendered necessary a rearrangement of plans, as the Duke was the most fitting person to represent King George at the opening of the parliament of United South Africa. His Royal Highness will again be needed at the Coronation this summer, and when that great event is past he will, in due course, enter upon the duties of Governor-General of Canada, a post which, it is understood, commends itself greatly to the Duke and his charming Duchess.

This is the first time in which a prince of the blood has been called to preside over the destinies of the Dominion. It is understood that there is no intention of establishing a Royal Court in Canada. His Royal Highness will, like his predecessors, be a democratic Governor, and, save for the fact of his royal lineage and the added eclat and dignity thus given to the post, there will be no change in the present happy relations of Governor and people.

SERVED AS A SOLDIER DURING FENIAN RAID

The Duke's connection with Canada is a long and pleasant one. Forty years ago, when a young man of twenty, he came to Canada and served as a soldier through the Fenian raid. Since then he has several times returned to Canada, each time enhancing not only his own but his family's popularity.

The Duke of Connaught is a gentlemanly, unassuming man, with very affable manners. He is not likely to be passed by in a crowd. His fine figure, soldierly bearing, and handsome face arrest attention. Queen Victoria was particularly attached to her son, "Arthur." He is a good public speaker, clear and exact, always doing his best to further the interests of the object or institution which has secured his patronage. From first to last he has been a hard-working soldier, and it is of interest today that he came to Canada when he first entered the army.

Received Irish Names.

He was Queen Victoria's third son and seventh child. He was born on May 1, 1850. His full name is Arthur William Patrick Albert, and there is a pleasing little anecdote that tells how he came to receive this name: In 1849 the Queen and her consort paid a visit to Ireland. It required some courage to do so at that time. Her Majesty's life had recently been attempted by an Irish lunatic named William Hamilton, and many persons supposed that this man represented the feelings of his countrymen. Nevertheless, two months later the Queen, with Prince Albert and four of her children, landed at the Cove of Cork, which from that moment became known as Queenstown.

Many perils had been predicted by her English advisers; and at the very least it was thought that she would receive insult. On the contrary, the perfect confidence with which she not only came to Ireland herself, but brought her children with her, appealed to the chivalry of the Irish people; so that her reception was marked by enthusiastic expressions of loyalty. From one of the arches which had been erected in her honor there fluttered a live dove, which descended and nestled in the Queen's lap. This appealed to a certain vein of superstition among the ignorant, and everyone accepted it as a sort of emblem of peace and quiet. As the Queen was passing through the streets of Dublin a ruddy-faced Irishwoman thrust her way to the front and called out: "Oh, Queen, dear, make one of them childer Prince Patrick and all Ireland will die for you." The hint was taken, and when the Queen's next son was born, less than a year afterwards, Patrick was chosen as one of his baptismal names. The name Arthur was bestowed on him by his godfather, the great Duke of Wellington. Later, he received the title of Duke of Connaught, to please still further the Irish people, just as his elder brother, Prince Alfred, was created Duke of Edinburgh, in compliment to the loyal Scots.

The Duke of Connaught was bred up as a cadet in the Royal Military academy at Woolwich, being gazetted lieutenant in the engineers two years later. He became a lieutenant in the Royal artillery in November, and in the following year was transferred to the Rifle brigade. He first saw active service in 1870 in connection with the Fenian invasion of Canada. In 1873 he became acting brigadier major at Aldershot, and next year was transferred to the mounted arm, being posted to the Seventh Hussars. Assistant adjutant general at Gibraltar in 1875-76, he was appointed personal aide de camp to the Queen in May. In the autumn he was put in command of the first battalion of the Rifle brigade with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Promoted major general in 1889, the Duke of Connaught commanded the Guards brigade in the first division under Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, was present at the battle of Mahuta and Tel el Kebir, and was thrice mentioned in despatches, much to the joy and pride of his mother.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT
New Governor General of Canada, Successor to Earl Grey.

WON RANK OF FIELD MARSHALL IN 1902

"The Duke of Connaught is well, and behaved admirably, leading his brigade to the attack," ran a telegram to Balmoral after Tel el Kebir, and the Queen at dinner that evening asked the Duke of Albany to propose a toast to the "victorious army in Egypt," and "to the Duke of Connaught." The duke thus fulfilled one of his dearest ambitions, which was to see active service. Military traditions had not the same hold on the British Royal house, and it was commonly supposed that the duke's rapid rise in the service was due to his great position. It was, nevertheless, generally acknowledged in service circles that "Arthur" as "Tommy Atkins" affectionately called him, was a master of his profession, thoroughly worthy of the rank of field marshal accorded to him in 1902. His achievements in Egypt proved him to be no "carpet soldier, and his efficient administration of the southern district from 1889 to 1893, and of the Aldershot district from 1893 to 1898, and subsequently of H. M. forces in Ireland, proved his capacity for high command. It was a bitter disappointment to him that he was excluded by reasons of policy from taking part in the South African war.

The duty was entrusted to the duke of attending, as the personal representative of King Edward, the Coronation Durbar, which in the Christmas week of 1902 transformed the renowned city of Delhi into a ceremonial camp. The arrangement was somewhat puzzling to his majesty's loyal Indian subjects, who could not quite understand why the throne should need two representatives—a viceroy as well as a royal prince. The situation was decidedly delicate, but there was never any question as to the duke's success in carrying it off. The great show in the arena had been organized, of course, around the figure of Lord Curzon, and yet nothing could well have been more striking or more complete than the way in which, by the quiet force of personality and faultless bearing, the monarch's brother took the premier place. On the reorganization of the British army in 1904 the Duke of Connaught was appointed inspector general of forces and president of the selection board, an office involving visits to all parts of the British empire. His tour of inspection in 1905-6 covered South Africa, Egypt, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements and Hong Kong. He was always impatient of ceremony and ostentation. He once "pulled up" a soldier in the main street of Aldershot for having a dirty belt.

"Hi, you, Johnson. What do you mean by walking about town like this?"

"I'm sorry, your royal 'ighness," stammered "Tommy," "but the fact is, your royal 'ighness, that I've just come off guard, your royal 'ighness, and—"

The duke arrested the excuses with a smile. "A little less royal 'ighness and a little more pipeclay," he commented as he passed on.

On the last day of 1907 the duke was appointed field marshal commanding-in-chief and high commissioner in the Mediterranean. This commission included the oversight of the forces stationed at Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus and in Egypt and the Soudan. After two winters work he resigned the post, the reason given in a confidential letter to the war office "not appearing to his majesty's government to be sufficient to justify the abolition of an important post created after careful consideration in 1907." It is said that the duke retired because in his opinion there was not sufficient work for him to do.

Went Hunting in Africa.

What the duke—a very sincere and true man if ever there was one—wanted was not to have to deal with the shams, but with the realities of life, so that soon after leaving Malta he hastened to Mombasa in East Africa to confront the lions and the elephants of Uganda. In a hunting tour lasting ten weeks, and extending over 400 miles, H. R. H. managed to make the biggest individual bag of the party, which consisted of one elephant, seven lions, fifteen rhinos, four buffaloes, one cheetah, and three hippos, besides thirty-three different species of antelope. The duke could, therefore, claim to have been the first of his royal line to confront and slay the king of the beasts. His brother, King Edward, when in India, had shot jungle tigers from a howdah on the back of an elephant, but that was a very different thing from advancing on foot, as the Duke of Connaught did in Africa, and 'bearding the lion in its den."

And never was an enterprise of the kind less advertised. It almost looked as if the duke had given strict injunctions that nothing should be said or written about it by any member of his party. How different from the hunting feats of Mr. Roosevelt in the same region, with which the press of two hemispheres was made to ring. One of the finest gifts of all the members of the royal family is their splendid faculty of silence and self-suppression. The duke was accompanied by the Duchess, Prince Arthur and the Princess Patricia. The latter is, perhaps, the best-beloved member of the royal family, and the whole nation is taking a keen interest in her matrimonial future. One of her chief suitors has been King Manuel of Portugal.

SOME ANECDOTES ABOUT HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

A strict disciplinarian and a diligent officer, the Duke of Connaught commands the respect of soldiers, while his good nature and his sense of humor win their affection. Only of a commander with these human qualities could he told his anecdote for which his royal highness is the authority. A certain subaltern put a company of infantry through their drill, managed to get them into a terrible muddle. The duke, who was watching the effort, called the subaltern to him and asked him, "Have you any idea what your men are supposed to be doing?" The boy sailor-ed and replied, with a confiding smile, "Not the slightest, sir. Has you?" There is also the story that illustrates both his humor and one of the difficulties of his position. It is related that at a reception at the Horse Guards the duke asked an officer who had been presented, what he wanted. "Nothing, thank you, sir," was the modest reply. "My dear sir," exclaimed his royal highness, shaking the astonished officer vigorously by the hand, "I am really glad to meet you. It is a long time since I met an army officer who wanted nothing."

Many stories are told illustrating the democratic character of the duke and his attention to the rights and feelings of those who are far below him in rank. So much he demonstrated some years ago in a rather unusual way, when on returning from India he determined to ascertain personally the conditions under which the naval stokers performed their duties. The quarter deck protested, but the duke was not to be deterred, and, donning an appropriate kit, he descended into the boiler room, where, provided with a shovel, he proceeded to ply it with all the vigor at his command.

Another interesting story is told of the duke during the Boer war. On one occasion, attired in mufti, he was witnessing the departure of troops at Nine Elms station. To him, unconscious of his identity, approached a reporter, eager for names, which the Duke of Connaught readily supplied. Then the reporter inquired if the Duke of Connaught was not expected also, and received the reply: "Well, you may put my name down, too, if you like, but don't say I was wearing a gorgeous uniform."

Mr. Edgar Wallace, in his volume of verse, "Writ in Barracks," thus sketches the duke from the private's point of view:—

Wot 'as the Gen'ral done? sez I,
Wot 'as the Gen'ral done?
O, 'e's a Prince of the Royal Blood,
An' they chucked 'im 'is rank for fun,
But that was a lie, for I found out since
'E's ninepence a soldier an' thruppence a Prince.
'E's stood fire in Egypt, and' 'e didn't wince.

Not Arthur.

These anecdotes indicate characteristics that will appeal to Canadians, who, while they love a governor general who is royal, delight especially in one that can unbend and divest himself of ceremonial. And the Duke of Connaught can do both, for though born in the purple he has little taste for its formalities and knows the virtue of camaraderie.

MARRIED DAUGHTER OF FAMOUS RED PRINCE

The duke did not marry until he was 29, and met his young wife, the Princess Louise of Prussia, while staying in Berlin with his sister, the late Empress Frederick. The lady of his choice was the third daughter of Prince Frederick Charles, the redoubtable "Red Prince," one of the most illustrious generals in the Prussian army, whose red uniform was ever conspicuous in the thickest of the fight. The wedding took place at St. George's, Windsor, March 13, 1879. As a Princess of Prussia, the bride received a dowry of 30,000 pounds.

Their eldest son, Prince Arthur, of Connaught, follows his father's profession, and became A.D.C. to the King in 1905. The elder daughter, Princess Margaret, is Crown Princess of Sweden. The younger, Princess Patricia, was born in 1886. On the death, in 1899, of Prince Alfred, the only son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the succession was offered to the Duke of Connaught as the next of kin. But the late Queen desired that he and his son should remain British princes, and this was equally the wish of the duke himself. He, therefore, renounced his own and Prince Arthur's rights in favor of the young Duke of Albany, his nephew.

On their marriage, the Duke and Duchess settled at Bagshot park, twelve miles from Windsor and nine from Aldershot. There they live, in the intervals of the duke's military duties and public engagements, a retired home life, such as King Edward and Queen Alexandra enjoyed at Sandringham.

The village of Bagshot has an old world look. The long street is bounded by a picturesque bridge over a tributary of the Thames, near which are a group of fine old cedars and an inn bearing the sign, "The Hero of Inkerman." It is left to the imagination to supply the name of the hero.

The duke's home stands on high ground overlooking the village and is surrounded by an extensive park, which contains some magnificent cedars of Lebanon. The pleasure gardens are veery beautifully laid out, and the Duchess and Princess Patricia spend much of their time in summer in the rose garden fenced off in a quiet corner of the park by a chain fence, around which roses trail in rich profusion, filling the air with fragrance. The stately elms and cedars make an effective background to the rose garden, and a summer house hard by is a favorite retreat for family tea. A private path leads through the park to Bagshot church, in which the Duke and Duchess take great interest. They were the active patrons of a bazaar for the restoration of the church some years ago.

The Mansion house is not at all palatial, but just one of the fair country homes of England which "smile o'er all the pleasant land." Some of the rooms have very fine Indian carving and woodwork, and the Duchess has many curios in her rooms which she collected during her sojourn in India. Over one of the fireplaces is a painting by the Empress Frederick of the Palace of Potsdam, where the Duchess of Connaught was born.

The duke is a most popular personage in the village. He has always a cheery word or a nod and a smile for even the humblest person who crosses his path. "You have just to say, 'Your Royal Highness,' once said a laboring man, and then you can talk as freely to the duke as if he was a relation."

The Duchess interests herself in the poor of the parish, and is ever ready with sympathy and help in time of sickness, while Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur are regarded by the villagers with a kind of proprietary right as they have been reared amongst them. The Duchess is a good horsewoman, and drives her ponies about the country, and her children, like the Duke, are all fond of cycling. While in India the Duchess was an active supporter of the Dufferin Fund for training medical women and nurses, and was a patroness of the Up-country Nursing Association. She is always specially interested in philanthropic schemes connected with the army, and never forgets that she is a soldiers daughter and a soldier's wife.

The Duke returned recently from his South Africa tour, where he cut the coping stone on the latest achievement of British statesmanship—the consolidation of the States of South Africa into a single constitutional union. He sailed for Cape Town from Portsmouth on October 11, arriving on the 31st. On Friday came the crowning ceremony of the Royal visit, when the first Parliament of United South Africa was formally inaugurated with every circumstance of pomp and dignity. There and everywhere throughout the tour His Royal Highness was admirably seconded by the Duchess and Princess Patricia, who became immensely popular.

Travelling to The North.

The Royal party left Cape Town in a final outburst of popular enthusiasm on the evening of Monday, November 7, and began their loyal journey to the north. Every precaution had been taken for their comfort on the Government railways, and the magnificent special train, which was largely built for their use, was driven in such a way as to minimize the dust and jolting which are inseparable from a South African journey. On Wednesday a long halt was made at Bloemfontein, the old Free State capital, where there was a heavy programme of public functions—a series of addresses, a review, a luncheon and a garden party—and the same scenes of popular rejoicing as at Cape Town. Bloemfontein also provided the first of three notable native ceremonies in a picturesque interview with Letsie, the Paramount Chief of Basutoland, who had journeyed dunas to pay his homage to the King, dunas topay his homage to the King. The remainder of the week was spent in continuous travel, till Saturday afternoon found the Zambesi, 1,600 miles from their starting point at Cape Town and the furthest limit of the tour.

Beyond the Zambesi.

The next three days (November 12, to 15) were a complete contrast to the rest of the Royal tour. Thanks to the energy of the Chartered Company's officials—and especially to Mr. Wallace the present Administrator, and Mr. Codrington, his predecessor—Livingstone is rapidly acquiring all the paraphernalia of a civilized town where white men can live and work in a trying climate. But it is still larger than a good sized English village, and consequently their Royal Highnesses were easily able to meet nearly every one concerned in ruling the enormous tract of country which is known as North-Western Rhodesia, and at the same time to devote a good deal of leisure in exploring the wonderful scenery of the Zambesi Valley. Two expeditions were made to the Victoria Falls—seven miles away to the south—and the great succession of stupendous cataracts was perhaps, seen to greater advantage for the fact that the river was unusually low and the weather brilliantly clear. On another afternoon there was a picnic on a wooded island up-river, where some picked Barotse hunters diverted the party with a realistic representation of the stalking and spearing of a "hippo." Meanwhile there was no interruption of the serious business of the Duke's mission. On the Monday a second imposing native indaba was held—this time with Lewanika, the Paramount Chief of the Barotse nation who was encamped with 2,000 of his followers on the outskirts of the town. There were visits to the hospital, the rifle range, the public park (converted into an exhibition of native handicrafts); and there was a ceremonial review of the famous Barotse police, under Colonel Harden, who has every reason to be proud of the splendid force which Britis discipline has created out of the savages of this tropical f—ce.

In Southern Rhodesia.

Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia, was reached on Thursday, November 17, and Bulawayo, which is still the larger town and chief commercial centre, on the following Monday, the 21st. It is convenient to take the two together, both because the official programme followed very much the same lines, and because the principal members of the Administration—notably Sir William Milton and Mr. E. J. Newton, the latter of whom was attached to the Duke as representative of the Chartered Company throughout the Rhodesian tour—were present as hosts in each place. These towns of Southern Rhodesia provided the Royal travellers with an entirely different set of conditions to those which they had left beyond the Zambesi.

Northern Rhodesia is, and must to a great extent remain a native territory ruled and developed by a handful of whites; but here, in an open rolling country, and an ideal climate, they found themselves amid every sign of the growth of a great and prosperous white community. Both in Salisbury and Bulawayo the crowds which thronged the streets contained a notable proportion of rosy-cheeked school children—a refreshing contrast to the listless and "washed-out" children of Central Africa. In both places the Duke spent a considerable time.

The Protectorate Chiefs.

The journey southward began on Wednesday, November 23, and was broken on the following morning at the wayside station of Gaberones for another native indaba—this time with Khama and the other principal chiefs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Neither here nor at the previous interviews with the Letsie and Lewanika were there any immediate questions of politics in dispute. Like all primitive people, the natives of South Africa are accustomed to direct personal government, and were keenly anxious to offer their greetings to the uncle and ambassador of King George, whose Accession had interested the remotest kraals to an extent which can hardly be understood in England. But running through all their addresses of welcome was a note of rather pathetic nervousness about the prospect of being handed over to that mysterious abstraction called the Union of South Africa, "of which" as one of them said "we have heard a great deal, but which we do not understand." And it must be counted as one of the minor advantages of the Royal tour that the Duke of Connaught was able to convince them by his presence that their interests were still a matter of deep concern to the King of England and his counsellors.

