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diately adjoining  
First Street, look-  
ur stock is much  
le and to display  
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REET

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ONT,  
7th, 1907

Free Lunch at Noon.

GATE.

wagon, 1 Walkerville wagon,  
bob sleighs, 1 democrat, 1 bug-  
pole, sickle sharpeners and  
y, 1 cream separator, 3 ladders,  
light driving bobs, whiffletrees,  
harness, double and single  
s, several saddles, 1 tent and  
aulins, 1 barrel churn, 1 butter  
horse blankets, robes, furs,  
musk-ox, etc.; several tools,  
merous other articles.

plete Library worth \$3,000.

**Furniture.**  
quantity of Furniture, including  
beds, bedsteads, bureaus, chairs,  
s, tables, 2 heating stoves,  
s, carpets, rugs, mirrors,  
etc., will also be sold.

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and under cash. Over that  
Joint Lien or Endowed Notes  
months credit, bearing inter-  
s per cent. per annum. Five  
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## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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BULLETIN CO., LTD.  
DUNCAN MARSHALL,  
Manager.

MONDAY, MAY 6, 1907.

### THE SESSION AT OTTAWA.

The third session of the tenth par-  
liament of Canada has closed after a  
session of one hundred and fifty seven  
days.

One of the conspicuous develop-  
ments of the session has been that  
notwithstanding the mad-dog freedom  
which Mr. Borden allowed his follow-  
ers, no debator of real merit nor par-  
liamentarian of first rank has been  
discovered in the medley crew that  
man the opposition benches behind  
him.

The methods of warfare employed  
by the opposition has sickened the  
House and the public of a  
campaign of personalities which,  
in any case if they could have  
been proved, would equally stigmatize  
the traducers and the traduced, for he  
who fights with such ill-favored  
weapons as women and wine-checks  
is regarded with the same detestation  
as his victim.

On the other hand the session has  
shown the ability of the Liberal front  
rank to hold its own in the absence  
of some of its most important mem-  
bers, and the intellectual predom-  
inance of the Liberal party.

From the nature of the attack of  
the opposition, the conflict has mostly  
fallen upon the members of the ad-  
ministration, while scores of able men  
have not had favorable opportunity  
to win new laurels in debate. Opposi-  
tion came from many quarters. In  
Mr. Bourassa the government had to  
contend with one of the ablest and  
most versatile parliamentarians that  
has appeared for a generation in the  
House of Commons. Yet Bourassa's  
attack has not impaired the prestige  
of the government.

W. F. McLean has kept in his lone-  
ly furrow quite regardless of the in-  
terests of the organized Conservative  
party, but has never spared an oppor-  
tunity to criticize and embarrass the  
government. Mr. Foster, who has  
been brought so prominently into the  
public notice by the searchlight of the  
insurance commission, made a su-  
preme effort to discredit the report  
and the minister under whose depart-  
ment the investigation was conducted.  
He failed. His defence was an abroga-  
tion of the laws of trust, and served  
only to hammer the findings of the  
commission against him and his as-  
sociates, Fowler and Lefebvre.

The government met parliament  
with one of its members absent—Mr.  
Hyman of the public works depart-  
ment. That department was through-  
out the session conducted in the house  
with great success by Hon. Mr. Fisher  
in addition to his own department of  
agriculture. On March 28, as a con-  
sequence of alleged libellous charges  
in three Canadian papers, Hon. Mr.  
Emmerson gave up the portfolio of  
railways, temporarily held since then  
by the minister of finance. And a few  
days later the premier and the min-  
isters of militia and marine sailed  
for England for the colonial confer-  
ence, and some considerable part of  
the departmental work in parliament  
of the two later was left in the hands  
of the depleted cabinet at home. Since  
the beginning of last month, there-  
fore, the House of Commons has been  
deprived of the assistance of no less  
than five of the cabinet ministers.

