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THIS MAN SAW WHAT WAS GOOD IN CANADA

Correspondent of the London Times Writes Boosting the West as Land of Opportunity.

"No one who has not seen Canada," said a very distinguished Canadian writer the other day, "can appreciate what Canada means to the empire and to the world." The statement is true. One can learn much of Canada from books, from maps, and from personal intercourse with those who are familiar with its geography and its resources, both agricultural and mineral; but to gain anything approximating a just idea of the immense possibilities of this vast Dominion, it is necessary to visit the country, to see its resources, to traverse its apparently unending plains, its lakes, its rivers, its mountains, and to see through its valleys, descend into its mines. Above all, one must come into personal contact with the loyal people of Canada, whose faith in the destiny of their country is unbounded, whose attachment to its soil is as passionate as that of any people in any part of the world to the land of their birth or adoption, and whose optimism, energy, and courage are at once an example and an inspiration.

But Canada is a distant part of the empire, and it is not given to every one in the British Isles to cross the ocean and see with his own eyes what has been already accomplished and what is daily and hourly being accomplished in this huge territory which stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and which is absorbing population, from every civilized country in the world for the development of its young and vigorous industries. Those to whom a visit to Canada is denied may learn something from the impressions of a traveller who has recently crossed the continent from ocean to ocean, and whose opportunities of inquiring into the conditions of life and labor have been facilitated by the kindness of many representative men in all parts of the Dominion.

The tour was undertaken by the writer as one of a party of British journalists invited by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to go as his guests across the great ocean and railway way across which his name is identified, as far as the Island of Vancouver, on the extreme west of British Columbia, and the recent development of Canada is largely bound up with that of the C.P.R., to give the railway the designation by which it is known from one end of its Dominion to the other. Beginning in 1882 with the 400 or 500 miles which have been constructed by the government when the corporation took over the line, the C.P.R. has now 10,229 miles of railway, and is the great artery which connects the Far West of Canada with the older and more settled provinces on the eastern border of the Dominion. It means the farmers on the great wheat-growing fields of the Northwest Province are enabled to convey to the great cities which connect the Far West, whence it finds its way to the eastern seaboard for shipment to Europe, and whence it is dispatched to the United States. By its means, also, the manufacturers of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are taken in large freight cars, capable of carrying 40 tons apiece across the desolate and sterile tract of country between Central Manitoba and the northern shores of Lake Superior, which, before the construction of the line, constituted a natural barrier between the eastern provinces and the Northwest with its proud aspiration to become the granary of the world.

Agriculture is, and always must be, the great industry of Canada, and it is to pursue the vocation that the great majority of immigrants are destined. Every settler who desires that he can obtain from the Canadian government 160 acres of land as a free gift on his complying with certain very reasonable conditions. Fifty thousand of these homesteads were given last year, the area covered, according to the system of allotment adopted, being 25,000 square miles. It is a remarkable fact that, notwithstanding the great influx of population during the last 20 years, hardly more than 3 per cent. of the agricultural land of the great Northwest has as yet been placed under cultivation. There are still in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan 120,000,000 acres not settled; and it is believed that homesteads could be granted for the next 15 years in the same ratio as those allotted last year.

There is no doubt that the conditions of life for one who goes out to the prairie in these western lands are hard—hard for a man, and still harder for a woman. The climate in winter is severe, and the work laborious and exacting. Over and over again one hears the warning repeated, "Advise no one to come out here who is not able and willing to work, and to work hard. There is no place for such a person in Canada, where all must depend on his own exertions or go under." If, however, a man is prepared to rough it, to face difficulties and hardships with courage and resolution, there is practically no doubt of his ultimate success. Canada is a country of unlimited possibilities for those who can take advantage of the opportunities which she presents, and especially for men like the man holder who finds it difficult in the old country to gain a bare subsistence on four, six or ten acres of land. Such a man, with his 160 acres, is assured of a livelihood from the beginning and in the course of a few years can attain the independence which no amount of labor and industry would procure for him in the land of his birth. This is all that the Canadian government aims at in making its grants of land. It is not concerned that men should grow rich, but desires to see scattered over its territories a large, contented and

SECY GROGAN IS STILL ON STAND

Direct Examination Completed This Morning—Witness Now Being Cross-Examined.