The 25th of November brought the Royal travellers to Potchefstroom, and here a busy day was divided between a stirring review of the largest Cavalry garrison in South Africa, and a prolonged inspection of the famous experimental farm. The Duke was back by this time within the borders of the Union, and in a quarter of it which had suffered more than any other from the ravages of war and made its most amazing recovery. At the Potchefstroom farm, and on a later visit to Dr. Theiler's laboratories, near Pretoria, he was able to judge how much of this recovery was due to the magnificent body of agricultural experts brought together by Lord Milner at the conclusion of peace and maintained in office by General Botha with the universal approval of every progressive farmer in the land. Pretoria itself, the administration capital of the Union, was reached on the Saturday morning, November 26, and the fifth and last week of the tour began in a blaze of decorations and popular demonstrations which recalled the early days at Cape Town.

Pretoria and the Union Buildings.

At Cape Town the Duke had been among the politicians, and the crowning point of his visit was the inauguration of the new Parliament. At Pretoria, he was at the headquarters of the Civil Service, and the great event of the day was dedication of the site of the new public offices, which are to be the outward and visible sign of Pretoria's share in the government of the Union. Only time can prove the wisdom of the Constitution makers in deciding that a dual capital, divided by the space of a thousand miles, is the best solution of the rivalry between the old South African metropolis at the coast and the vigorous young communities of the inland. There are plenty of optimists ready to declare that this decision, which relieved what seemed at one time to be an insuperable blessing and not merely a necessary expedient. They affirm and there is much reason behind it, that the people of the interior will see all the better for an occasional taste of the old civilization of Cape Town, and a glimpse of the sea, and that Cape Town must at times require the stimulus of the bracing high veldt atmosphere.

A Great Personal Triumph.

Visits were also made to Johannesburg, Petersmaritzburg and Durban, arriving in the latter place on December 2. The party embarked on December 22.

A writer in the London Times, in summing up the tour said:

"A word must be said in conclusion about the personal impression which the Royal visitors made upon the people of South Africa. None of the conventional tributes, which are part of the ordinary stock-in-trade of the popular descriptions, do justice to the very real reputation which the Duke made for himself in the course of his five weeks' tour. His speeches were always admirably framed, and admirably delivered. On important State occasions, such as the opening of the Union Parliament, he succeeded in the difficult task of combining great dignity of bearing with a geniality which relieved what would often have been an atmosphere of nervous and rather funeral tension. Every one who had the privilege of talking with him privately—and they must have numbered many hundreds—came away completely captivated by his cordiality and charm. There was obviously no pretence about the keen interest with which he questioned them on every detail of South African life, and these conversations were often prolonged till his hosts and staff began to despair of getting through a busy day's programme. During his travels he was absolutely indefatigable. A day in the train never meant a day off duty. Every stopping-place found the Royal visitors on the platform chatting with the little knot of farmers or miners who had ridden in to wave a welcome and the journey gradually developed especially in the mining districts of Rhodesia, into a series of unrehearsed receptions, which often lasted from early morning till late at night. No one worked harder to make the tour a success. No one could have played the chief part in it more conspicuously well. The King has every reason to be satisfied with the manner in which His Majesty's representative and uncle discharged the great responsibilities entrusted to him."

DISTRICT NEWS

LEDUC.

Bulletin News Service.

The regular monthly meeting of the Leduc agricultural society was held in the town hall on Saturday, 3rd inst. Present, Messrs. Hull, Kirkpatrick, Wilson, Hammer, Simonds, Telford, Jackson, Johnson, Blackwell and Ennis.

The secretary read the minutes of the last meeting which were adopted.

The chairman, Mr. Hull, gave an interesting account of the proceedings at the Farmers Convention at Lethbridge, which he attended as delegate from Leduc agricultural society. He also learned several pointers which will be of use in the future working of the fair. The prize list for next fair shall be printed by 1st May. There is a good deal of room for improvement in connection with a better arrangement for prize animals and also with the working and management of the gates. The next fair will be held on Tuesday, 12th Sept. The agricultural department will supply judges for roots, grains, and grasses.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

That a statement of what each person gets a prize on be made out.

That E. M. Barker, Cardston, be appointed judge in poultry section for next fair.

That at next meeting, the first Saturday in March, Mr. Telford and Mr. Jackson deliver lectures. The former on gardening and the latter on poultry raising.

That the entries close at 7 o'clock p.m. on Friday previous to the fair.

That the prize committee have the prize list ready to be placed in the hands of the printer by 15th April.

That the International Dry Farming Congress for 1912 be held at Lethbridge, and that the provincial government be requested to give every assistance. Copies of this resolution to be sent to Lethbridge agricultural society and to the agricultural department.

Dr. Robertson who had been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McKee, left for Winnipeg.

T. W. Hopkins, who is laid up with an acute attack of pneumonia, is progressing favorably.

Under the auspices of the St. Paul's ladies' aid, a ten cent tea will be given at the home of Mrs. W. J. Craigen on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 9th, at 3 o'clock.

Negotiations are proceeding between the German Lutherans and Baptists for the purchase of the church from the latter body.

At the last meeting of the fire brigade an application for membership was received from Walter Sangster. The application was accepted & he was enrolled as an active member.

Rev. W. G. W. Fortune, superintendent of temperance and moral reform work for Alberta, preached at Clearwater on Sunday morning, and at the Methodist Church here on Sunday evening.

The annual meeting of St. David's Presbyterian Church, Leduc, was held last week and showed a satisfactory condition of affairs both from local and missionary standpoints. Messrs. A. M. Anderson, F. J. McRae, J. F. Stiles and A. Bissett were appointed a committee to confer with similar committees from sister churches with regard to union.

Leduc, Feb. 7.

CLYDE.

Bulletin News Service.

All residents regret the death of Mrs. Ginnett, who passed away suddenly after a lingering illness on Friday, the 27th, the interment taking place on the 30th. General sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and the two children. The latter are being cared for by Mr. Beauchamp, of Edison.

Mr. Bell, of Sunnyside, has located a road to Clyde for the purpose of hauling in some 50,000 ties, which are piled 22 miles direct east of here on the right of way of the defunct A. & G., W. Mr. Bell purposes putting on a string of teams and making delivery right away.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Donnelly gave a dance and supper on the 31st which was largely attended and greatly enjoyed.

The price of rats has taken a big fall and several big consignments have been sent south to get the best of the market. Coyotes and weazel, which are scarce in these parts, promise big prices to the trapper.

Craig's camp had the misfortune to lose a valuable team and harness recently through the ice. The team was engaged at night on the water tank, which is utilized for icing the road.

Mr. Gilbertson is in the city hiring hands for his tie camp here.

Miss Maggie McGregor leaves on the 8th inst. to attend High School in the city.

Alexander and Muld McGregor are taking out permit lumber at Czakswski's mill.

Clyde, Feb. 2nd.

RED DEER.

Bulletin News Service.

Red Deer is fast coming before the eyes of the people through the active work of both the Alberta Central Railway and Canadian Northern Railway which are building east and west of here and as a consequence a great deal of real estate is being purchased by both local and outside men.

The following are a few of the most recent having taken place during the past week: J. F. Boyce purchased the lot on Ross street occupied by the Cash Meat Market for $5,500; H. H. Gaetz sold two lots on Ross street, east of the Alexandra Hotel for $7,000; C. P. R. agent, Geo. Lindsay, has purchased the residence of Judge Crawford on Fifth street north for $4,500; J. A. Carswell has purchased the residence on Gaetz avenue south, lately owned by Wm. Postill, for $8,000.

Red Deer curlers are preparing for a big time on Feb. 21-23, when they hold the first bonspiel ever held here. There will be six sheets of ice and as there will be four cups and about $200 in prizes, it is expected that there will be a great many rinks entered.

The real estate men of the town have organized, the following officers being elected: Hon. pres., E. Michener, M.P.P.; pres., W. J. Botterill; 1st vice-pres., P. Pidgeon; 2nd vice-pres., A. F. Botsford; sec.-treas., C. H. Chapman.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brumpton and J. R. Davidson, the newly appointed publicity commissioner, arrived with his wife in town this week. Mr. Davidson has entered upon his duties and we are sure great results will be attained through him in advancing the town.

Messrs. Bawtinheimer and Sons are now installed in their new butcher shop on Gaetz avenue, and have one of the neatest shops in the town.

A. Loiselle, of Sylvan Lake, has received a car load of furniture for the addition he will make to his hotel there this winter. Loiselle is looking for big things for our popular summer resort this summer and wishes to be prepared for them.

Red Deer, Feb. 7th.

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daughters, E. Michener, W. E. Payne, and S. N. Carscallen are amongst those who are spending a few weeks in California.

Norman Michener, of Michener Bros., dealers in Holstein cattle here, left this week for Ontario to attend a meeting of cattle men. He intends to bring back a shipment of pure-bred cattle.

BEAVER HILLS.

Bulletin News Service.

Mr. Smith's sale on Jan. 31, was a decided success. Nearly everything offered for sale going for a good price. No doubt the frosty weather encouraged brisk bidding.

Mr. Smith is moving into Edmonton this week and Fred Schroeder from Strathcona is moving into the house vacated by Mr. Smith having recently bought the farm.

Frank Weder is spending a few days at Red Deer.

O. Schriber and G. Weder visited at Horse Hills and vicinity a few days last week.

John Henning of Edmonton and Albert Weder of Bruderheim were guests of Gus Weder last week.

Beaver Hills, Feb. 4th.

RYLEY.

Bulletin News Service.

Mrs. H. Barger and daughters, Urith and Doris, left Saturday evening for Wetaskiwin. Mrs. Burger expects to return for a short time, but the girls will remain with their grandparents.

The insurance inspectors are in town settling up with the merchants and hardware dealers who lost their stocks in the recent fire, which took the whole west side of Main street between First and Second streets, with the exception of F. Thirsk's store and the Reliance lumber office.

Little Mabel Archer, four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Archer, has been spending the past week at the home of Miss Lola Ross.

Miss Clara Mosby, assistant clerk in S. Thirsk's general store, is confined to her home with la grip.

Two car loads of hogs were shipped to Edmonton yesterday by Mr. Wicks and Henry Hill, from Ryley.

Ryley, February 2nd.

ARNOLD SMASHED GRISCOM.

Fight for Possession of Missing Heiress' Letter.

New York, Feb. 7—Immediately following publication of cable despatches from Florence, Italy, giving details of a personal combat between John W. Arnold, brother of the missing heiress, Dorothy Arnold and Geo. S. Griscom, jr., of Pittsburg, it became known today that Mrs. Arnold, the girl's mother, and Griscom, are racing across the ocean to New York, the young man two days in the lead.

The despatches telling of the fight between young Arnold and Griscom give the details substantially as follows: Arnold and his mother called at the Florence hotel, where Griscom was stopping, and asked him for a letter which had been written to him by the missing girl and which he had in his possession. Griscom refused to give it up and Arnold struck him. Griscom grappled with his opponent. However, he was no match for Arnold. The latter struck his opponent a smashing blow in the face, knocking him to the floor. Then he took the letter away from him.

John W. Arnold and John Keith, a lawyer, made a hurried trip to Philadelphia, following information which came into their possession from a man whose name is not revealed. This man reported to the Arnold family that about 4.30 in the afternoon of December 12, he saw Miss Arnold get into an automobile near the Arnold home. There was anothr woman in the car. The man recognized the chauffeur as a resident of Philadelphia whom he knew.

BORDEN AND
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Speaking When House A

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BORDEN AND HIS FOLLOWERS BEGIN THEIR FIGHT AGAINST THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

Leader of the Opposition Declares Himself as Unequivocally Opposed to New Tariff—In a Magnificent Speech Hon. Wm. Paterson Replies and Points Out That Laurier Government in Spite of Conservative Opposition has Enacted Preferential Tariff and Other Measures That Have Aided in Canada's Recent Prosperity—So Too Will This Measure for Good of the Country be Made Law in Spite of Opposition Against It—Hon. Geo. E. Speaking When House Adjourns.

Ottawa, Feb. 9—The great reciprocity agreement which was the cause of so much speculation since Hon. Mr. Fielding gave out his proposals in the House two weeks ago got under way in the Commons yesterday, but is to give way to other business again till Tuesday next, when it will be resumed by Hon. Geo. Foster, who moved the adjournment.

As an unexpected preliminary there was a debate and a division on a motion by F. D. Monk calling for delay in order to give the country an opportunity to consider the agreement and its effect. The discussion on this was confined to Mr. Monk and Mr. Fielding, who on behalf of the government declined the proposition. The division bells were set going and by a government majority of 26, the amendment was rejected.

Then the House went into committee of ways and means, and R.L. Borden defined the attitude of the opposition, declared himself as unequivocally opposed to the agreement more particularly on the ground that it would undo the work which the Canadian people have accomplished in the way of nation building since the confederation of the provinces and lead ultimately to political union of Canada with the United States.

Hon. Mr. Paterosn, Minister of Customs, who followed combatted this idea in his usual vigorous style and declared that the agreement would do more for the development of Canada than anything that had happened since the adoption of British preference.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, who spoke for an hour before moving the adjournment, supported the arguments advanced by Mr. Borden. He declared that the best kind of reciprocity for Canada would be reciprocity between the provinces and that nothing should be done to divert the east and west movement of trade to the north and south. Great public interest was taken in the debate, the gallery being crowded all afternoon and evening.

Wanted Postponement.

When the debate on the reciprocal tariff proposals was reached on the order papers, Mr. Monk rose to make a statement in this connection.

He said he desired, in view of the great number of interests concerned in this important matter, to lodge a protest at the great and unseemly haste in which the Government had asked the House to consider this matter. He was aware that international courtesy demanded a certain amount of action. This question should be considered from the independent standpoint of Canada's interest rather than by shrieks of applause. It was reported in the United States and throughout the world that the agreement, when announced to Canadian House awoke the applause of the whole House. This might have been said with some reason, because of the way the Liberals applauded and the speaker thought this would or might have an injurious effect on the agreement passing or in the making of other agreements. It might create an impression that Canada was overly well satisfied, that she thought she was getting the better of the agreement. He asked for a serious and sober discussion apart from party enthusiasm and party discipline.

In conclusion, Mr. Monk pointed out that the United States had been discussing this matter for a long time in their policies and that their action in discussing the matter was no criterion for Canada. Both legislators and people knew the standpoint of each other.

Mr. Monk then moved in effect that the House regrets that the House had not been given the necessary time or occasion to ascertain the opinion of the people of Canada and to study more carefully the effect of the proposed agreement.

Mr. Nantel, of Terrebonne, seconded the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Fielding's Reply.

The reply of the government was then made by Minister Fielding, who explained that he did not mean to discuss the agreement as another opportunity would be given him for this at a later date. He merely desired to reply to the statement and the argument of Mr. Monk as to the lack of time given for consideration of the matter, a position with which he did not at all agree.

Hon. Mr. Fielding could not agree that there was anything unseemly or hasty for it was not a new question. In one way or another, it had been before the country for forty years. So far as the discussion was concerned, the House would have an opportunity on the resolution then in committee of the whole and so on. When the bill was introduced, they would have other opportunities at all stages, and after it had passed the House of Commons, there would be an opportunity to carefully consider the arrangement. In times past, Canada had endeavored to make trade arrangements with the United States but without success. Now that they had succeeded, it would be a great wrong not to take advantage of it.

On the other side of the line, he said, there were interests which were opposed to the measure and some on this side of the line were looking in the hope that it would be defeated.

Many Shrieks Against It.

On this side of the line, the question had been given serious consideration from an economical point of view. There had been no shrieks in favor of it, but many shrieks against it. The opponents of the agreement had been beating the big drum of imperialism and had insulted the intelligence of the people when they told them that acceptance of the trade agreement interfered with the loyalty of the Canadian people. On the other side of the line, the measure might be defeated and this would give great joy to members on the opposition side of the House.

Mr. Foster: "Don't get excited."

Mr. Fielding: "I think that is a very unstatesmanlike remark."

The Minister of Finance went on to say that there was tremendous opposition to the arrangement in the United States as well as in Canada. Whether it receives the approval of the United States Congress or not, he said, "we will do our part."

Canada Would Be Stronger.

This was greeted with loud cheering from the Government benches. He added that if the United States failed in this, the case of Canada in any future negotiations would be stronger.

Mr. Fielding concluded by saying that in the bill to be presented to the House, there would be a suspending clause to provide that this arrangement would not go into operation until corresponding legislation in the United States had been passed. The speaker then put the question and there voted for Monk's amendment 71 and for the motion 97, a government majority of 26.

The House then went into committee on the resolution which embodies principal of the agreement.

Mr. Borden's Speech.

Mr. Borden when he rose to speak was greeted with prolonged cheering by his followers. In reply to the deputy speaker, he said he would prefer a general discussion before they took up the resolution in detail.

"These proposals are too grave for partisanship," said the leader of the Opposition in beginning, and so it was his desire to take a reasonable and moderate view of the trade arrangement without making an attack on the government or anybody else. He would devote himself rather to the conditions in country and show that these were proposal which should not be entered into lightly by the Dominion of Canada at the present time.

Mr. Borden said he could not agree with Mr. Fielding that there had been proper time for consideration of the agreement. Only two weeks ago, the matter had been presented to parliament and only on Tuesday last, twelve days after, was the Government's proposal presented to the House. They had been in possession of the information for eight hours. These, he said, were not proposals which should be rushed through parliament.

A New Tariff.