The house assembled towards the  
end of November under the glow of  
two events of the past vacation—the  
insurance commission's hearing and  
the Toronto investigation of the Lon-  
don election. The latter was at once  
removed from the arena by the ef-  
fort, unsuccessful for a time, of the  
member for London, Hon. Mr. Hy-  
man, to resign his seat. Future  
allusions were confined to insinua-  
tions of other reasons for Mr. Hy-  
man's retirement. No such prohibi-  
tion was set on the topic of the in-  
surance report. The evidence taken  
before that commission was public  
property, and there was a strong feel-  
ing current that it impaired not only  
a public character, but the parlia-  
mentary freedom of several Conser-  
vative members. Conservatives were  
sensitive and irritable at every al-  
lusion, however vague, to the revela-  
tions there made; while Liberals were  
anxious to press their advantage, and  
in their impatience frequently over-  
looked the fact that the report and  
evidence were not formally before the  
house. The situation, however, did  
not become strained until after  
Christmas.

The Conservatives got to work at  
the very beginning on a line of opera-  
tions that looked very much like a  
resumption of the "scandal session"  
of last year. But their success was

even less encouraging. Mr. Ames put  
in demands for copies of papers re-  
lating to the Galway Horse & Cattle  
Co., the Grand Forks Cattle Co., the  
Milk River Cattle Co., the Roblin's  
Irrigation Co. and the Saskatchewan  
Valley Land Co. in the second week  
of the session, and the actions of the  
interior departments in regard to  
these various interests in Alberta and  
Saskatchewan were pursued to the  
utmost with most unsatisfying re-  
sults. All these were cases of people  
who had made large profits by the  
rapid rise in value of certain lands,  
a fact which in itself seemed to be re-  
garded as suspicious, if not criminal,  
by the Conservative investigators.

The secrecy of the North Atlantic  
Trading Company was again raised,  
and was again diverted on at length  
at various times until an advanced  
stage of the session. The Rose rifle  
was the subject of an energetic at-  
tack, Col. Hughes joining the Govern-  
ment in its defence.

In view of the circumstances of the  
session, there is more ground for sur-  
prise that the important legislation  
effected was so much rather than that  
it was so little. Even if the Lemieux  
Conciliation Act were the only novel  
legislation, it would be sufficient to  
give any session an honorable place in  
history. The re-adjustment of the  
Provincial subsidies is also a step of  
the utmost importance. The readjust-  
ment of the country's tariff, though  
an operation of the first magnitude  
which was nominally performed by  
this Parliament, was really the result  
of previous consideration and the  
labors of the Tariff Commission, and  
was effected in the House with scarce-  
ly a ripple on the placid waters of the  
debate.

The month of January, in spite of  
the amount of recrimination that be-  
gan to be noticeable, saw a good deal  
of legislation of some importance put  
through the difficult stages. For in-  
stance, there was the Canned Foods  
Inspection Bill of Mr. Fisher, the  
Electric Power Export Bill of Mr.  
Aylesworth, and some bills correct-  
ing anomalies in the constitutional  
arrangements made two sessions ago  
for the West.

In February, the Opposition, and  
particularly Mr. Foster, began to de-  
velop their attempted parry of the blow  
inflicted by the Insurance report by  
alleging that the Insurance Commis-  
sion was inspired for partisan pur-  
poses by Hon. Mr. Aylesworth. The  
absence of written instructions was  
used as an argument to show that  
there must have been partisan verbal  
instructions. Allegations of the exist-  
ence of a lumber combine in British  
Columbia led to the appointment of a  
special committee, which later elicited  
most striking information. The  
Conciliation Bill had considerable  
trouble in committee owing to the at-  
titude of the railroad employees. On  
Feb. 14, Mr. Fowler made his famous  
"Women, Wine and Graft" speech,  
and in the consequent reaction per-  
sonalities more or less completely dis-  
appeared from the debates. Much  
time was lost in the debates on this  
extraordinary utterance later in the  
session, almost up to Sir Wilfrid's de-  
parture, but on various technical  
grounds Mr. Fowler was left in peace  
without being called on to withdraw  
or substantiate his insinuation against  
unnamed Ministerials.