From Thursday's Bulletin. The examination of Secretary Grogan of the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' association in the lumber conspiracy case in the Supreme Court, was concluded this forenoon by the Crown. The witness is now in the hands of the counsel for the defence and his cross-examination will be concluded this afternoon.

The courtroom is well attended, especially by the witnesses who have been summoned to the stand. The active lumbermen, and those who have separated from their business during the period of the trial, all being in the best season of the year for collecting their accounts. We are losing thousands of dollars every day, and our business has been ordered \$5,000 for his quarter section, which was granted him by the government two or three years ago. The coming of the railways to this locality so soon was a piece of good fortune which was not to be counted on, and many of the settlers of today have to take up their homesteads in places which are far distant from any railway, and which may not be tapped by one for a long time to come. They cannot expect the value of their land to be enhanced except by their own labor, and their labor there is not being expended to any purpose, and the great profit and advantage both of themselves and of the country. Practically all the farmland in Manitoba suitable for British immigrants has now been taken up, though foreigners who care to accept land of superior quality can still secure it. Of course there is plenty of land for sale, as even in Manitoba not more than one acre in every 100 is under cultivation. Complaints of the country are hardly ever heard.

We have no really poor people in this country (writes the editor of the Regina Standard, in answer to an inquiry.) There is work for all. The foreigner who lands with his wife and children buy a cheap lot, build a mud house or log shanty, then gets to work with shovel and buckaw. The wife takes to the wash tub, and they soon earning dollars instead of the dimes they would at home." The demand for laborers, which is great, is one result of railway enterprises. The men on the railways this year exceed the number employed last year by 25 per cent. The mines of the west have also absorbed additional men. The consequence is that all this year, the immigration office at Winnipeg has been unable to meet the applications for men on the farms, notwithstanding the fact that the wages offered are 25 per cent higher than last year. An experienced farm laborer can earn \$30 to \$40 a month (about 30c to 40c a day) with board, less experienced men being paid in proportion.

"If an agricultural laborer arrives at Winnipeg with \$2 in his pocket (said the commissioner of immigration to the writer), we will find him a job on a farm, where he can earn money at once. After that he is his own master if he does not get a living. Such a man could save in two or three years \$200 or \$300. Upon this capital he could take up a homestead. If a man comes out for the purpose of homesteading, however, it is advisable that he should have \$500 to become the granary of the world. The great food for immigrants in Western Canada is agriculture; but mines, railways, and railways call for many hands, who receive much higher wages than those paid to men engaged in agriculture. The expenses are not proportionately high. In the cities and towns unskilled labor is not wanted, and no provision is made for the necessities of loafers and tramps. It is interesting to note the rapidity with which Canada is conforming to the new population. In addition to those coming from the British Isles and the United States, the immigrants classified in the government returns show that some 60 nationalities are represented by those who seek their homes in this country. The original immigrants preserve for a time their native costumes and possibly for a longer time still their old habits of life and thought. But the children quickly become Canadians pure and simple. A Galician peasant woman will retain her picturesque dress but her daughter becomes indistinguishable from the other young Canadian girls. A Doukhobor, clad in sheepskin and knowing no language but his own, will take his child with him as an interpreter when he visits a town on business, and the boy or girl will conduct the necessary conversation in English as fluent and idiomatic as any that could be heard in the Dominion. The minds of these young people are very susceptible to the influence of the country, and none are more ready than they to join with heart and voice in the two patriotic songs which one hears so often and so fervently sung—the "Maple Leaf" and the National Anthem.

ROY WHITE WAS SHOT; MISTAKEN FOR MOOSE

Now Lies in Public Hospital in Critical Condition—Bullet Entered Chest—Party From Fort Saskatchewan.

Word reached the city last night of a serious and probably fatal shooting accident that took place on Monday morning near the Vermilion river about sixty miles to the north east of Fort Saskatchewan. The victim, Roy White, a young man of about twenty-five years of age, was brought to the city last night and is now in the Public Hospital in a critical condition.