The proposals embodied practically a new tariff, so sweeping that no one could estimate their ultimate effect with accuracy. He would like to point out to parliament and to the country that this was the year 1911 and not the year 1854 and it was idle to discuss proposals from the standpoint of 1854. It was true that in the last half dozen years of the old treaty of 1854 the production of Canada was stimulated, but they had to remember that the conditions were peculiar. The changes were due to the civil war when the production in the United States had been lessened.

Mr. Borden dealt with the stupendous task of welding the scattered portions of the Dominion into one and of building up of British institutions. Since 1866 we have paid out of the treasury about five hundred million dollars in railways and the federated provincial governments have to the extent of one hundred and twenty-seven million dollars more guaranteed bonds of various railways. He dealt with the construction of the G.T.P. and the Hudson's Bay road and also the construction of the Georgian Bay canal and the enlargement of the Welland canal for which demands have been made.

Progress in 40 Years.

Mr. Borden reviewed progress of Canada during the last forty years and claimed that the prosperity of Canada was now an assured fact. Not least worthy of mention was the raising of the standard of living during these forty years. From his own experience in Nova Scotia, he said, that there was no comparison between the every day comforts of life at the present time and those enjoyed when he was a boy.

"Will you tell me," he asked, "that we in Canada have not every right to be as satisfied with the progress we have made?"

Canada's trade has flowed east and west. If now this direction of the flow of trade is to be changed and it is to flow north and south, where are all the sacrifices Canada has made and where is all the treasure she has poured forth in a consistent effort for the past forty years.

If our trade is to flow north and south, where in a word is the significance of the Georgian Bay Canal, of the Hudson's Bay railway, of the enlargement of the Welland canal, in a word, what is the use of all these contemplated works, whose necessity was based on the former and not the future condition of affairs.

Conditions Different from 1854.

The finance minister, said Mr. Borden, referred in his speech to the treaty of 1854-66 and drew morals from it. Well, today conditions are entirely different. In 1866, Canada had not developed to a point such as today, a point which aided by modern transportation and cold storage has made Britain commercially nearer than the United States is, a fact that certainly was not true under the reciprocity treaty.

The Finance Minister had referred to the fact that this country had a standing offer for reciprocity with the United States on Canada's statute books from 1866 to 1897. Let the Government be reminded that it was the policy of the Government in power to take off that standing offer of reciprocity with the United States, and in the tariff revision of 1897 the offer was not renewed by Canada.

People Favored National Policy.

True, many reciprocity offers were made to the United States as the finance minister recalls, by Sir John Macdonald and others in the period following 1886. In the election of 1891, this same question was argued and in that election, the people of Canada declared in favor of following the National Policy that Canada should seek out markets of her own in the trade of the world. That path, as entered upon when the National Policy was introduced in 1879 should be followed up. That was the decision of 1891.

Why, continued the speaker, should the United States, after thirty years' rejection of Canada's offer, come now to the conclusion that this was the time for them in their own interests to seek a reciprocity treaty with the people of the Dominion. The United States has at all times framed its fiscal policy in its own interests and in this as in some other matters, it can well give a lesson to Canada. It can give Canada a lesson in its conservation of its resources; it can give Canada a lesson in the way its public men and men who are not public, have united for the elevation of the nation's public life; it can give Canada a lesson in the manner in which the people accept their responsibilities.

Fiscal Changes in U.S.

Fiscal changes are impending in the United States. For thirty years a very high tariff, a tariff twice as high as Canada has been in force in the States. Indeed the country to Canada's south is the greatest example of a protectionist country and at the same time the greatest example of a protectionist country insomuch as a high tariff wall has been built around the greatest manufacturing and the greatest agricultural country in the world, a country with a population of ninety millions. It is at the same time, the greatest free trade country in the world in seeing that all the people and territory inside this tariff wall are absolutely free to trade with each other unhampered and unchecked.

This great country which produces thirteen thousand million dollars of a total trade annually consumes ninety-seven per cent. of its total output. Then too, the high cost of living of recent years has been the answer to the present subject of discussion among its people. Then too the natural resources of the United States have been exhausted at a very rapid rate. This is shown by the recent speech and statements of Mr. Taft, the American president, to Congress.

Quotes Taft's Speeches.

Mr. Borden here quoted Taft's speeches to show that the object of the United States was to gain access to Canada's natural resources, to our timber and minerals and other resources which the United States their has so used up that they are beginning to become scarce and thus expensive.

These facts explained why the United States was now willing to trade with Canada and so the present proposals were introduced and accepted by Canada, and they even threatened to upset our whole system and our whole balance of trade.

An Unstable Market.

One objection to the present proposal was that the market it offered was so unstable. In five years from now, unless something might occur to upset the present arrangement, Canada would then have to go back to the position she was in commercially today but, if that happened, does anyone think that Canada would be able to start where she now left off. Not by any means.

Is it not better to increase generally and gradually than to risk all for the sake of one country's sake? There is an old saying that should apply here, "what we have here we'll hold. (Cheers).

The present proposal is a very delicately balanced affair. In fact, it is not as the finance minister states, a treaty at all. It rests simply on a letter and its reply between the finance minister of Canada and the president of the United States, which tells of an arrangement that both sides hope will be consumated sometime. In this arrangement, what if after a time we decide to put a duty on some article now placed on the free list that the two sides have agreed upon. The finance minister states we are at perfect liberty to do so, but he also states that the agreement has to be considered as a whole and that a change of one article in it may upset the whole arrangement. Now, if that is so, now is it not so also some time from now, in a year, say, after the agreement has been put into force, will it be everything or nothing then too. If we alter one item in the future, the United States may then say that the whole agreement is off and all it will have to do is present a copy of the recent speech of the finance minister and say: "here it is in the words of your own finance minister."

Treaty More Permanent.

On the other hand, a treaty is a thing that for a certain time exists and can be interpreted under the usage and the laws of nations. This understanding, however, creates a much more difficult and dangerous situation.

Mr. Borden then said that at present the British importer into Canada pays more than the United States importer. Mr. Borden quoted figures to prove this.

In future, he said, the United States must exercise a profound influence on Canada in a commercial way. He went on to elaborate the tendencies at present in Canada that would be exaggerated when this new trade agreement was in full force with its full influence felt by the two countries.

Touching on the argument that one good result of the agreement would be to provide a wider market for Canadian produce, Mr. Borden said that if a national issue is to be disregarded and wider markets in United States from which empire is to be excluded are to prevail above every consideration, the conclusion is logical and inevitable that the path of reciprocity as proposed will lead to commercial union and from that to political absorption.

Quotes Taft's Remark.

He quoted President Taft's remark to the effect that the people were coming to the parting of the ways, and said that it certainly applied to Canada because it is proposed that what various provinces have built up in the course of forty years was to be foreshadowed in the agreement then he was very much mistaken. In proof of this assertion, Mr. Borden read from the declaration of Geoffrey Drage that such a trade arrangement would result in the political suicide of Canada and from an article by H. M. Whitney, of Boston, in which it was asserted that reciprocity would result in the building up of the Atlantic-American ports.

Mr. Borden then went on to say that the proper fiscal policy for Canada to adopt is one which would provide in event of a necessity for tariff reduction or for a revision upon a reasonable and scientific basis. He would recommend such a tariff as would aim at the employment of our labor, the increase of our population and the utilization of our natural resources. It would aim at giving producers a reasonable opportunity by equalizing the cost of production.

Permanent Tariff Commission.

In this connection, Mr. Borden declared that it would have been well if a permanent tariff commission had been named so that the tariff would not be made by rules of thumb.

The manufacturers sometimes desire lower tariffs to crush home competition, at least strong ones do, and a permanent tariff commission would assist the Government in getting at information governing all demands for tariff increases or reductions. To illustrate, the government ought to be able to produce facts to either corroborate or refute the argument advanced by Mr. Meighen, "for a reduction in duties on agricultural implements."

Referring more particularly to the conditions in Western Canada, Mr. Borden expressed the opinion that the problem in regard to transportation and terminal elevators were of more vital importance to the West than the tariff question. If the government would deal with those matters in the proper way, he believed the people of the West would be prepared to treat the tariff question along broad and generous lines. The people of the West were anxious for the day when the country would be dotted with smokestacks of factories and this would not be accomplished under the arrangement.

What the West Wanted.

They were for the construction of the Hudson's Bay railway and the government should rush this work with all possible speed. Regard should be given to the expressed desire of the west for Government operation of this railway with running rights for all lines of railway over the road. He believed that the Government should take the necessary steps to operate terminal elevators and to see that absolutely no harm is done to the growers of western grain. An abbatoir and cold storage system should likewise be inaugurated. These were the things which would bring about the upbuilding and prosperity of the country. The British preference had given an impetus to the trade and prosperity of this country at one bound greater than many years of any previous administration.

Hon. Mr. Paterson Replies.

Mr. Borden trusted the government would not proceed hastily with its proposals. He thought the Government would do well to withdraw them from the consideration of the House for the present. In conclusion, after pointing out the sacrifices of the two great races, the English and French, in building up Canada, he said:

"I trust that the Canadian people will not lightly relinquish the task which their energies and energies of their fathers have been consecrated for so many years. I trust that the standard will not be thrown aside and retreat ordered when the battle is more than half won. The self-denial and sacrifices and the patriotism demanded of us today in order that this nation may maintain and carry out the ideals and the purposes for which it was called into existence are as nothing to those which were required of our father who founded this confederation. Loyalty to their memory and to the ideals which they consecrated demand that we should continue with a firm heart and unabated hope upon the path on which we entered nearly fifty years ago.

Hon. Mr. Paterson's Reply.

Hon. Mr. Paterson, speaking after recess said Mr. Borden in remarking upon the progress made by Canada during the last forty years had failed to notice that particular progress had been made during the last fifteen years. One of the acts of the present Government which had increased our trade was the making of trade freer with the whole world particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

Hon. Mr. Paterson upon rising to reply was greeted with great applause from the government benches, in speaking of the negotiations which had been recently concluded by Mr. with the country to the south, but he had not been able to accomplish anything heretofore from that day to this. While always ready to listen to proposals at any time nothing had been done.

Subject to Parliament.

He pointed out that the agreement was subject to the endorsation of this parliament, they were the representatives of the people. The agreement was mutual and the fiscal independence of Canada was today precisely as it had been in the past. There had been no desire on the part of the government to rush matters but it was necessary to consider it.

Referring particularly to Mr. Borden's speech, he said he could not make up his mind whether the opposition leader was for or against the agreement. At any rate, he was not so hostile as a section of press of Canada. One objection put forward was that this arrangement should not have been gone into at all without consulting the people. Such an arrangement was impossible. The people themselves would have an opportunity of passing upon it and that at a not very long date. It would then be a very live question and he expected that the judgment would be favorable. If the Conservatives were returned to power, they would have an opportunity of bringing in a measure to repeal it but he did not anticipate anything like that.

It had been said that the reciprocity agreement would weaken the tie with Great Britain. Mr. Paterson could not see any sense in that for the British preference remained in so far as goods coming in under the general tariff were concerned.

Mr. Middleboro asked how Britain could get the preference on typesetting machines, for instance, when they were on the free list.

Would Not Weaken Loyalty.

Mr. Paterosn replied amid laughter that they could not do more than give their British friends a bounty. So far, however, as the weakening of the tie was concerned the loyalty of the Canadian people did not lie in that direction. It has been said also that the desire of the United States was to reach some of the natural resources of Canada. He had no desire to dispute that.

"But what are the natural products?" he asked.

If the United States desired to get food stuffs, it would be no disaster to the people of this country. The producers in Canada were not concerned with the nationality of the man who bought from them. All they wanted was the best price. He did not see any argument in stringing up all our food products until we had great great grandchildren enough to eat them all. The Kingston board of trade had asked them to remove the dutsie altogether on iron ore, instead of keeping the duty on. They could not do so, but they had it reduced and the result would be that a vast induties altogether on iron ore, instead county of Frontenac. Talc of the county of Hastings had been put on the free list.

Must Preserve Forests.

Mr. Paterson said he had sympathy with the argument that they must preserve their forests, but the forests were not the possession of the Dominion, but of the provinces. They had made better arrangements for manufactured lumber. The United States wanted fish and Canada wanted a better price, so this was accomplished by putting fish on the free list. On consideration of these things, he thought that the natural resources objection was not well founded.

The Enormous Wheat Yield of West.

There has been a wail from Fort William and Port Arthur, but last year there had been shipped from these ports over 20,000,000 bushels of wheat over American railways. Did they in the West propose to prohibit Jim Hill if he carried grain cheaper over his lines. Mr. Paterson quoted from figures to the influx of settlers with the consequent opening of new lands. Did any one realize, he asked, that it would take seventeen trains of cars daily for each three hundred days of each year, each train carrying twenty cars and each car a thousand bushels of wheat to carry east the wheat that Canada exported; and yet the opposition feared that because of this new arrangement Canada would not have enough wheat to keep her railways busy carrying it east and in five years that quantity of wheat will be doubled. It will in five years be all that the Hill, the C.P.R., the Great Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific can do to transport this to the eastern markets.

The Opposition's Cry.

Yet, with this prospect, what was the opposition cry? It was "Let well enough alone." It was we are prosperous enough. It was go slow, don't interfere with us."

I believe too, in letting well enough alone unless we can do better," said the speaker amid cheers. Our future will be boundless and yet there are those on the other side who tell us not to try and help out this glorious destiny; that it might interfere with the carrying of the wheat. There is work for all. There is room for all. It is true that the present arrangements may lower the price at which wheat was carried, but I don't think the man who grows the grain will kick about that. This arrangement will stimulate the trade of Canada in a way it has not been stimulated since the introduction of the British preference. It will give our trade a stimulus greater than the British ference gave it. This agreement will help the farmer, the lumberman, and the fruit grower. In fact, it will help all Canadian producers. It will bring in people so that in a few years the Canadian manufacturer will have twice as many people to sell to. I regret the opposition will not come in and share the credit for what we are doing and help us pass this, we will pass it without them.

Tories Always Opposed.

We put men in the field and induced immigrants to come and they opposed us. We built the Grand Trunk Pacific and they opposed us and then we adopted the British preference and they opposed that and now they are opposing this latest step but we will carry it and receive the approval of the country just as we did in those other steps which they opposed at the time but which they later approved. The Liberals who were strong enough to put through these other measures are strong enough to put this one through and the Liberals will thus be the only ones to whom the glory for this far-seeing work will finally be given. Mr. Paterson concluded Fielding and himself as the representatives of Canada he said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made an honest effort at the beginning of his administration to make better terms amid great cheering.

Foster Addresses House.

Hon. Mr. Foster arose amid a Conservative ovation. He believed that the situation was unique. Neither Canada nor any other nation in his opinion had ever approached a big question of fiscal change in the manner in which the present one had been approached. The situation is unique and it is also one of extreme gravity.

"I may be wrong," said Mr. Foster, "but the conviction is in my heart that never has Canada before with possibly one exception, approached a question of such gravity, a question in which so much of her future is concerned. The only question, which in my opinion, approached this in gravity was when, in 1891, there was a cry of commercial union with the United States and a discrimination against Great Britain, a matter which the Conservative party opposed and which our friends opposite supported.

The present move is wrought with consequences of great gravity not only to Canada, but also to the British empire of which to the present Canada has been a shining and a noble part. The Finance Minister has appealed to history and has reviewed history on the question of reciprocity. Whether his appeal was a defence or an apology it is adequate. The history of reciprocity negotiations is chiefly valuable to us for what it teaches us to avoid. My honorable friend traced the history of the reciprocity negotiations to 1891 and then he dropped it. Why?

No History on Reciprocity.

Simply, because in the past fifteen or twenty years there has been no history on the subject. From that time it meant that the old volume was sealed. It meant that it was laid away and that Canada has brushed out a new pathway and had opened up a fresh volume. In 1891 the Conservative party made a last effort for reciprocity and when that effort failed the Conservative party took the view that henceforth Canada was done with reciprocity, that in future we would devote our time to the cultivation of the British markets and to the markets of the world. In 1899 the Liberals went to Washington seeking reciprocity and failing to find it as others had before, the Liberals returned and they too were done with reciprocity. From that time the two Canadian parties were one on the question.

Mr. Foster then quoted Hansard to show that the Prime Minister had taken the position stated. He also quoted the speeches of Sir Wilfrid at the imperial conference nine years ago to show that he then stated that reciprocity was done with and the British markets were the sole consideration. The prime minister then said that Canada would look to Britain; that Canada had freely given Britain and would henceforth look to British trade for her markets. The Liberals then passed through the elections of 1900, of 1904 and 1908, and I challenge any member to show that on any platform in these elections and at any place the question of reciprocity was discussed as a serious political issue. The question was simply dead. It was buried in fact.

Canada Made Great Progress.

When Canada turned her back on United States, she had to make great progress in spite of the burden of bad government she had to carry on her neck and since fifteen years had passed since the question was a live one, what mandate had the Government received that gave it the right to revive this question. The mandate of the people had rather been to leave this question alone. Canada had enough of it and apart from mandates, no great question, no great compelling impulse had arisen to make the people or the Government think differently. Production in Canada was never better, no blight had fallen on Canada's trade and taking the Government's own information in a recent publication, we are shown that prices in this country were never better than they have been in the past five or six years.

What then, was the compelling force that led the Government to Washington and to the present agreement. It is true that there was a Western demand for free agricultural implements or at least a reduction of duty. There was also a certain free trade sentiment which followed the party of my honorable friend, and there was a widespread dissatisfaction with conditions between Canada and the United States.

Mr. Foster believed that if the Liberal members were left to choose for themselves how they would vote the agreement would not go through. If it does not go through, it means that the Government dies. He believed that if the premier were to put the question to a vote in the country he would find himself in a great minority.