The three Ministers left on April 2,  
after a few days of the utmost uncer-  
tainty whether the position of public  
business would permit Sir Wilfrid to  
quit the country. Subsequent events  
have shown that his presence at the  
very earliest meetings of the confer-  
ence was indispensable for the secur-  
ing at the Canadian conception of  
Imperial relations. The proceedings  
of the House since his departure how-  
ever, have been somewhat tame. The  
voting of supply has proceeded with  
very little incident, preceded on a  
good many occasions by an amend-  
ment embodying some alleged land  
scandal, no one of the half dozen ex-  
amples of which has succeeded in  
taking hold of the public mind.

The picturesque features of the  
month were the debate precipitated  
by Mr. Foster on the Insurance Re-  
port in which he was crushingly con-  
futed by Mr. Aylesworth, and was  
supported on division by only seven-  
teen of the Conservative following; the  
debate on immigration in which  
Mr. Bourassa developed his fear of  
Western development as a menace to  
French-Canadian influence; the ob-  
structive debate on the Hamilton Ra-  
dial Bill; and finally the spectacular  
overthrow of the Opposition in the  
matter of the charge of invasion of  
Provincial Rights in the occupation  
of Petawawa for camp purposes. The  
last hours of the session were pro-

longed by the difficulties of a very  
unusual piece of business, the adop-  
tion of a resolution positioning the  
British Crown for an amendment of  
the B. N. A. Act increasing the pro-  
vincial subsidies, which again called  
out a strenuous protest from Mr.  
Bourassa, against what he described  
as special favors to the West.

A few important measures even-  
tually passed, but the very limited pro-  
gramme laid out for what it was known would  
be a restricted session have had to be  
abandoned. Mr. Oliver's new Lands  
Bill incurred the hostility of Mr.  
Greenway and the Manitoba element  
Mr. Templeman's patent medicine bill  
proved too contentious. The admir-  
able Juvenile Delinquents' Bill of the  
Senate never reached consideration  
in the House.

Private bills were exceptionally few  
and uninteresting. None of them ex-  
cited any violent protest except that  
of the Hamilton Radial Electric Co.,  
which had to combat the whole force  
of the wave of so-called Provincial  
Rights enthusiasm in Ontario, and  
was talked to death. Many public  
works schemes were laid over owing  
to the absence of the Minister, notab-  
ly the Georgian Bay Canal survey.

### STILL IMITATING.

In this, one of the most important  
years in the development of the city,  
it is to be regretted that a competent  
business man does not occupy the  
position of Mayor. A man strong en-  
ough to govern is what is needed. A  
dominating influence is necessary in  
every administrative body, and in-  
stead of that our city council is sub-  
jected to an inviting one. Blustering  
and bluffing one day, whining and  
complaining the next, it is no wonder  
that the man at the head of Edmon-  
ton's affairs is proving such a disap-  
pointment to his friends who expected  
something better.

Making a "show" in the council  
and taking hold of the administra-  
tion of the city's affairs are two dif-  
ferent things. The man who can suc-  
cessfully govern must have a well de-  
fined policy and must keep the city's  
interests paramount no matter what  
his own personal aspirations are or  
how anxious he may be to stir them.

The mayor took the position upon  
the granting of gas franchises that he  
was determined to give an exclusive  
franchise or monopoly privilege to the  
natural gas people, and that he was  
going to oppose granting any kind of  
franchise to the artificial gas company.  
In his support of the city and oppo-  
sition to the other he has never ad-  
vanced one valid reason for the posi-  
tion. A man who was sure of his logi-  
cal appeal to the council, instead of  
that he had two votes, thereby occupy-  
ing the position of the weakling who  
would be a tyrant. His petty oppo-  
sition to artificial gas has been hope-  
lessly illogical and would be to the  
city's interests.

tent logical faoin rdlu fywp gkqmf  
Alderman Walker has made a con-  
sistent logical fight against the con-  
duct of his worship and no one has  
attempted the refutation of a single  
argument advanced by this new mem-  
ber of the council, and he certainly  
deserves better support than he has  
been getting. It would be refreshing  
have the council wake up and take  
matters in their own hands. A cer-  
tain amount of sympathy is probable  
due the mayor though, when we con-  
sider how difficult it has always been  
or some people who any authority  
delegated to them to realize that  
the people have any rights whatever.