It appears that he and two companions named Harry Butler and John Bailey had gone on a moose shooting trip to the north-east of the Fort. On Monday morning traces of a moose were detected and the party of three started to pursue it. White got some distance in the lead and while bending Butler mistook him for the looked-for quest. He fired and the bullet lodged in White's back between the shoulder blades. In an instant the terrible mistake was discovered and the two hunters rushed to the assistance of the wounded man. The nearest house was fifteen miles away and to reach this it was necessary to make a stretcher on which White was carried the long fifteen miles to the home of Ben Simpson where a carriage was procured and he was taken to Fort Saskatchewan.

The wound was dressed by a local physician and White was brought to Edmonton last night. An operation was performed this morning and it was found that the ball had entered the back near the left shoulder blade, splintering the bone and several of the ribs before passing out underneath the arm to the front of the body. It was necessary in the operation to probe the wound through the body. Pieces of bone were extracted and also some pieces of lead. After the operation the patient rested fairly well but there is grave danger of complications setting in owing to the length of time after the accident before medical assistance was given.

An inquiry into the facts of the case was made by Inspector Strickland, R.N.W.M.P., and as the wounded man was quite satisfied that the affair was purely accidental no action was taken by the authorities. The young men had been employed at the Buffalo park at Lamont. PRIVATE SKATING CLUB. At a meeting held last night it was decided to form a skating club for this coming winter. The following were elected as a preliminary committee: Messrs. Pardee, F. Hardisty, F. Robertson, J. L. Sommerville, C. G. Search and A. M. Frith. As the membership is limited to 25, all those desiring to join will kindly send their names in to Mr. A. M. Frith, at the North-West Electric Co., Howard street, at the end of the month. When a meeting will be held and arrangements completed.

THE YUKON LOOKS TO OUR EDMONTON

Dr. Thompson, M.P. Says Yukon Has Yet \$100,000,000 of Gold. Dawson-Edmonton Road

That Edmonton, geographically placed as it is at the gateway of the great undeveloped North, has responsibilities commensurate with its natural advantages is evident from the presentation of facts made by Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P., of Dawson, in an interview with the Bulletin. Dr. Thompson, who is on his way to Ottawa, is staying at the Windsor with his wife and daughter, a bonny little maid who has seen three Klondyke winters. "What hope is there of a Dawson to Edmonton railway soon?" the doctor was asked. "Good hope; I expect the charter will go through at this session, and as there is a strong company behind it the road will undoubtedly be pushed forward with determination. I do not know of any other proposition to open up the north that has so many earnest men behind it."

"Yes. As the route is planned it will run through 600 miles of that region. It will make the journey from Edmonton to Dawson possible in three days. I took the men who came in in 1899 on the Edmonton-Dawson trail just 18 months to make the same journey," the doctor added. "Even then it was only a small percentage of the men got through, most of them dropping out by the way. But that is not its share in the development of the west. For one thing it drew the eyes of the world to Edmonton—which was no small matter, and I've been told that Edmonton's growth dates from that year."

"Is it true that Dawson is going through a period of depression this year?" "Yes, it is true, or rather it might be said our city is going through a transition period with the handicaps which attend any change. In the past the mines have been operated mostly by individuals. Now the great corporations which have the money needed for mining there in future. During this unsettled period the output of gold has been reduced, and as gold is our one product, anything that lessens its production naturally throws our city into a depression—temporarily, only," the doctor repeated with emphasis.

"\$100,000,000 of Gold Yet." "As soon as the large corporations have their plans developed and start to work the output of gold will increase. There is lots of gold in the Klondyke yet. In that portion of the Klondyke which is now being developed, there is \$100,000,000 of gold. But what you might call the cream of it, the portions easily mined, has been already mined. It is necessary now to put more money into the mining to get any out, and the output will go up to quite what it was in the old days."

Bank President is Sentenced

Birmingham, Alabama, Nov. 25.—Lewis M. Dyke, president of the defunct Atella national bank, charged with misappropriation of funds, pleaded guilty yesterday and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

NOTICE. 160 acres of choice land for sale at \$16 per acre; well water \$20; stone in connection; some improvements; spring creek runs across; nice well with beautiful water. For terms see E. Snowdon, Star P.O., Alta.

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