Mr. Foster objected to the agreement because it alters the fiscal constitution for the interchange for a large number of the products, and because it shifted the base and conditions of production which was even more important than the changes in tariff. The best kind of reciprocity for Canada, he said, was reciprocity between the different provinces. Our great inter-provincial trade should be considered as well as our foreign trade. The agreement would mean that different divisions of the country would trade with the United States as they did in pre-confederation days and that great loss would result to transportation interests. He would like to see our railways and seaports keep pace with development in the West. A policy which would result in this, would represent a higher ideal than to ask and help J. J. Hill to enter the country on the ground that there is plenty of business for all. The Government had rushed into this agreement without giving ear to the market gardeners and the fruit interests. If the agreement did not work out well there would be no redress without taking Washington into consideration. The Government had bartered away our authority.

At this point Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that it would not be resumed until Tuesday next.

Cheaper Gas for Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Feb. 6—An agitation over heavy gas bills has spread among consumers here till it has reached the city hall. It is likely that the council will be urged to take action towards securing a reduction of rates. The present prices here are $1.20 to $1.35 per thousand net. Efforts will be made to secure the agreement similar to that in Toronto where the rates have been lowered to 70 cents.

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JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor.
C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1911.

A SQUEAL FROM THE ELEVATOR MAN.

One wild declaimer against the new tariff arrangement warns the world that if the bargain is ratified the elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William may as well be tumbled into the Lake. Though the author occupies a seat in the Ontario Legislature his violent proposal would hardly warrant serious attention were it not that it embodies an idea which is being put forward very generally, though in less excited form, by papers opposed to the agreement. What it seems probable the gentleman would have said if indignation and alarm had not deprived him of intelligibility is that the western farmer will find it to this advantage to sell much of his wheat in the United States, and that the volume of wheat going east to the seabord will be correspondingly lessened. Of course if wheat goes south instead of east it will be because the owner of it can get more money by sending it in that direction. And if so why should he be prevented sending it thither? Do not others send their products where they will bring the best prices, regardless of boundary lines? And why should the farmer be denied a privilege freely and ungrudgingly accorded to every other class in the country? The Canadian manufacturer sends goods to the United States when he finds that he can sell them there to better advantage than in Canada, and nobody complains because the export prevents the price of that particular article falling as low as it would fall if the export were prevented. The Canadian lumberman, the fruit grower the fisherman, are by no means averse to taking orders from the United States, and nobody rises to say that they shall not fill the orders or that the Government should try to prevent them doing so. Neither has anybody objected because the reciprocity agreement will offer Canadian producers of these kinds of goods a broader opportunity than they have hitherto had for selling in the United States. Nobody wants their export trade cut off, or kept from expanding. On the contrary there will be general and real satisfaction throughout the country if the superiority of their products or the cheapness at which these are produced enables them to multiply their sales across the border. True, such sales may make the prices of these goods in Canada higher than they would be if all that is produced in the country had to be sold here. But the farmers of the country have not developed the narrowness toward other classes of producers that some of these are showing toward the farmer. The farmer rejoices in the prosperity of the Canadian manufacturer and producer of every kind of goods, and professedly hopes that the business these men do in the United States and other foreign countries will thrive and increase, knowing that the more business they do abroad the more business there will be to be done at home, to the general benefit of the country. Why should the farmer be grudged the opportunity he does not grudge other classes? Or, why should he be held back from taking advantage of the higher prices prevailing in the United States when all other classes of producers do so? Or, why should the Government be assailed for negotiating to make it possible for him to do so? The farmer is admittedly the man who is doing most to make Canada wealthy. Why then should he be singled out from the classes of producers and forbidden to sell where he can get the most in return? It surely would not be promoting the prosperity of the country to hold back the largest wealth-producing class in the country from getting as much for the fruit of their investment and labor as they might get.

The proposal that the Government should do nothing to enable the farmer to sell his wheat elsewhere than in the eastern provinces and the Old Land, can have no source but greed, and no excuse save the interest of the few against the interest of the many. The money invested in the elevators at the Lake head is a trifle compared to the money put into wheat land and machinery in the prairie country. The men engaged in the elevator business are only a handful compared to the army engaged in the business of wheat growing. The man who declares that the western wheat crop must go eastward and eastward only, in order that the elevators may be made prosperous, simply takes his stand on the side of the small investment against the large, and of the few against the many. His demand is not that the majority be prevented infringing on the rights of the minority, but that the rights of the majority be circumscribed that a privilege may be given to the minority. His declaration is not that small vested interests be given proper protection from unfair treatment by large vested interests, but that a large investment be prevented becoming as profitable as it legitimately should be in order that a small investment may be made more profitable than the circumstances warrant. It is not justice to the elevator people he is calling for, but injustice to the farmers.

Our excitable friend puts a rather higher estimate on the value of United States market to the western farmer than most of us expect it to be found in the immediate future. Undoubtedly a considerable portion of the western wheat crop, as of other kinds of farm produce will go to the cities of the Republic, and the more the better. But to say that it will all go there, or so much of it as to leave the terminal elevators useless, is nonsense. That notion fails to take into account what the western wheat crop now is and what it is becoming. Less than one-thirtieth of the land in the three western provinces is now under cultivation to grain of all kinds. Yet the annual export of wheat amounts already to about one hundred million bushels. The most sanguine free trader hardly expects that the United States consumer will require the whole hundred million bushels which we now produce for export, or that he will be able to develop his consuming capacity sufficient to accommodate the many times a hundred million bushels we must have to sell a few years hence. Our legislative friend should take something for his pessimism. A trip through the wheat fields would probably be best. By the time he reaches Edmonton he will have concluded that it is too early yet to thrust his hand-spike under the elevators.

ANOTHER SQUEALER.

The Winnipeg Telegram admits the necessity of attempting the difficult task of saying something about the tariff agreement, which will not further confound the confusion into which the leaders and papers of its party have been thrown by the announcement of the reciprocal arrangement. It admits the necessity by saying quite the most absurd things that have yet come from the bewildered and badly scared organs of protection. That, it must be admitted, is something of an accomplishment, for not in the history of Canada has a public measure drawn a larger volley of arrant nonsense from any section of the press. The Telegram's claim to precedence rests upon one discovery and two conclusions. First, it discovers that the new arrangement is exceedingly unpopular in both Canada and the United States; and next, it proceeds to draw two morals from this imaginary unpopularity.

The first of these may be best given in the original form:

"There are two reasons for that. "The first is that the fiscal policy of "any country, designed to buttress its "nationality and therefore peculiar to "itself and individual, cannot be made "the subject of concession and reciprocal negotiation. The lesson of "these ill-starred negotiations is obviously that the tariff of any particular country must be its purely "private concern, and that if any "other country is given a word to say "there is an immediate derogation of "nationality, whose consequences are "impossible of estimation."

What this means is simply that there should be no tariff negotiations between Canada and the United States; that this country should continue to make tariff regulations to suit protectionists regardless of what the Republic may do; that we should shut our eyes to the fact that to the southward lies a country offering an immense market for what we have to sell and a cheaper source of many of the manufactured articles we have to buy; that we should make no effort to get our goods into that market and no concession which would allow the goods of that country to come into Canada more freely. Reduced to plain language and applied to the case in hand, that is what the Telegram's general principle means. It is interesting to note in this connection that when Sir John MacDonald introduced the national policy, which the Telegram reveres, he said he did it to force the United States to negotiate a reciprocity agreement with this country. The old treaty of 1854 had been recently abrogated, and the farmers of the Dominion were in distress for want of a market. That was the condition out of which grew the proposal for a high tariff, according to the great leader of the Telegram's party and the man under whom the policy was introduced. In its presently hard-pressed situation, however, the Telegram stops at nothing. It out-Herod's Herod in the strength of its affection for high tariffs. It would have no dickering with the Yankees. No matter how many concessions they might offer us, the Telegram would have nothing to do with them. It would move no hand to secure the recession of the United States duties against the products of the western farms, and would make no concessions toward allowing the western farmer to buy south of the line what he found he could there purchase for less money or in better quality. As a "Jew" it would have no dealings with the "Samaritans." In confirmation of this general declaration the Telegram expresses the hope that the new agreement will not be ratified, and that the changes it proposes will not come into force; in other words, that the western farmers will still be shut out of the United States market and that United States goods will not be allowed to come into this country under lower rates.

The other lesson the Telegram draws is that a Government has no business to interpret what the people of the country want in the way of a tariff. Of this the Telegram says: "As an assertion that it is within the "province of government to do so, it is difficult to say whether it is more "calamitous than impertinent." The Government is not, according to this, the proper party to determine what the people want. It is pertinent to ask, who is the proper party? The great "Chieftain" of the Telegram's party certainly thought his government had the right to decide what the people wanted in regard to tariff as to other matters, and he put the belief into execution whenever the occasion for action offered, and on some occasions when there was no public and valid reason for action. He adopted the "national policy" on the assumption that he knew what the people wanted. He altered it from time to time on the same assumption, or on the less defensible one that he knew what the people ought to want. "In the great democracies," says the Telegram, "questions of national policy should come from the "people to the heads of their executive government, not to the people "from officials." Again, here is a repudiation of the faith and practice of Sir John. When the Government of Sir John took up the "national policy" cry nobody in the country wanted higher tariff. Every one wanted lower tariff. And it was only by declaring and insisting that his object was to force the United States to grant lower tariff that Sir John got the permission to put on a temporary measure of high tariff. In that case the question of national policy certainly came, not from the people to the head of the Government, but from the head of the Government to the people. It was only because Sir John took up high tariff and championed it that Canada ever came under the protective policy. If it had waited till the people called for it of their own accord it would have been waiting yet. And certainly the Laurier Government has as clear an indication of what the people want as Sir John ever had. Every reduction they have made in the tariff has met with general and very decisive approval from the people. The mammoth farmers' delegation which went to Ottawa last month reflected substantially the views of the Western Canadian people on the tariff question, and those of a large proportion of the people of Eastern Canada as well. And, the Telegram to the contrary, the reception of the arrangement has been quite as favorable as any tariff alteration could be expected to be. It has met with hostility only where hostility was certain to be shown to any proposal for freer trade. From the Telegram and other papers which preach uncompromising antagonism to anything that means the lowering of the tariff, and from those private interests which are affected by the proposed changes—from these sources alone come objection to the arrangement. With the excitement reigning in those quarters it is useless to look there for information as to the popular reception of the bargain. The Telegram and its friends are too busy howling to listen to what anyone else has to say.

PROSPERITY AND RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Borden bases his opposition to the reciprocity agreement on a compliment to its authors. The country, he says, is exceedingly prosperous, therefore nothing should be done in the way of changing the fiscal conditions under which this prosperity has come about. The correctness of the premises will be readily admitted, and also the propriety of Mr. Borden reasoning from it as he does. The country is exceedingly prosperous, beyond a doubt. And to a Conservative that is quite properly the all-sufficient reason for not trying to make it more prosperous. Mr. Borden is the leader of a party whose essential purpose is not that of making things what they might be or should be, but of keeping without change what has been found satisfactory. It is complimentary to his opponents that he finds things industrial and commercial so satisfactory that he raises his protest against any alteration in the fiscal system under which this state of affairs has come about. But it is to be remembered that Mr. Borden and his friends are not infallible in deciding how and how far a lessening of the tariff will affect the conditions of the country. It is not so many years since the leaders of that party told us that the accession of the Liberals to power would ruin the country; that the reduction of the tariff to which they were pledged would bring disasted upon our pledged would bring disaster upon our that alike the wage-earner and the farmer would suffer from their collapse. But the Liberals came into power. They reduced the tariff—not, indeed, in the radical and dangerous fashion their enemies thought and hoped they would—but reduced it, not once, but many times and in many ways. And the country was not ruined. Our industrial concerns did not go to the wall. The home market for farm products grew, instead of dwindling. Wages rose instead of falling, and the standard of living—on the testimony of Mr. Borden—is now far higher than it was in the palmiest days of the National Policy. As prophets of the results of tariff reduction, our Opposition friends are not entitled to confidence. They had one guess and it went as wide of the mark as possible. There is no reason to suppose they are more skilled in using the horoscope at this time. The man who then decided what they thought about tariff reduction is still their fiscal seer. Mr. Foster is the overshadowing mind on that side of the House in all that concerns tariffs, finance and trade, and what he says his leader and his colleagues accept as correct. With the evidence of his former bad guessing vividly in mind, however, the country can hardly be expected to take his prophecies of the outcome of tariff reduction very seriously. He may be an authority on protection, but prejudice disqualifies him—and therefore those who take the cue from him—to pronounce on the results of a lowering of the duties.

So far from the prosperous conditions of today being a reason for opposing reciprocity, those conditions point to reciprocity as the means of bringing about still further betterment The conditions of today have been brought about in part by freer trade relations with other countries, and there is surely in this a reason to suppose that still freer relations would produce like results. When the party Mr. Borden leads were in power, the Opposition leader never had the opportunity to argue the prosperous condition of the country as a reason why the fiscal system should not be changed. The Liberals in those days did not plead with Mr. Foster to leave the tariff alone lest he should destroy prosperity, for there was no prosperity to destroy. In a general way things were about as bad as they could be, and any change that could be brought about by the tariff was likely to be for the better. It was only when the rigidity of the national policy was relaxed that things began to better themselves. The British preference let down the walls in one direction. The revision of 1897 took a layer off all round. The revision a few years after took off another course. The making of a trade treaty with France and the trade arrangement with Germany opened markets in those countries for Canadian products, and also made it more easy to sell them by making it easier to bring in the products taken in exchange. Each of these successive steps toward freer trade was followed by a corresponding growth in the foreign trade of Canada, and by an increase in the prosperity of our people. In acknowledging the presently satisfactory conditions obtaining in the country, Mr. Borden unwillingly and unintentionally acknowledges the results of freer trade. That is not very good standing ground from which to declaim against a measure for making trade still freer.

The Minister of the Interior has introduced a bill in amendment of the Dominion Lands Act giving the Government power to lease school land until such time as it may be decided to put it up for sale. On the principle that land is useless unless used there should be no objection to this proposal.

Premier Roblin of Manitoba thinks the reciprocity arrangement "not only "a dangerous experiment, but a national calamity," whose "most alarming feature" is "the free exchange in "wheat, oats, cattle, hogs, etc." A reciprocity arrangement could hardly have better recommendation than the unqualified disapproval of Premier Roblin.

It would be interesting to know how many of the men who have located South African Veteran's script are veterans, and how much less than the value of the land the veteran on the average, got for his script. All things considered, it probably would have been better to have given the veterans a thousand dollars per head cash. The veteran would have got more money and settlement would have been more condensed in the districts in which locating has been done. The only party to profit in the deal is the man who bought script for something less than the intrinsic value of the half section of land it entitled him to locate.

The Ontario government is criticized for selling a mining claim for $10,500 which was sold shortly afterward for a much larger sum. That does not in itself condemn the government, either of dishonesty or incompetence. Many men who are not counted incapable in business matters have disposed of property which afterward appreciated in value beyond their most generous expectations. A government should not be called upon to see further into the future than business men are able to see, nor blamed for not managing the business of the public better than capable individuals are able to manage their own affairs. It has become the fashion in some quarters in Canada to denounce a government for not displaying omniscience. The Ontario opposition did not originate the habit, nor are they the most addicted to it.

Sir Richard Cartwright proposes to put the grain handling business under a commission somewhat similar in authority to the board which regulates the construction and operation of railways. The commission would have complete supervision of the transportation, storage and inspection of grain, would be given powers broad enough to make the supervision effective, and the members would be freed from political or other influence by a long term of office. Given the right men on the board the new body should be as successful in removing just causes of complaint in relation to the handling of grain as the railway board has been in abolishing the grievances of the public against the railways. The new bill also provides that a penalty of from $5,000 to $20,000 shall be exacted from any party found guilty of mixing grain or otherwise violating the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act, with the added provision that under certain circumstances the offender may be sent to jail. Altogether the bill is a pretty drastic one, and ought to provide ample room for effective regulation of the grain trade from the initial elevator to the ocean steamship.

There are signs that a rush to the Peace River country may occur during the coming spring and summer. It is not desirable that the movement be checked, provided it is well ordered and that those taking part in it know what they are about. But it would be anything but well for the country and for Edmonton if a large number of people without resources, or with very small resources, flocked there at this time. The result could only be disastrous to those concerned, and correspondingly harmful to the district and to this city, which must suffer if the country suffers in reputation. The fact to be clearly impressed upon those who propose going into that district is that it takes money to get there and will take more money to maintain a family until the land becomes productive, or until it is opened up by railways. The man who goes in on any other understanding, or without proper regard for this fact is likely to learn his error to his own regret and that of the settlers who will be called upon to help him in the difficulties he must encounter. If any large number were to go in under such conditions the undesirable consequences to all concerned must be in proportion. Publicity agents for the city and the province, while doing nothing to in any way discredit or discount the splendid resources of the northwestern country, will be doing a kindness to the prospective settler, to the settler now in the country, and to the future of both the country and the city if they make plain to such as come to them for advice just what are the conditions existing as to getting into the Peace River district, and the provision that should be made by the man who intends going there at this time. To the man with means, and who is willing to face pioneer conditions, there is undoubtedly a fine opportunity in these now remote districts, for with the building of railways thither his homestead will become valuable. But this is an opportunity that only the man with means can grasp at with safety.

IMMIGRATION HAS NEARLY DOUBLED

Ottawa, Feb. 9—The total immigration into Canada for the eight months, April to November, inclusive, all of this fiscal year was 243,171, as compared with 150 256 for the same period of last fiscal year, an increase of 62 per cent.

WILL SEND 171 MEN TO THE CORONATION

Canadian Contingent Will Represent Every Regiment or Unit in the Militia and Permanent Force—Will Give Preference to Men Not Before on Similar Trip.

Ottawa, Feb. 9—When the House met, in answer to Mr. Middleboro, Sir Frederick Borden made an interesting statement as to the principle upon which the coronation contingent from Canada will be selected and sent.