Little power is quite as dangerous  
in certain hands as a little learning  
is said to be.

### NOT A GERRYMANDER.

During the session of the House of  
Commons just closed a redistribution  
of votes of Alberta and Saskatchewan,  
fixing the boundaries of seventeen  
Dominion constituencies and natu-  
rally affecting the election of seven-  
teen of the members that will con-  
stitute the next parliament of Can-  
ada. In making these electoral di-  
visions a committee of members of  
both parties was appointed and so  
satisfactory were the divisions made  
that no member of either the com-  
mittee of the House offered a single  
word of criticism upon the report of  
that committee. This kind of conduct  
upon the part of the government, and  
satisfaction upon the part of the Op-  
position very forcibly illustrates the  
difference between a redistribution  
and a gerrymander.

It was one of the planks in the Lib-  
eral platform, adopted in that elec-  
toral districts should, in the consti-  
tutional provinces, conform to county bound-  
aries, and that redistributions should  
be fair and equitable made without  
regard to party advantage. In the re-  
distribution of 1904 this principle was  
so thoroughly carried out that the

Opposition offered no objection to the  
boundaries of the constituencies and  
during the entire election campaign of  
1904 the Opposition leader never  
made one public utterance regarding  
the redistribution in respect to the  
boundaries of a single constituency  
in the whole Dominion of Canada. It  
must have been fairly done indeed,  
and it is no small tribute to pay to a  
government that it could undertake  
to fix the boundaries of over two hun-  
dred constituencies so impartially and  
satisfactorily that its opponents in  
their most critical mood were forced  
to be silent. And at this session of  
the House of Commons, when party  
bitterness was in such evidence among  
opposition members, when inu-  
endoes and insinuation were their chief  
weapons, that the government was  
able to arrange the boundaries of sev-  
teen new ridings so manifestly fair  
that even the Fosters and the Fowlers  
were dumb when the time for objec-  
tion and criticism arrived.

Contrast this with the famous gerry-  
mander of 1882 when the government  
of Canada set deliberately to work to  
carve out constituencies without re-  
gard to county boundaries, public  
convenience, or any purpose other  
than to so arrange them for the ad-  
vantage of conservative candidates in  
the following election. This division  
was never dignified by the name of  
redistribution but was known all over  
Canada as the famous gerrymander.  
This is but an example of the differ-  
ence between the political methods  
pursued by the last conservative ad-  
ministration in Canada and the gov-  
ernment of the day, and is one of  
the many reasons for the popularity  
and success of the Laurier adminis-  
tration which has a higher conception  
of its public duty than that of serv-  
ing mere partisan ends.

### CAUSE RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The excessive demand for many  
lines of manufactured articles at the  
present time seems to be a temptation  
to some mills to turn out an inferior  
product. The Scientific American  
places the onus of many serious rail-  
way accidents upon the manufactur-  
ers of steel rails. The question is one  
that interests and affects Canada as  
well as the United States and the ar-  
ticle in Scientific American is timely.  
It says:

"It is a significant fact that, side  
by side with the alarming growth in  
the number of railroad accidents  
which has been noticeable during the  
past winter, there has been an in-  
creasing frequency in the breakage  
of the steel rails, upon which, after all  
the security of railroad travel im-  
mediately depends. There is evidence  
that not a few of the disasters have  
been caused directly by these broken  
rails; and there can be little doubt  
that many of the unexplained acci-  
dents have been due to a similar  
cause. According to one of our tech-  
nical contemporaries, an engineer who  
was present at a recent railroad wreck  
stated that, within a distance of one  
mile in the vicinity of the wreck, he  
counted nineteen broken rails which  
had been removed from the track dur-  
ing the winter.