Sir Frederick said that every regiment or unit in the militia and permanent force of Canada would be represented in the contingent. The selection would be arrived at on a percentage basis. Preference would be given to men not before on a similar trip, such as the King Edward coronation, and who had seen active service. In the selection of junior officers, the question of regimental efficiency would be considered.

In the case of non-commissioned officers and men, these would have to fulfil several requirements. They would have to be enrolled on the active service rolls of the permanent force or militia, and they would have to have put in full training at the camps of 1908 and 1909.

In all 171 men would be taken in the contingent. So far, this was the complete decision, and no others but those indicated had yet been talked of as going to the coronation.

J. D. McArthur Awarded Contract.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9—Word has been received here, to the effect that J. D. McArthur, railway contractor of this city, has been awarded the contract for building the unfinished portion of the Algoma Central Railway in Northern Ontario from the present end of steel to a junction with the C.P.R. main line near White River. The southern terminus of the line is at Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario, and eventually it may be carried through to Hudson Bay. The present contract figures up to $1,000,000.

Didn't Know the Lord's Prayer.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 9.—At a session of the State Senate recently the Rev. A. E. Randall, the chaplain, requested the Senators to repeat with him the Lord's Prayer. Only eight Senators were able to join in it audibly. Since then the chaplain has distributed copies of the common prayer of the Episcopal Church among the members. At the opening of yesterday's session the chaplain again requested the Senators to say this prayer. Fully half of the Senators were able to repeat it.

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A. & G. W. AND CONSTRUCTION CO MADE CO-DEFENDANTS WITH ROYAL BANK

Judgment was given by Judge Beck, in the Supreme Court Thursday, making the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway and the Western Canada Construction Company, co-defendants with the Royal Bank in the action brought against them by the Alberta Government. His Lordship suggested that the statement of defence should be amended to show why they had been brought into the suit.

The Standard Trust Company was not included in the action, as the judge could see no reason on the evidence before them that they should be included in the action.

In his judgment the learned judge summed up the case, pointing out that it was in form an action for debt, but in substance and reality an action to recover a specific fund deposited with the bank, with certain trusts upon it, which trusts had been cancelled at the last session of the Legislature. His Lordship also foreshadowed the line of defence which would be followed by the interested parties.

1. That the Act of last session, as a matter of legal construction, falls short of freeing the money from the trusts adhering to it at the time of deposit.

2. The bank is the creature of the Dominion Government; it has its head office without Alberta; the money in question is both in fact and in law outside of Alberta, subject to the bank's interest; the money belongs to the Construction Company, also the creature of the Dominion Parliament.

The act of last session does not expressly annul the contract between the province and the Railway Company, and that under these circumstances, or some of them, the act of last session is ineffective, and ultra vires.

The defendant, the judge proceeded in giving judgment, is certainly entitled to have the worth of such a defence decided by the highest Court of the Empire. It of course has the right without procuring the adding of other defendants, but it is clear to me that justice demands that the Railway Company should be added as parties defendant, not only so that they may be bound by the ultimate decision in this action upon the defence indicated above and any other that the defendant Bank may raise, but also to enable themselves to raise all such grounds against the plaintiffs' right to recover as they may be advised.

DECLARED FOR THE AGREEMENT

MINNESOTA RATIFIES TREATY BY VOTE OF SIXTY-THREE TO FIFTY.

Minneapolis, Feb. 9—The Minnesota House of Representatives today declared for the ratification of the Canadian reciprocity treaty by a vote of 63 to 50.

The House killed the S. M. Lee resolution calling upon the Minnesota representatives in Congress to oppose the agreement. The resolution was due to a solid affirmative vote of the Democratic members, with several Republican members from the rural districts who took a broad view of the question, reinforced by a solid vote of the city members.

The Lee Resolution.

The Lee resolution came into the House today with a favorable report from a majority of the committee on agriculture, and this report was overturned by the House.

A. N. Lee, the author of the resolution, declared that the reciprocity measure was unfair to the agricultural interests of the state.

"Being familiar with the fact that the present protective tariff offers no adequate protection to our farmers," he continued, "we ought to show a little interest in the greatest industry in the state by opposing a measure which takes away what little protection they now have. The Legislatures of our neighboring states, North Dakota, South Dakota and Iowa have sent to Congress resolutions protesting against the ratification of the treaty, and if we want to heed the wishes of the farmers of Minnesota, we will do likewise."

Time To Broaden Up.

According to John G. Lennon, it was time for America "to broaden up." Reciprocity, he argued, would stimulate the industries and commerce of the States, and instead of being adverse to the interests of the farmers, would be of great benefit as increasing the national markets through the employment of a greater number of men therein.

Massachusetts Opposed.

Boston, Feb. 9—By a vote of 51 to 132 the Massachusetts House of Representatives today refused to endorse the proposed Canadian reciprocity agreement at this time, and referred several orders on the subject to a committee. This committee will hold public hearings and report its findings with recommendations.

Canners' Association.

Milwaukee, Feb. 9—The National Canners' Association in convention this afternoon heartily endorsed the proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada.

New York, Feb. 9—The Merchants' Association of New York, with a membership of fourteen hundred firms and corporations, added its endorsement of reciprocity with Canada today the the approval registered yesterday by the New York board of trade and transportation.

Lost on Prairie and Frozen.

Perdue, Sask., Feb. 7—On returning home on skies after paying a visit to a neighbor, A. P. Smith became lost on the prairie, north of Perdue for over twelve hours. His feet and legs to the knees were badly frozen. He was brought here for treatment.

INNISFAIL.

Bulletin News Service.

At Olds seed fair Messrs. Wilson, Black and Ramussen all carried off prizes. Mr. Wilson took 4 firsts, besides winning the gold medal for the grain judging competition. Mr. Black took second prize and Mr. Ramussen third. First prize for fall wheat, for oats, 1st for 2-row barley, 1st for 6-row barley, were awarded Mr. Wilson.

Quite a number turned out for the entertainment at Elnora under the auspices of the social club. The dancing which took place up till 4 a.m., the famous glee club gave their capital songs and recitations. Mr. A. Webster excelled in two fine songs, and Miss Jessie Duffell recited splendidly. Miss A. Crary was enthusiastic in her endeavor to look after everyone.

The funeral took place today at the Innisfail cemetery of James Rawlinson, aged 50, who lived 6 miles east of here, and who came from England some years ago and was well known and respected by all who knew him.

Innisfail, Feb. 8th.

SETTLERS START BACK NORTH WITH SUPPLIES

Sixteen Team of Oxen Drawing Heavily-Laden Sleighs Have Left the City for Grande Prairie During the Past Week—Expect to Take a Month to Make the Trip.

About sixteen teams have been loading supplies during the past week for Grande Prairie. They have started out in groups and Friday at noon a party left with their ox teams and heavily-laden sleighs from the Ontario Livery stables, Fraser avenue, on their five hundred mile journey to Beaver Lodge, Grande Prairie. They will make amout twenty miles per day and go from Edmonton to Athabasca Landing, thence up the Athabasca river, across Lesser Slave lake and via Sturgeon lake to Grande Prairie, arriving there in about a month.

R. C. Lossing went up to Beaver Lodge two years ago with a bull team. When asked if he was satisfied, he replied: "Sure; I like it fine; I am going back again with a load of 5050 pounds of supplies."

O. H. Johnson and son, Arnold, are taking up a piano. Thomas Kennedy and son, James, have a heavy load of over three tons. John Walton and son, Arthur Walton, have two loads each over three tons. They went up last spring and are well satisfied. Samuel Sargent is also of the party.

Each and all of the party speak in glowing terms of the Grande Prairie. They say they are well satisfied or they would not stick. They are very optimistic and one remarked: "We expect to have a railway inside of two years."

The loads present a curious collection of supplies, in some cases enough groceries to last two years; new machinery and furniture and a bundle of reading matter.

Some of the Grande Prairie settlers came down with horses but sold them and bought oxen for the return trip. The oxen have been shod to prevent slipping on the icy river trail.

Abolish Lash for Wife Beaters.

Salem, Ore., Feb. 7—A bill to abolish the whipping post for wife beaters in Oregon was passed yesterday by the legislature. This law is repealed because it was considered a blot on the state.

TAFT APPEALS TO U.S. FARM

DECLARES IMPRESSION TH WILL BE INJURIOUS WI OUT FOUNDATION.

Columbus, Feb. 10—Carryin ward his campaign for Canadia procity, President Taft today a direct appeal to the Americ mer on that issue. He declar the impressions which ha abroad that reciprocity with t union would injure the farm entirely without foundation statistics and arguments he to lend actual proof to his asse

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"We have with pioneer pushed on to the Pacific," th dett said," taken up all the gr We are now spending million claim the arid and semi-ar of the great western desert. we not, by taking down a use unnecessary tariff wall, brin our agricultural resources t plains of the northwest when bring to us what we need without hurting any of our p

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"I am a Republican and has always advocated and p policy of protection to agri and manufacturers. For a l the policy had little or no li It was thought that tariffs ected products could not be that if all foreign products cluded, something would production and reduce its co price. The temptation to de competition by combinations be great, however, that the lis platform modified its p imposed the limitation that should be limited for pur protection to the difference the cost of production in this and the cost of production with an allowance for a re profit to the American produ

"The principle of product stated takes away the justific any tariff whatever by way tection on articles imported country where the conditions for and other circumstances same as in ours and thus m cost of production substant same.

Canadian Farmers' Advan

"Canada is our neighbor north for 3,000 miles. Her p is English, Scotch, and Frenc soil is like ours. Her tradi the same as ours. Her lan ours. Her climate is tempe ours, except that her growin are shorter and she cannot r in any great quantities. Sh free popular government wit earning class as intelligent a paid as ours. It is difficult what respect her farmers hav vantage over our own, exce gin soil in the far northwest

"Now is the farmer to be asked.

He then took up the effec have on corn and wheat p the value of the farm land country, and on the millin in this country. He declare respect to corn, the Americ is king and will remain so city or no reciprocity."

"As to wheat," he said, "t tic price is governed by price and the sending of a Canada's surplus through o instead of through Canada ed or to be exported witho will not materially affect th wheat for our farmers."

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Feb. 8th.

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TAFT APPEALS TO U.S. FARMER

DECLARES IMPRESSION THAT IT WILL BE INJURIOUS WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Columbus, Feb. 10—Carrying forward his campaign for Canadian reciprocity, President Taft today made a direct appeal to the American farmer on that issue. He declared that the impressions which had gone abroad that reciprocity with the Dominion would injure the farmer was entirely without foundation and by statistics and arguments he sought to lend actual proof to his assertions.

Reciprocity with Canada will benefit the entire United States, farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouseman. This was the declaration made by President Taft in an address here at the national corn exposition.

"All will be the gainer," he said.

While his speech was devoted especially to showing that the farmer had nothing to fear, but much to gain, he also attempted to prove that all the other interests of the country would be benefitted by the proposed reciprocity.

"We have with pioneer energy pushed on to the Pacific," the president said," taken up all the good land. We are now spending millions to reclaim the arid and semi-arid lands of the great western desert. Should we not, by taking down a useless and unnecessary tariff wall, bring within our agricultural resources the great plains of the northwest when they can bring to us what we need and that, without hurting any of our people."

The president expressed the opinion that in addressing the corn exposition audience it would be particularly appreciable for him to answer the criticism which had been made of the agreement, an attack upon the farmer by depriving him of protection.

"It is said to be a manufacturers' agreement," he continued, "that is in the manufacturer's class and adverse to the farmer.

"I am a Republican and our party has always advocated and pursued a policy of protection to all products and manufacturers. For a long time the policy had little or no limitations. It was thought that tariffs on protected products could not be too high; that if all foreign products were excluded, something would stimulate production and reduce its cost and its price. The temptation to destroy the competition by combinations became so great, however, that the party in its platform modified its policy and imposed the limitation that the tariff should be limited for purposes of protection to the difference between the cost of production in this country and the cost of production abroad, with an allowance for a reasonable profit to the American producer.

"The principle of production thus stated takes away the justification for any tariff whatever by way of protection on articles imported from a country where the conditions as to labor and other circumstances are the same as in ours and thus makes the cost of production substantially the same.

Canadian Farmers' Advantage.

"Canada is our neighbor on the north for 3,000 miles. Her population is English, Scotch, and French. Her soil is like ours. Her traditions are the same as ours. Her language is ours. Her climate is temperate like ours, except that her growing seasons are shorter and she cannot raise corn in any great quantities. She has a free popular government with a wage earning class as intelligent and as well paid as ours. It is difficult to see in what respect her farmers have any advantage over our own, except a virgin soil in the far northwest."

"How is the farmer to be hurt?" he asked.

He then took up the effect it would have on corn and wheat prices, on the value of the farm lands in this country, and on the milling industry in this country. He declared that, "in respect to corn, the American farmer is king and will remain so, reciprocity or no reciprocity."

"As to wheat," he said, "the domestic price is governed by the world price and the sending of any part of Canada's surplus through our country instead of through Canada to be milled or to be exported without milling will not materially affect the price of wheat for our farmers."

The value of farm lands, he said, was affected by the proximity to the market more than by any other element, and he maintained that the American farmer would still have the advantage in this respect. He also predicted a great increase in American milling as a result of the agreement. "It is a mere truism," said the president, "to say that the farmers of a country constitute the greatest wealth producers and that it is of the greatest importance to conserve their welfare. When we have had good crops, the wheels of all industries have moved, and wealth has been stored. Anyone therefore, who would initiate a policy to injure the farmer has much to answer for at the bar of public opinion.

Commercial and Social Union.

"The greatest reason for adopting this agreement is the fact that it is going to unite two countries with kindred people and lying together across a wide continent in a commercial and social union to the great advantage of both. Such a result does not need to be justified by a nice balancing of pecuniary profit to each. Its undoubted general benefit will vindicate those who are responsible for it. I say this in order that by arranging the arguments directed to the detailed effect of the agreement upon different classes of persons I may not be thought to abandon the broad ground upon which the opportunity to confirm this agreement ought to be seized."

Taking up first the effect of the agreement on corn, he said: "The total production of corn in the United States in 1910 was 3,125,715,000 bushels of which we exported 44,072,209, and used the rest in domestic consumption, chiefly in raising cattle and hogs, of which in live cattle and packing house products, the value was $235,985,212. The Canadian product of corn was 18,726,000 bushels, or six tenths of one per cent of the total production of the United States. We exported 6,000,000 bushels to Canada. Certainly in respect to corn, the American farmer is king and will remain so, reciprocity or no reciprocity. Indeed, the change will greatly help him by increasing his supply of young and thin cattle, now very scarce, for feeding with his corn and making good beef.

As To Farm Values.

"But it is said that the farm lands of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and other states is much more valuable than the land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the three great northwestern provinces of Canada, and that to give Canadian farmers free entry means that the products which are raised on cheaper lands will be certain to lower farm lands in value in this country. Nothing could be further from fact.

"The Canadian lands are farther removed from Minneapolis and Chicago markets than the lands in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Illinois, and proximity to market is the most important change in farming in this country is from the raising of grain for export to the raising if grain for farming consumption and development of the secondary products in the form of cattle and hogs.

"The live cattle are bought and fattened. The hogs are raised and fed. It is farming of this kind that explains the high value of farm lands in Illinois and Iowa. If the argument as to the disastrous effect of admitting the crops of the Canadian Northwest to our markets upon the values of our farm land is correct then the opening of lands in Kansas, Nebraska and the two Dakotas in the two decades from 1890 to 1910 should have had a similar effect upon the land of the older states. Now what was the fact? What was the effect upon the farm lands of the older states of the competition of those newer states? The land in the older states became more devoted to corn and cattle and hogs, while the wheat and other cereals were left to the new lands. The effect was that the value of land of the land farming states was in most cases more than doubled.

Difference in Values.

"The difference in the value of the acre between Manitoba and Minnesota is but little more than $8; the difference between Minnesota and Wisconsin is $6; between Wisconsin and Illinois $62; between Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, $40; between Michigan and Indiana it is $31.

"The figures show incontestably that the fear of a reduction in farm land values of this country by letting in Canada's products is wholly unfounded.

"The price of wheat, less transportation and other charges for warehouse and delivery, is fixed by what all the wheat exporting countries, including the United States and Canada, can get for their surplus in Liverpool. Hence, the sending of any part of Canada's surplus through our country instead of through Canada, to be milled or to be exported, will not perceptibly nor materially effect the price of wheat for our farmers.

Canada Get's World's Market.

"Open up the market of Minneapolis and Chicago, give the transportation and warehousing facilities of our Northwest and the Canadian farmer will get for his wheat practically what the American farmer gets, less the higher freight charges, due to greater distance from that market. In other words, the advantage we give the Canadian farmer will not hurt our farmer, for the price will remain the same. But by patronizing our elevators, our flour mills, our railroads, he will secure admission to the world's market at a less cost to himself, while we will secure the advantage of increased trade for our elevators, our mills, our railroads and our commission men.

Gain to U.S. Farmers.

"The United States secures for the farmers a free list of such important agricultural products as cottonseed oil, all kinds of fruits and vegetables, timothy and clover seed and eggs with numerous other products in which the movement to Canada from the United States is much greater than that of Canada to the United States.

"The remission of $1,300,000 in duties on rough lumber imported into the United States by free listing it, along with pickets and palings and the heavy reductions on dressed lumber, laths and shingles are all in the interest of the farmers.

Whole Country the Gainer.

"Let the agreement be adopted and go into operation, and in six months the farmers on the border who now have fears will rejoice in this great step toward closer business and social relations with our neighbors. The whole country—farmer, manufacturer, railroad company, middleman, warehouseman—all will be the gainer."

Mr. Taft's address, the first of his present trip into the middle west, was delivered at the National Corn Exposition in the auditorium at the State fair grounds, which has a seating capacity of more than 4,000, was crowded to overflowing.

The crush about the doors was so great that the services of a score of policement were called for.

Mr. Taft's address was listened to apparently with the deepest interest and he was warmly applauded at intervals. President Taft will pass his reciprocity campaign in Illinois tomorrow. During the forenoon he will make brief extemporaneous speeches at Champaign and Decatur. In the afternoon he will deliver an address on reciprocity before the Illinois state legislature at Springfield and in the evening he will make an address at a Lincoln day banquet in that city.

Mr. Taft will be back in Washington Monday morning to remain until the end of the session of Congress. He has not amplified his position as to an extra session, believing it is perfectly well understood at this time and that Congress will govern itself accordingly.

Ppon the heels of President Taft's speech at the National corn show today favoring a reciprocity treaty with Canada, about 300 members of the corn improvement association in session at the exposition adopted resolutions condemning the proposed reduction in the tariff on farm products.

The resolution reads: "We doubt the wisdom of throwing open unreservedly our ports to Canadian farm products. By so doing, the American farmer will be unable to obtain a fair compensation for the time and labor which he invests in his business and we recommend that no action be taken by our national government that shall be detrimental to his interests."

CONFERRING ON NEW MARKET REGULATIONS

Committee of Farmers and Market Committee of Council Meet to Go Over Objectionable Clauses in Market By-law — Farmers Offer Amendments.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A conference was held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office between the market committee of the city council and representatives of the Edmonton Local United Farmers of Alberta, concerning the new market regulations. The farmers of the district have entered a strenuous protest against the new market by-law, and a test case is to be tried in the court of a charge of infringing the by-law by refusing to pay the fees imposed.

The special committee of the farmers appointed to go over the by-law and to note the objectionable clauses together with proposed amendments, has reported, and this report is being considered at the conference this afternoon.

The farmers in their report recommend:

That no persons other than producers be allowed to sell on the market.

That the Rice street market be abandoned and the produce market taken to the First street site.

That a fee of ten cents be charged on the First street market, including one complete weighing, extra weighing to be charged for pro rata.

That the lessees of the market privileges furnish a tie-up place in the Rice street market, and that a fee of five cents be charged, feeding not to be allowed except by nose-bag.

That Tuesday and Saturdays be market days, instead of Tuesday and Fridays, as at present.

The specific objections and proposed amendments to various clauses of the by-law are set out in the report.

Clause six of the by-law provides that the market clerk shall be on the market between the hours of 7 and 12 and 1 and 6. The proposed amendment provides that the market shall be open continuously from 8 to 6, the sale of all produce to be stopped at four o'clock.

Clause ten provides the weighing fees, which are held to be too high. The farmers ask that weighing on the First street market be free to those who pay the regular market fee of ten cents. For weighing cattle and horses the farmers want to be charged five cents, not ten cents as provided in the scale of fees in the by-law.

Clause sixteen provides that animals shall not be allowed to feed on the Rice street market. The farmers desire that animals used to bring in produce should be allowed to feed on the market.

Clause twenty-five provides that no persons other than producers shall be allowed to sell on the market. This, the farmers declare, is not satisfactory, the effect of it being to prohibit a number of farmers commissioning one of their number to sell their combined produce.

Clause twenty-nine provides that hay and feed sold on the market must be weighed before it is offered for sale. The farmers desire that this clause be struck out in its entirety.

The committee of the farmers who drew up these amendments is composed of S. W. Candy and T. Hutchings. The market committee of the city council is composed of Aldermen Gowan, Lundy and McKinley, with Mayor Armstrong as ex-officio member.

DISCOVERED A CITY OF LOST CONTINENT

German Explorer Claims to Have Located the Site in West Africa—Atlantis Not a Myth—Traces of High and Extremely Ancient Civilization.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—Dr. Leo. Frobenius claims to have discovered one of the lost cities of Atlantis of the ancients in Southern Nigeria. He is an Atlantis enthusiasist, who has long been convinced that the lost kingdom was not mythical, but was located in West Africa. Letters from Dr. Frobenius, who is in west Africa, bearing various dates in December and January, have been received by friends here declaring that he has proved the correctness of his theory. He says: "I have made an incredible discovery. I have found in West Africa traces of a high and extremely ancient urban civilization. I have unearthed wonderfully worked quartz pillars, remains of granite figures, burned clay portraits of classic beauty and vessels and fragments of pottery splendidly overlaid with various colors. My chief discovery was of a hollow bronze cast of a head covered with fine tatooing. I have thus proved in the broadest sense that my Atlantis theory is correct."

Dr. Frobenius makes a bitter attack on the local English officials, who, he asserts seized his finds on the ground that the natives had stolen them, and that it was illegal for unauthorized persons to make excavations or remove ancient art works. They confiscated the bronze head and most of the other things, but Dr. Frobenius buried the clay heads. Learned men here withhold their opinions of the discoveries.

Montana Opposed to Reciprocity.

Bozeman, Mont., Feb. 9.—The Bozeman Board of Trade, at its meeting this week, adopted a resolution to the effect that the reciprocity agreement would be harmful to the grain interests of Montana and a message to that effect was sent to Montana's Washington delegation.

CABLEGRAM SENT TO OLD COUNTRY

HON W. S. FIELDING GIVES OUT TEXT OF MESSAGE FORWARDED TO STRATHCONA.

Ottawa, Feb. 8—The text of the cablegram of Hon. W. S. Fielding to Lord Strathcona, on the question of reciprocity, was given out this afternoon by the minister of finance. It reads :

"It is evident that some British journalists and public men have received entirely erroneous impressions concerning the reciprocity agreement. Reciprocal trade relations with the United States have been policy of all parties in Canada for generations. Many efforts have been made to secure a treaty but without success.

"Sir John Macdonald's National Policy tariff, 1879, contains a standing offer of reciprocity with the United States covering a large portion of products included in present arrangements.

"The unwillingness of the Americans to make any reasonable arrangement led to much disappointment in Canada. Sir Wilfrid Laurier several years ago gave expression to this and said Canada would not again take the initiative in negotiations. Now that Americans have entirely changed their attitude and have approached Canada with fair offers.

"Our government takes the position that we should meet them fairly and in making such an arrangement as is now proposed, we are realizing the desires of our people for half a century and also that in promoting friendly relations with the neighboring republic we are doing the best possible service to the empire.

Canada Seeking Markets.

'Canada is seeking markets everywhere for her surplus products. Subsidizing steamship lines and sending out commercial agents. Would it not be ridiculous in pursuit of such a policy to refuse to avail herself of markets of the great nation lying alongside. The expressed fear that it will seriously effect imports from Great Britain are groundless. The greater part of the agreement deals with natural products which Great Britain does not send us. The range of manufactures affected is comparatively small and in most cases the reductions are small.

"It appears to be assumed in some quarters that the tariff rates agreed upon discriminate in favor of the United States and against Great Britain. There is no foundation for this. In every case, Great Britain will still have the same rate or a lower one. Canada's right to deal with the British preference as she pleases remains untouched by the agreement.

"The adoption of the agreement will probably lead to some further revision of the Canadian tariff in which the Canadian parliament will be entirely free to fix the British preferential tariff at any rates that may be deemed proper. You are free to use this in any way you think best.

(Signed). "FIELDING."

Abdul is still Abdul.

FOUGHT PORTRAIT THIEVES.

Woman and Two Masked Men in Struggle in Academy Dormitory.

Manson, Mass., Feb. 8—Two men, disguised with false beards, entered Cushman Hall, the dormitory of Monson academy here, late last night and attempted to steal the portrait of Frank Cushman, in whose memory the dormitory was created. One of the men was seen in the hall on the second floor by the cook, Mrs. Elizabeth Toomey, and he attacked her, throwing her to the foot of the stairs.

Here the second man was working at the picture with a knife and as the woman fought with the two men, this man cut her on the arm and also cut off a large amount of her hair. Her clothes were partly torn off in the struggle. There were a few students in the building on an upper floor, who heard Mrs. Toomey's outcries and came to her rescue.

When the students started down the stairs, the two men ran down through an open door and escaped. The academy officials can give no motive for the attempt to steal the portrait or for the attack.

DECREASE OF BIRTH RATE.

Aairms Vienna—Now Fifty Per Cent. Lower Than in 1870.

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 8.—The precise figures of the census of Austria taken December 31, are not yet available but it is known that the birth rate of Vienna has decreased alarmingly and that the fact is occasioning very serious concern among the authorities. The birth rate in 1910 was only twenty per 1,000 compared with forty in 1870. Vienna recorded 53,000 births in 1900, but in 1910 the figures dropped to 44,000 in spite of ten years growth of population and the annexation of the new suburb of Floridsdorf with 52,000 inhabitants.

On the other hand, the death rate has been reduced from twenty-six per 1,000 in the early seventies to fifteen today. Improved hygiene has also succeeded in greatly reducing infantmortality but these gains fail to counterbalance the declining birth rate and consequently the official estimate that Vienna had 2,130,000 inhabitants at the end of 1910 are likely to prove excessive. The returns will probably show a little over 2,000,000.

ASSISTANCE FOR SUFFERERS.

New Brunswick Government Will Vote $50,000 to Fire Stricken Town of Campbellton.

Fredericton, Feb. 9—Judge McLatchey and F. F. Matieson, Campbellton, waited upon Premier Hazen today at Government offices and discussed the details of legislation for aid promised the fire-stricken town of Campbellton.

The province of New Brunswick under legislation to be introduced at the approaching session of the legislature will give assistance to the amount of $50,000 and the legislation will call for the amount to be paid in ten annual instalments.

A NEW GERMAN DIRIGIBLE.

The Fourth Gross Will Make Forty Miles an Hour.

Gotha, Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Germany, Feb. 8.—The dirigible baloon Gross III. left for Metz at six o'clock this morning and at noon passed over Hanau, heading in the direction of Frankfort-on-the-Main. The airship is being transferred from the Berlin balloon sheds to Metz to make room in the former for the dirigible Gross IV., which has just been completed and is awaiting trial. The new air craft is 344 feet in length and is expected to be the speediest dirigible yet constructed, being capable of making 40 miles an hour.

BATTLE INVOLVES THE SUGUR TRUST

Directors of the Monopoly Created by Havemeyer Sue His Son in Order To Recover Millions of Dollars which They Claim is Due Them.

New York, Feb. 7.—An attack has been made on the estate of the late Henry O. Havemeyer, of sugar fame, by the American Sugar Refining Company, which he developed into the greatest sugar concern in the world. The company has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court at Trenton, N.J., to recover $10,000,000 worth of shares of common stock of the National Sugar Refining Company, which the American Sugar Refining Company contends, he obtained illegally, alleging that no consideration was paid therefor.

According to the allegations made by the American concern, Mr. Havemeyer was very generous to himself. It is contended that he purchased for the American company a quarter interest in the newly organized company for $5,000,000. As a reward to himself for the purchase he is said to have taken common stock worth half that much more for himself.

Should the court cancel the issue of this stock it will become an asset of the American company and increase the holdings of the company one hundred per cent. While the American company is the instigator of the suit, the names of several stockholders in the National Company are attached to the complaint papers.

It is charged that Mr. Havemeyer's action was not discovered until two months ago, when the Government filed a suit against the American company. Notice was then served on Mr. Post, of the National Company, that if he transferred any of the stock to the Havemeyer family or its assigns he would do so at his own risk. Horace Havemeyer, upon resigning from the National Company, recently asked that the whole of the common stock be transferred to the heirs of Mr. Havemeyer.

On the other side Horace Havemeyer, the only son of the late president of the Sugar Trust, who is 24 years of age, has thrown down the gauntlet to the officials of the monopoly and served notice that it must fight to obtain possession of the $10,000,000.

"They have tried to besmirch the reputation of my father," he said, "but every act of my father in connection with the acquisition of the common stock of the National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey was done with the full knowledge and consent of the board of directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, of which he was president."

AUSTRALIAN YOUTHS RALLY.

Sixty Per Cent. Enrolled—Minister to Prosecute Laggards.

Melbourne, Feb. 7.—About sixty per cent. of the youths of the Commonwealth have registered themselves for service under the compulsory military service law. In some places in the Federation, there is a great deal of reluctance on the part of parents to allow their sons to undergo the necessary training. The Minister of Defence is considering the advisability of taking steps to prosecute a few of them as a lesson to the others.

SNOWSLIDE IN MOUNTAINS.

Five Trains Delayed—No Serious Damage Done.

Calgary, Feb. 8.—Small snowslide on Tuesday delayed trains a few hours. Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 8.—The slide on the C. P. R. was a smill one, the snow covering sixty feet of track. It occurred near Ross Peak, eight miles west of Glacier, and did not damage other than to cover the track fifteen feet deep. It was removed by a rotary and five through trains, delayed for that and other reasons are coming in today. No train left Vancouver yesterday afternoon for the east, as there was not sufficient equipment here.

SPECIAL TO TRAPPRS TRADERS AND FUR DEALERS

We have received large orders from Eastern and Foreign Manufacturers for selected fine Wolf Skins.

Although the Fur Market is very dull, nevertheless for Fancy Skins we are in aposition to pay Fancy Prices.

For No. 1. Extra Large Fine and Silky Skins $5.25
For No. 1 Large Fine and Silky Skins $4.50
For No. 1 Medium Fine and Silky Skins $3.25
For No. 2 Extra Large Fine and Silky Skins $3.75
For No. 2 Large Fine and Silky Skins $3.00
For No. 2 Medium Fine and Silky Skins $2.25

No 3 and 4 or unprime skins at their value We pay all express charges. We remit by return mail for your shipments by cheque, money order or currency. We hold shipments subject to your approval, immediately after receiving our payment.

Ship your Furs along. We will try and please you as to prices.

We are in the market for all classes of Furs.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC FUR COMPANY
264 Elizabeth Street, Eedmonton, Alta.
Telephone 4151.

EX SULTAN OF TURKEY MURDERS TWO WIVES

He Is Now In Irons Following the Killing of the Two Sultanas—Was Subdued by the Soldiers After a Fierce Struggle.

Salonika, Feb. 7.—Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan of Turkey, killed two of his wives today and was locked up in a cell, violently insane.

His struggles are so violent that he has been put in irons, but he continually raves and moans.

The ex-Sultan killed his two wives with his bare hands. He chocked one of them to death, and then grabbed the other and hurled her against a wall. The woman's brain was injured and she died several hours later.

Soldiers were then sent to imprison the ex-Sultan, but he, with insane cunning, expected this move and fought off all attempts to arrest him in his villa. Finally, after a terrific struggle, in which he himself was severely injured, he was captured.

Abdul Hamid is confined in a dungeon beneath the Villa Allatine, which while set apart for him as a residence, is in reality his prison. He was sent there in April, 1909, when the Turkish revolution brought about by the Young Turk party was finally completed and Sultan Mohammed V. ascended the throne.

Abdul Hamid had reigne for thirty years up to that time and had deluged his empire in blood. He was noted for having tricked the diplomats of all Europe from time to time and had shocked the world by his sensuality and crimes.

When Abdul was sent to the villa here his suite, which was allowed to accompany him, was composed of three Sultanas or full wives; four Cadines, or inferior wives; five Halfas, or housekeepers, privileged to go out of the harem; two princes, his daughter and nine servants. This really gave him the allowance of twelve wives.

GOWGANDA AWAITS THE STEEL.

Strong Delegation Will Urge Need of Rail Communication.

Elk Lake, Ont., February 8.—Following the recent enthusiastic meetings here and at Gowganda, it has been arranged that a strong delegation will go to Toronto to meet the members of the Ontario cabinet and urge the immediate necessity for a railroad to Elk Lake and Gowganda.

Contingents from Montreal, Ottawa, Cobalt, Haileybury and New Liskeard, have signified their intention to join with the Montreal River deputation in impressing upon Premier Whitney and his colleagues the fact that the time is opportune for the affording of better facilities to the Gowganda district, which it is felt the wealth and permanent nature of the camp warrant.

With better railway access there are many new properties which will be at once placed on a highly paying basis.

DISCUSS CHURCH UNION.

Winnipeg Presbytery Takes Strong Objection to Arbitrary Form Submitted.

Winnipeg, Feb. 7.—Today's session of the Winnipeg Presbytery was devoted to the discussion of church union, but the vote will not be taken till March 1st. The strongest objections were made to the arbitrary form of the basis of union as submitted, and the ruling that if any conditions were attached to it a favorable vote would be interpreted as a negative.

How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and immense sale by its remarkable cure of colds. It can always be depended upon. For sale by Dealers everywhere.

MAIL ROUTE

FORT SASKATCHEWAN and PINE CREEK and return via Sturgeonville, Cookville and Myrtle Creek, connecting at Sturgeonville with stage to and from Redwater, Egremont and Eastgate and at Myrtle Creek with stage to Radway Centre.

Stage leaves Fort Saskatchewan on Fridays 8 a.m., arrives Saturdays 8 p.m. Passengers and light baggage cerried.

NOTICE.

Township 40, Range 8, Meridian 5, having been surveyed, will be made available for homestead entry on the 1st day of March, 1911, at the Red Deer Dominion Lands Office, and each Sub-Office for the District.

W. H. COTTINGHAM, A. D. L.
Red Deer, Alberta.

NOTICE.

On and after thirty clear days from the date of this notice, viz., on the 16th day of February, 1911, the available quarter sections in the following Townships will be open for entry:

Township 75, Range 23, West of the 5th Meridian.

Township 76, Range 23, West of the 5th Meridian.

Dated at Grouard, Alberta, this 16th day of January, 1911.

F. TOMKINS,
Agent of Dominion Lands.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

SHORT, CROSS, BIGGAR & COWAN
Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
Wm. Short, Hon. C. W. Cross, O. M. Biggar Hector Cowan.
Offices over Merchants Bank.
Company and private funds to loan.
Edmonton, Alta.

F. D. BYERS,
Barrister, Solicitor and Notary.
Bulletin Block. 320 Jasper Ave. E.
Edmonton

C. H. WEBBER,
Auctioneer.
Farm Sales a specialty.
Phone 7402. Residence, Belmont, Alta
P.O. Address, Box 1359. Edmonton.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED—For Heatherbell S. D. Apply, stating experience and salary desired to W. D. Carey, Cummings P. O., Alberta.

TEACHER WANTED, for Eagle Butte school, 1820, 1st or 2nd class; duties to commence 1st April for 7 months. Apply, stating qualifications and salary to F. Stovell, secretary, Nuncbor, Sask.

WANTED, Teacher for the Smoky Lake S. D. 1942, holding first or second-class qualifications. Apply stating certificate held and salary desired, to J. B. Hall, Sec.-Treas., Pine Creek P.O., Alberta.

WANTED—Teacher for Toland Lake, S. D. 1819, holding second-class certificate for Alberta; term commencing March 1st for nine months. Apply, stating salary required, to William H. Baker, sec.-treas., Waugh P. O., Alberta

$10 REWARD.

LOST—Two Ponies, 1 buckskin, 1 blue roan. Reward given on notifying Olson and Nelson, contractors, 57 Donald Street, Edmonton.

STRAYED

LOST—Since about October 15th, 1910, Bay Yearling Stud Colt, rising two, white mark on forehead; no brand. Reward for information or return D. S. Hutton, Clover Bar P.O., Alta.

STRAYED—Edmonton route No. 2, on the premises of E. C. Knowles, Sec. 30—55—23—4, since Nov. 1st, 1910, Steer, blackish red, a sort of a bridle color, white spot on firehead, small white spot on throat, with spot on back and right hip, coming 3 years old; no visible brand.

STRAYED—$25 Reward; Colts astray since November 1, from my farm, S.E. 1-4 58, 1. w. 5. one bay mare 3 years, small white strip on forehead and nose; heavy mane and tail; no brand. One light bay mare coming 2 years, white face; no brand; one white hind foot. One bay gelding coming 2 years; narrow white stripe on face; no brand. One blue-grey, white spot on forehead; hind legs and one front leg white; no brand. Address Alex. Swanson, Independence, Alta.

STRAYED—DEC. 17th, TO THE PREMISES of the undersigned, two heifer calves, one light red, horns turning in; the other black. Owner kindly communicate with G. W. Hadigan, Independence, Alta.

STRAYED—$5 REWARD—FROM The premises of the undersigned, last spring, blue gray filly, coming 3 years, branded on right shoulder inverted "V". $5 reward for information. Adolph Gagnon, Sturgeonville, Alta.

LOST—At Junkins, one Black Pony, bald-faced, two left feet white, roached mane, weight about 900 lbs. Information to Peter Anderson, Junkins, Alta.

STRAYED, to premises of undersigned, last Fall, Steer, about four years old, white spots on hind legs, white underparts, has halter on; also black steer, about three years old, white legs and underparts, white on forehead; no brands. Albert Collon, Collon's Reserve, Ten Miles West of St. Albert.

WANTED.

WANTED, to Purchase for Cash a bunch of Ranch Horses of about fifteen or twenty hundred pounds upwards. Chas. C. Gregary, Daysville,Ask., via N. Battleford.

WANTED—To rent 10 or 15 acres close to Edmonton, suitable for market garden. Give full particulars and rent. C. B. McClymont, 621 13th st., Edmonton.

CATTLE FATTEN QUICKER
—take on weight faster—make better beef.—when dehorned. Cows give more milk—and half the danger in shipping by rail or boat is eliminated.
KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does the work in 2 minutes. Cuts from 4 sides at once. Write for free booklet to—KEYSTONE
Fifty Thousand
219 Robert St. Toronto, Ont. Late of Fiction, Ont.

WOLF WANTED
IN ANY QUANTITY
AT BEST MARKET PRICES

I pay best in prices for Mink, Coon, Muskrat, Weasel, Lynx, Bear, etc.

I pay all express charges, charges no commission. I hold furs separate on request.

Write for my latest price list.

J. YAFFE,
72 Colborne St., Toronto, Ont.

ONTARIO LIVERY FEED & SALE STABLE

Saddle Horses to hire. Rates to Private Boarding Horses.

MEARON & JAMIESON
Proprietors.
236 Fraser Ave. Phone 2169

FEED AND SEED GRAIN

We will be glad to name net price delivered your station, Oats, Barley or Flax. Write or wire.

Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading. Large advances and prompt adjustments.

If you wish to sell on track, wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

James Richardson & Sons, Ltd.

Western Offices: Grain Exchange, Winnipeg; Grain Exchange, Calgary

ers everywhere.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. Sold by Deal-

SHORT COURSE SCHOOL A SPLENDID SUCCESS

Over 300 Farmers Attend First School at Strathmore—Minister of Agriculture Pleased With Result—Mr. Marshall Opened Seed Fair at Lacombe.

Hon. Duncan Marshall returned to the city Thursday afternoon from the south, where he attended the seed fair at Lacombe Thursday and opened the short course school at Strathmore on Monday.

Mr. Marshall stated to the Bulletin that he was exceedingly pleased at the success which attended the inauguration of the first of the short course schools at Strathmore.

"It was a great start-off. Simply immense," said the minister of agriculture.

"There were over 300 farmers in attendance at the school, and they were as enthusiastic as any crowd I ever saw at a gathering of the kind. I am exceedingly pleased at the attendance as indicating the interest the farmers are taking in the work.

"The farmers have no hesitation about entering into the discussion of questions and taking part in the judging of stock. Much interest is being taken in the Grand Challenge trophy offered for competition between four teams, to meet at Innisfail. The four men who score the greatest number of points at each of the four centres, Strathmore, Macleod, Vermilion and Innisfail, will meet at Innisfail in the second week of March to take part in this competition."

Instruction at the short course schools is being given by H. A. Craig, superintendent of fairs and institutes; Price Wright, of De Winton; W. F. Stevens, livestock commissioner; C. Marker, dairy commissioner; G. H. Hutton, superintendent of the Lacombe Experimental farm; and C. E. Lewis, chief weed inspector. Prof. A. Atkinson, of the Montana Agricultural college, and Prof. W. L. Carlyle, of Moscow, Idaho, will join the party some time during the week.

Valuable assistance in the arrangements of the school were rendered by Prof. Elliott, superintendent of the C. P. R. farm at Strathmore, and to him Mr. Marshall ascribes a great deal of credit for the success of the initial school.

Mr. Marshall describes the exhibit at the seed fair at Lacombe as a fairly good one. A good public meeting was held on Monday night, Mayor Mooney presiding, and a number of interesting addresses were delivered. Professor A. Atkinson, of Montana Agricultural college, addressed the meeting on the value of demonstration farms. Speaking from his knowledge of these farms in Montana where they were established a number of years ago, he endorsed in the strongest terms the proposal to establish similar institutions in Alberta. Col. Puffer, M.L.A., and Hon. Duncan Marshall also delivered addresses at this meeting.

DUELISTS FORCED APART.

Seconds End Desperate Combat at Risk of Lives.

Paris, Feb. 9—A desperate duel was fought in the grounds of the Great Wheel, in Paris, between the military novelist, George d'Esparbes, and a journalist, M. Ernest Gegout.

M. Gegout had attacked the novelist's last book and its author in language which nothing but blood could wipe out, and the two men and their seconds met this morning and satisfied honor with more energy than is usual in a French duel. M. d'Esparbes was wounded twice.

Both men are good swordsmen, and the first blood drawn by M. Gegout from the author's writing hand, was not considered enough to put the latter in a position of inferiority, although the hand bled freely.

The second bout was most dramatic. The two men were very much excited, and rushed at one another quite in the "Three Musketeers" style. One of the seconds had a narrow escape, for a sudden lunge from M. d'Esparbes nearly transfixed him. He stepped back quickly, slipped, and strained his wrist.

The two duelists then lost all self-control, and although M. d'Esparbes was rather badly wounded in the right shoulder, the men refused to stop fighting. The seconds rushed in between them at the risk of their lives, knocked their swords out of their hands with their walking sticks and after a quarter of an hour's hard work prevailed on the two men to shake hands and embrace.

C. P. R. TELEGRAPH EXTENSIONS.

Program Outlined by Wm. White Has Been Authorized.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—A number of extensions and improvements for the Western lines of the C. P. R. telegraphs were announced today by B. S. Jenkins, General Superintendent. For the present year the programme submitted through Mr. White has been authorized intact. Of considerable importance is the alternative route to Toronto, and the east via Minneapolis, Sault Ste Marie, and Sudbury, which will be independent of any American connection and entirely controlled by the C. P. R. A direct wire service between Vancouver and Chicago via Winnipeg will also shortly be inaugurated. Additional wires will be provided east to Fort William and Port Arthur, west to Regina and locally throughout the various provinces, all of heavy copper. Extension of the telephone train despatching system, which is about fully equipped between Montreal and Fort William and Winnipeg and the Mountains, will take place in the British Columbia division.

Calgary, Feb. 8—The publicity scheme to appropriate $15,000 this year for a publicity commissioner and a definite program of avertising Calgary and district was killed dead at the council last night, the recommendation of the joint publicity committee being rejected by a vote of seven to four.

A small grant will possibly now be made from the estimates, to assist the Board of Trade in continuing the work that they have been doing for the past few years.

Lack of certain knowledge as to whether they could grant the money legally or not, seemed to influence the majority of the members, but the discussion on the subject was very slight.

You are probably aware that pneumonia always results from a cold, but you never heard of a cold resulting in pneumonia when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. Why take the risk when this remedy may be had for a trifle? For Sale by Dealers everywhere.

QUEBEC EDUCATION COMMISSION

Reports and Recommends Drastic Changes in System.

Quebec, Feb. 10.—The Royal Commission on Education, composed of the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy and Rev. Abbe Perrier, with Mr. L. P. De Grandepre as secretary, have made their report and their recommendations are of considerable importance, owing to their radical nature. The commission, which was appointed to enquire into the condition of the Roman Catholic schools in Montreal, under the thirty-one commissions, decrees that the present system be abolished and substituted by one central commission of twelve members, three members to be elected by the people.

They absolutely reject the idea of parochial commissions as suggested by some during the course of the investigation. An independent English Catholic school commission is also suggested. The report is unanimous in principle, although Abbe Perrier expresses the opinion that the independent school commissions should only be annexed as they give their consent. Under Montreal's thirty-one boards osme parents pay 25 cents school tax and others as high as 75 cents.

$2,500 FOR FIREWORKS FOR CITIZEN'S NIGHT

Exhibition Association Arranges For Great Patriotic Pyrotechnic Display for the Big Day of This Year's Fair—A Fitting Display for Coronation Year.

The programmes for the Edmonton Exhibition of 1911, just issued, indicate that special efforts will be made to have patriotic features brought to the foreground, as a fitting celebration in a coronation year. Citizens' Day, Thursday, August 17th, will be brought to a conclusion by a coronation evening. The feature of the entertainment will be an elaborate illumination, terminating in a representation of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The following are some of the especial numbers: Coronation, aerial cannonade; ascent of illuminated hot-air balloon, carrying red, white and blue; coronation illumination; ascent of Royal rockets; Prince of Wales' feathers; Royal star; forest of silver; discharge of Bonnie Scotland wheel; coronation wheel; scene showing the corn fields of Golden West; electric falls; Royal palms, ground display extending 300 feet; Royal tapestry, which fills a space of about 1,000 square feet; eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The T. W. Hand Firework Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont., are the company with whom the Exhibition Association are expecting to make the contract. The total cost of the fireworks for the evening will be $2,500.

NEW CURE FOR LOCKJAW

Said to Have Been Successfully Tested by Several Doctors.

Mankato, Minn., Feb. 8.—Doctors in this city who has been experimenting with lockjaw and cures for it have discovered in a simple injection of Epsom salts into the spinal column what is believed to be a prompt and speedy cure for tetanus.

Because of their professional ethics the doctors have not allowed their names to be used in connection with the remarkable cures which have been effected, but a case this week which came to light proves almost conclusively that the new remedial agent works and can be depended on quite generally.

Herman Mattion, of Amboy, lost one of his fingers in a corn-sheller, and following an operation lockjaw set in, from which it was not thought he could recover. The two doctors in question were appealed to as having conducted many experiments with tetanus and administered their Epsom salts treatment, at the same time giving out their secret, which has hitherto been unpublished, although several cases had been successfully handled previously. This case was the most pronounced in which a speedy cure was effected.

According to medical men there have been but eleven cass of tetanus cured in the United States.

RUSSIAN EGGS CONDEMNED.

Montreal Authorities Give Owner Few Days to Remove Them.

Montreal, Feb. 9—A consignment of Russian eggs, valued at $1,000, has been condemned by the city. The board of control this morning told the owner to have them removed from the province by Wednesday.

The analysis showed that the Russian eggs contained a large amount of bacteria, but there was only one and a fraction per cent. of the preservative, boric acid, where representation indicated that there was two per cent., and, that while perhaps not as dangerous as the Hankow eggs, they were, nevertheless, of such a nature that the city refused to have them offered for sale.

SENATOR LORIMER'S CASE.

Mr. Root Says He Should be Expelled From the Senate.

Washington, Feb. 8—That Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, holds his seat as the result of bribery, and on that account should not be permitted to continue in the Senate, is the conclusion reached by Senator Elihu Root and announced by him in an argument on the floor of the senate today.

The New York senator held the undivided attention of his colleagues as he discussed the report of the committee on privileges and elections, by which Mr. Lorimer was exonerated.

Society and the Simple Life.

London, Feb. 8.—Society is still enjoying the statement made by Mrs. Asquith, during a recent lawsuit, that "extravagance is a passport to society" but to prove that not all the feminine members of nobility can be reached by the "open-handed" methods of women whi desire to "climb"; some of the smartest of these propose holding a conference in March to discuss the "simple life."

STEEL HEAD OF G.T.P. NOW AT PRAIRIE CREEK

Reached That Point on Saturday—Work on Bridge Commenced Monday — Will Be Finished in Six Weeks—Freighting to Vicinity of Tete Jaune Cache.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

"Steel reached Prairie Creek on Saturday night," said Mr. Fred Brewster to the Bulletin yesterday on Monday morning the Dominion Bridge company began the erection of the bridge over Prairie Creek. It will be six weeks before it is erected and track laying recommences. Sullivan and O'Connor began the moving of freight on Monday from Prairie Creek to Mile 140 in the vicinity of Tete Jaune Cache. Sleighing is now ideal for moving freight; on the eastern slope there is about a foot of snow; beyond the summit it lies from six to seven feet deep. As a rule, moving freight in the mountains is rather a flukey business, as just when things are at their best a chinook is liable to come along and spoil everything.

"There will be great activity in coal this summer," continued Mr. Brewster. "The construction of the branch lines will open up the Brazeau fields and people are now beginning to turn their eyes towards the Smoky River. It is reported that the upper waters of the Smoky, are in the same formation and already have shown indications of coal. I have already heard of parties intending to explore the headwaters of that river, in search of coal.

"The prospects of finding iron, it is said, are favorable on the western slopes, beyond the limestone formation. If it should be true we would have the essentials of a great steel industry here."

ONTARIO OPPOSITION PROBINC THE DEALS

Sale of Gillies Limit for $10,500 Which Resold Four Months Later for $330,000 Calls Down Criticism on Whitney Administration—Reciprocity Agreement Defended.

Toronto, Feb. 7—The Ontario legislature sat for three hours yesterday, the afternoon being taken up with addresses by Mr. Clarke of West Northumberland, Mr. Johnson (Con.) of West Hastings, and Mr. McEwing (Lib.) of West Wellington, who continued the debate on the budget introduced last Thursday by Hon. Mr. Matheson, the provincial treasurer. A prolonged debate is expected, a majority of the opposition members intending to speak on the province's finances.

Mr. Clarke criticized the government's course in selling portions of the Gillies limit, which is rich in minerals, without consulting the House or advertising the sale widely and referred to one tract sold for $10,500, which was resold in four months for $330,000. He also hinted that some timber transactions in the north country would be probed by the opposition in the public accounts committee. Mr. Clarke warmly defended the reciprocity agreement and deplored the country would not be stultified because of the province's pettifogging railways, or other railways opposed to reciprocity.

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST.

Official Reports From Agents of the Department of the Interior.

Ottawa, Feb. 3—According to the reports sent by agents of the department of the interior, to the superintendent of immigration, the weather since the new year has been generally very cold, although during the first week it was unchangeable, some days being just like spring. Some localities have suffered from severe blizzards and heavy snow storms with very strong winds have been general. The thermometer for the last week has registered fifty-two degrees below zero, and at Sedgewick went down to fifty-five degrees. This is the coldest weather remembered since thirty years ago.

There is practically no demand for labor, men are plentiful and most of them have work to do. Wages at Winnipeg are quoted at from $12 to $15 per month, with board in most cases. At Regina applications for men are coming in slowly, but there is no difficulty in placing them. Men are employed at Revelstoke in taking out saw logs. At Yorkton, labor in the town is at a standstill, except in keeping the sidewalks clear.

Markets are generally good under the circumstances. All kinds of farm produce is in demand. At Winnipeg prices in car lots at Fort William, less freight and charges are: Wheat, No. 1 Northern, 95 1-2c; oats, 34 1-2c; found in delivering fuel on account of the snow on the branch lines of the railways, and at Edmonton the cold weather and consequent heavy demand has caused some shortage and raised the price of coal to $6 per ton.

BIG GORILLA KILLED BULLDOG.

Battle Between the Two Ends in the Death of Latter.

New Iberia, La., Feb. 9—A battle to the death between a gorilla and an English bulldog, in which the gorilla was victorious, was fought here early today, with almost the entire male population of New Iberia as spectators. Much money was wagered on the result.

A pen twelve feet square and eight feet high, with seats on all sides, was arranged for the combat. The dog and gorilla were placed in the pen at midnight; at 12.02.03 a.m. the dog was dead.

The dog leaped at the gorilla immediately after being placed in the pen. The gorilla caught the dog just as a man catches a baseball, then it quickly2 broke through the dog's skull into the brain, broke its back and tore it to pieces.

TO MINISTER TO HIS FELLOW-RUTHENIANS

Rev. Maxim Zalizniack, minister of the Ruthernians of the Independent Greek church, arrived in the city three weeks ago to take charge of the work under the Presbytery of Edmonton.

Mr. Zalizniack is an able speaker, scholarly and evangelical in his presentation of the Gospel.

He held his first service here on Sunday, January 22nd, in Erskine Presbyterian church at four p.m., and will continue there until a place of worship will be provided.

The Ruthenians were originally the inhabitants of Rutheria, which for many years resisted the invading forces of the neighboring nations, where in 1654 Ruthenia lost her independence and was subsequently divided among Russia, Poland, Austria, and Turkey.

The Ruthenians are commonly known in Canada as Galicians. But this is an incorrect appelation inasmuch as it applies merely to the Ruthenians who are from Galicia, which is a province of Austria. But as those foreigners in our north-west are from Russia, Austria and Poland, they might for better ethnical discernment, be called either Russian-Ruthenians or Poland-Ruthenians, as the Galician is provincial and is misleading.

The Rev. Mr. Zalizniack, the new Ruthenian minister, is a native of the city of Kiez in Russia, once the capital of the Kingdom of Ruthenia.

He speaks the various dialects of the Slavonic tongue, and is well qualified for the work among his fellow countrymen in Edmonton. The services are conducted on Presbyterian basis, both in form and doctrine.

ELEVATOR QUESTION TOPIC OF DISCUSSION

Haultain Places Himself on Record as Opposed to the Government's Bill—Farmers' Convention by Vote of 6 to 1 Endorses the Proposed Legislation.

Regina, Feb. 8—With the elevator question permeating the atmosphere of the capitol just now, it was only natural that today's session of the Legislature should again be given over to the elevator question.

Speaking upon the second reading Mr. Haultain speaking for the Opposition, placed himself on record as opposed to the co-operative principle embodied in the Government's bill and as in favor of nothing short of a system of elevators as in Manitoba. That he said, had always been his position and he had not changed.

The Farmers Endorse.

After hours of interminable discussion lasting over the morning, afternoon and evening sittings, the convention of the Saskatchewan grain growers tonight by a vote of six to one endorsed the government co-operative elevator bill based on the findings of the elevator commission.

The vote was afterwards made unanimous, all agreeing that the association should be a unit and that the proposed scheme should be given the united support of the association.

A MINISTER FOR QUEEN'S.

An Active Campaign to be Undertaken to Provide the Salary.

Kingston, Feb. 8.—A circular issued at Queen's states that for adequate religious work among the students at the university the convention services and the churches of the city have been found insufficient. This statement is borne out by the following salient facts: "Less over forty per cent. of the students attend church regularly, and not over twenty-five per cent. have a definite church home."

The solution offered is the appointment of a university pastor. This work, to be successful, would call for a man of outstanding ability as a preacher, of strong personality, and of keen insight into student affairs. It is further stated that denominational lines would not be drawn in any particular. In so far as salary is concerned, in all probability $2,500 would have to be offered to secure a man with the proper qualifications for such a great work. At least half of this amount would have to come from the students. In the course of a few days an active campaign will be undertaken by the university in an endeavor to ascertain if the working out of the scheme will be assured by a financial guarantee.

Wants Parts of Thoroughfares.

Winnipeg, Feb. 9—The commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway have applied to the courts for an order asking the city to show cause why the sheriff should not be placed in possession of certain parts of Mill street and Thistle lane, over which the transcontinental proposes to build its tracks. The city and the street railway company object to the present plans. The argument has been adjourned for a week.

British Barque is Ashore.

New York, Feb. 7—The steamship Alliance at sea reported by wireless this afternoon that she had sighted the British barque Caithneshire ashore on a reef on Watling Island in the West Indies. The Caithneshire, left Wilmington, N.C., on January 17th for Port Arthur, Texas, and Melbourne, Australia.

OTTAWA SOCIETY AWAITS THE DUKE

Millionaires Rent Furnished Houses in Anticipation of Royal Court—Expectation that King's Uncle Will Establish Elaborate Court Not Likely to Be Realized—Many Americans Prepare to Break Into Ottawa Circle When Duke Comes.

Ottawa, Feb. 9.—All Ottawa papers print what is alleged to be a hurry order from "a Canadian millionaire" for a big furnished house close to Rideau Hall, for occupancy after September, the lease to run two or more years. The Duke of Connaught is coming to Canada as governor-general. The Ottawa paper in question prints the hurried order for a big house from the Winnipeg man as indicative of the rush of the rich to the Dominion capital to follow the coming of a prince of the Royal blood as Earl Grey's successor. Columns are being devoted by the local press in anticipatory description of a howling swell society, if not a "lesser court," which seems in certain circles to be taken for granted will be the sequence of the change of governors-general.

It is all interesting. Ottawa is expecting hordes of the newly-rich from New York, Porkopolis and other literary and commercial centres to swoop upon it and lend the lustre of cold cash and diamonds to society in Ottawa, the Ideal, as the town is now dubbed. Wealthy Americans and Canadians with "social aspirations," we read, will come here for vice-regal functions! "They will not be backwards about spending their money," continues the graphic scribblings. There are reports of local men ready to rush to the speedy building of handsome apartments suitable to the uses of the rich with a hankering to get into the light which beats about the various residence of the uncle of a real king. Ottawa has been set by the ears ever since the report of Connaught's coming was officially confirmed. Connaught pictures are displayed in the stores—all of them for sale. The jokesmiths of the press are busy with such atrocities as these: "We Connaught conceal our delight"; "It Connaught be true; the news is too good." Ottawans have for the time being forgotten Parliament Hill, that source of its sustenance. It is Connaught delirious. There are some three hundred and fifty fever-stricken people in the capital. They have the typhoid brand. Practically every other resident among the ninety odd thousand people who from choice or necessity call Ottawa home is suffering from a pronounced attack of Connaughtitis. They may recover in due season. September is a long way distant.

Toronto, too, has it. Down by the lakeside the swells are looking with undisguised pleasure to the time when the Duke will sit in Rideau Hall. Torontonians hope to see him often. The people of the Ontario capital have come to regard it as a stupid blunder that a burg of ninety thousands on the banks of the Ottawa river should have been given the dignity of a real capital. The blunder is beyond repair. But who at the time of Ottawa's selection ever imagined that one day a son of Victoria the Good would make his residence in the antiquated pile which shelters Earl Grey and which, despite its shabbiness must house the uncle of the Fifth George? The only remedy is for the swelldom of Toronto to move en masse on Ottawa and leave the Ontario metropolis to the mercy of souls with no thought above grubbing for a dollar.

Naturally, there will be added prestige to Rideau Hall when the Duke takes up his residence there. The nearest approach to a royal connection heretofore was at the time that the Marquis of Lorne, who wedded into the Royal family, now the Duke of Argyle, served as governor-general. Now comes Duke Arthur, only surviving brother of Edward and uncle to His Britannic Majesty. Naturally, the radiance of the British throne will be reflected to a large degree at Rideau Hall, but those who expect the establishment of the semblance of a court there pay small tribute to the common sense of either the new governor-general or the Canadian people. Certainly there is nothing in the example of his predecessors, the conduct of the Duke himself or the traditions of the Canadian people to warrant the suggestion that Connaught will misunderstand what his mission contemplates, what his welcome means, however unwisely sycophancy engages to flatter him. Certainly also His Royal Highness is properly advised, and Ottawa will witness no innovations that are not in harmony with Canadian traditions, institutions and democracy.

If it is probable that the work of completing the splendid Chateau Laurier will be hastened by the coming change in governors-general. This hotel, which will hardly be outranked by any other on the continent when it is in operation, will doubtless quarter hundreds who will come to Ottawa when the Duke of Connaught formally opens the next session of parliament, assuming, of course, that that duty is not again discharged by Earl Grey. The opening of parliament is always a parade affair, with plenty of the spectacular surroundings so beloved of those born under the Union Jack. The chateau has been leisurely progressing to a finish. Architecturally speaking, it is a splendid example of structure. The railroad fhich is erecting it has not hurried matters. Much remains to be done, but if haste is made the big hostelry can be completed by September. I understand that the Grand Trunk people will push work on the chateau to the end that next December, at the latest, will find the hotel in running order.

BILL AIMED AT POOLS.

Among Steamship Companies Who Combine to Kill Competition.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 9.—The Humphrey bill, giving the government power to exclude from American ports any foreign ships that enter into pools or agreements to control freight or passenger rates, or to shut out competition, was favorably reported to the House today by the Committee on Merchant Marine. The committee had received for the bill the endorsement of the Department of Justice.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," said Representative Humphrey, on making the report of the committee, "that more than 90 per cent. of the trans-oceanic commerce of the country today is carried on foreign ships that belong to pools, conferences and combines. Freight and passenger rates are fixed by agreement. The rates charged are unjust and exorbitant.

"These ships not only combine and fix rates, but they also unite for the purpose of driving out competition. They do this by designating what they call "fighting ships," that run over the same course, sailing at practically the same time as the competing line. These "fighting ships" have directions to cut rates to any point sufficient to drive their competitors out of the field. The loss is divided among the various lines in the conference."

A Simple Question.

Manchester, Feb. 9. — The Courier asks: "If Canada can make a tariff bargain with the United States, how does it happen that Great Britain cannot do so? This is a simple question," it says, "which free traders can return no satisfactory answer and one which they never willingly face."

The Guardian, however, says: "If it rested with our protectionist flag-wavers they would throw the second half of North America after the first half."

SIXTY-ONE NEW OIL COMPANIES FORMED

Application for Forty More Are Now in Course of Preparation—The Companies Are All to Operate in the Morinville Oil Fields District.

In the twenty-four hours up to noon on Friday no less than sixty-one certificates of incorporation by the provincial government. On Thursday afternoon, 26 applications for incorporation were filed with E. Trowbridge, registrar of companies, and 35 more followed on Friday. These 61 new oil companies, whose incorporation fees will go to swell the revenue of the province, all propose to operate in the vicinity of Morinville, where the petroleum rights on over 100 sections of land have been leased from the Dominion Government by different individuals.

Each company defines the area in which it intends to carry on operations, limited in each case to a square mile. The companies are incorporated on the non-personal liability basis under The Companies Ordinance, and their objects restricted to acquiring, managing, developing, working and selling mines, mineral claims and mining properties, and the winning, getting, treating, refining and marketing of mineral. The certificate of incorporation in the case of each company contains the provision that no liability beyond the amount actually paid upon shares of stock by subscribers shall attach to subscribers or holders of stock.

Names of Companies.

Some of the names of the new companies are: Niagara, Newark, Rock Island, Olympia, Jasper, Peterborough, Hudson, Lindsay, Guelph, Great Falls, Roman, English, Boston, Quincy, Port Arthur, Fortune, Kalkaska, Glory, Okanagan, Richmond, London, Forest City, Hartford, Orange, Rouge, Island, Pittsburg, Arizona, Prince Albert. All the applications for incorporation were drawn up in the offices of Short, Biggar & Collison. H. L. Williams, manager of the American-Canadian Oil Company, is a subscribed shareholder in each company.

It is understood that applications for the incorporation of about 40 more companies are being prepared, bringing the total number of oil companies up over the hundred mark, with an aggregate value of over a million dollars capital stock.

CLUE IN MURDER MYSTERY.

Soldier, While Intoxicated, Admits Shooting of Captain Von Krosiak.

Berlin, Feb. 8.—The confession of an employee on the railway near Hanover promises to clear up the mystery of a murder which for months was the principal pre-occupation of German public opinion. On January 21, 1901, Captain von Krosiak, of the 11th Dragoons, who was something of a martinet and consequently not popular with his men, was exercising his squadron in the Hippodrome at Gumbhunan, when a shot was heard, and he fell from his horse dead. The bullet had struck him in the heart. A still smoking carbine was found outside the paling at the Hippodrome, opposite a hole through which it had evidently been fired. The murderer, however, who, it was assumed from the outset, must be a man from the regiment, managed to mingle with his comrades before anyone could notice him in suspicious circumstances.

Two non-commissioned officers, Martin and Hickel, were arrested, but though in one of the four trials that ensued the former was sentenced to death, both were finally acquitted, and the affair was relegated to the storehouse of insoluble mysteries. The man who has confessed, Fischer by name, was in the 11th Dragoons at the time of the crime, but it remains to be seen whether he actually did the deed. His admissions were made while he was under the influence of liquor, and on regaining sobriety he was very anxious to recall them. The motive he gave for the murder was that Krosiak had ordered him three days' arrest, and so spoiled his chances of being promoted non-commissioned officer.

When her child is in danger a woman will risk her life to protect it. No great act of heroism or risk of life is necessary to protect a child from medy and all danger is avoided. For croup, Give Chamberlain's Cough Re- Sale by Dealers everywhere.

SOME TROUBLES OF PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Montreal Corporation Will Take Case Before the Railway Commission in An Endeavor to Get Lower Rates for Telephonic Service from Bell Company.

Montreal, Feb. 9—Acting under the instructions which the city council gave a week ago, the city law department has sent formal notice to the railway commission at Ottawa asking that Montreal be given better telephone rates.

The city, in its plea, contends that the charge for telephones in houses is far too high and is dearer than that in Toronto; that the Bell Company has no right to charge an extra five dollars for what is called an improved machine; that automatic phones be abolished and that a reduction be ordered in the long distance rates.

Sedentary habits, lack of outdoor exercise, insufficient mastication of food, constipation, a torpid liver, worry and anxiety, are the most common causes of stomach troubles. Correct your habits, and take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be well again. For sale by Dealers everywhere.

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Repairing on Short Notice.
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WILSON'S DOLLAR SPECIALS
20 lb. pail Corn Syrup $1.00
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Special in bulk Tea, extra good quality, 3lb. $1.00
Good Coffee, fresh ground, 3 pounds $1.00
It pays you to buy at
H. WILSON'S
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Be sure to call.

A BARGAIN IN PURE CASTILE SOAP
Made of purest Olive Oil in Marseilles, France
LARGE BARS, 35c.
of 2 pounds each
GEO. H. GRAYDON
King Edward Pharmacy,
260 Jasper Avenue, East.

SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION

VOLUME V.

LIBERALS SCORE GREAT VICTORY

O'CONNOR TELLS OF TWO C ING DEFEATS ADMINISTE TO TORIES.

London, Feb. 11—By T. P. nor—If the future course present historic parliament the precedent of the first week ish Liberalism and Irish Nat will sigh within their eyes worlds to conquer.

The triumph of both sectio crushing in the first debate by the Tories over the allege dalous interference by an Iris with a husband and wife at one a Catholic, and the o Presbyterian. For weeks, al English and Irish Tory pre platforms have been ringing pathetic story of a happy cou arated and their children ki by an intolerant Irish priest ence to the papal bulletin a mixed marriage.

The campaign was inten rouse the slumbering Irish tants against Home Rule an appeal to the English "no prejudice to supply the proof that Home Rule mean Ruin.

Correspondence helped to flame, and even the stoutest alists looked forward to such paign with apprehension, kno intensity of religious preju

Case in the Common

These apprehensions were ed when James Campbell, Irish Tory Attorney General, adroit and able-bodied advoca ed the case in the House of C with a statement which a was the simple ingenious w good wife and a good mothe ated from a good husband to mouthed priest.

The Nationalists looked un even the strong Liberal Hom sat in pained silence and Jos lin, who, though one of the of men, is incurably nervous distrustful, was almost force comrades to speak.

Five minutes after he House presented an appea wildest excitement, shouts followed a burst of wild chee the triumphant faces on and Liberal benches now with the grave, grave fa

He baffled, bewildered and the Tories and from that mo whole elaborate structure of city and appeal to religious existed no more.

The Reciprocity Debat

The scene was similar which took place Thursday n ing the debate on the re agreement between Canada United States.

Austin Chamberlain atta agreement with a clever spe ating immense excitement prise by quoting an alleged of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Cana mier, to the effect that if the went in favor of the Tories tectionists in England, with America became impos

Premier Asquith created greater excitement by the that the alleged quotation be found on the official Ca port of the parliamentary d then Asquith proceeded in t ing analysis of the whole co reciprocity with the terrifi a great pile-driver.

Asquith proceeded until, Irish case, the whole elabor built upon by Chamberlain s ago lay in hopeless ruins. himself described the deba obsequies of tariff reformers quith might be described as less executioner.

The final effect of these victories is that the Lib began the session in good s are in excellent, while t who started sadly, are no and chaos reigns over councils and public speech

Next week we will ha debate on Home Rule a all of the preliminary are are being made by the a full debate of all the the new Home Rule bill be and the Irish leaders.

Simultaneously, the Lib Irish are preparing a big Home Rule propaganda b and speeches.

ENGINEER IS ARR

Was Wanted in Connec Wreck at Paris On

Sarnia, Feb. 10—Engi wanted in connection wit at Paris, Ontario, was a afternoon and brought station in a hack. He condition from his injur Hayes, who is attending h it would be dangerous t in jail. He was conseque to return to his board Earith is suffering from his foot and side.

"Cappie" Smart's Mo

Calgary, Feb. 10—Mr Smart, mother of Fire Ch Smart, and one of the old of Calgary, died last n age of 81 years. She wa of the late James Smar ceded her by a number of Smart came to Mount Fo from Scotland in 1881, year 1884, came to Calga