The writer was recently given an  
opportunity to examine an official re-  
port, made to the president of a cer-  
tain trunk line, one the subject of  
broken rails; and he was dumbfound-  
ed to learn that, during two months  
of the present winter, there had oc-  
curred on this road over 600 cases of  
broken rails. When we remember  
at every such break puts the trains  
immediate peril of derailment, we  
are filled with wonderment, not that  
there are so many, but that there are  
so few, disastrous accidents.

Time was when American rails,  
bought in the open market and rolled  
to the specifications of the engineers  
of the railroads, and by them held  
strictly to these specifications, were  
guaranteed to last for years. To-day the  
rails that are received from the one  
colossal concern which can furnish  
enough of the very poorest quality  
a constantly and positively fearful  
menace to every passenger that rides  
over them.

The depreciation, rapid depreciation  
the quality of rails is due to the  
introduction by the makers of cheap-  
er and quicker methods of manufacture.  
These methods have been adopted  
with a single eye, not to the improve-  
ment of quality, but to the increase  
of profits on the output.

That the broken rail is a growing  
peril will be realized, when we state  
that, during the past few years, the  
rails supplied to the railroads by the  
concern which has the monopoly of  
their manufacture, have become so  
poor in quality, that breakages have  
gone up several hundred per cent.

And every broken rail is an invita-  
tion to a railroad disaster.  
The blame for the present alarming  
conditions lies then at the door of the  
manufacturers. This fact will be ful-

ly appreciated, when we have made  
the American public familiar with  
certain astounding facts in the recent  
history of the relations between the  
railroads and the one concern upon  
which they are dependent for rails."

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

It looks as if spring in Edmonton  
was coming via the Peace River  
route.

This spring is suffering from "a  
cold", and needs a little quinine and  
a warm bath.

Alderman McCaulay evidently is  
not very clear in his distinction be-  
tween compromise and sacrifice.

Meanwhile let us remark that a  
clean backyard puts a good face upon  
the appearance of a city beautiful.

With the green bugs in Kansas and  
the gold bugs in Wall street Uncle  
Sam should get a new prescription  
for an insecticide.

The mayor proclaiming himself the  
champion of municipal ownership is  
like the Scotchman who when drunk  
said he was still a teetotaler but  
"he wasna a bigoted one."

Ambassador Bryce when on his vis-  
it to Canada addressed some tele-  
grams to London which turned up at  
London, Ontario. Someday these old  
country nabobs will learn that "there  
are others."

Secretary Elihu Root has been giv-  
ing lectures in Yale upon the law-  
yer as a citizen. Having been a  
great corporation lawyer himself Eli-  
hu should certainly get at the Root of  
the matter.

The Tory press have done every-  
thing to minimize the influence of  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier as a force among  
the colonial premiers at the Imperial  
conference. Yet they ascribe to him  
power enough to defeat the pipe dreams  
of overheated imperialists. Consist-  
ency was never a feature of Tory  
campaign logic.

Lord Grey will do away with war  
if he can have war loans contraband.

Sir Charles Tupper endorses Sir  
Wilfrid Laurier's attitude at the Im-  
perial Conference. No plus ultra.

The Bell Telephone Company will  
find Alberta's minister of public  
works too strong a battery to suit  
them.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier denies the re-  
port that he called Bourassa a fire-  
brand, and naturally Henri is "fil-  
ed" that he didn't.

The old saying that "westward the  
star of empire takes its way" will  
soon be relegated to the limbo of the  
forgotten for the star is turning to  
the mighty north the last unappor-  
tioned heritage of British colonialists  
to be lost someday in the aurora  
borealis.

The lawyers seem to be at their wit's  
ends in Winnipeg over the grain con-  
spiracy case. If the lawyers are un-  
able to follow the grain men in their  
evil machinations what is the farmer  
going to do? It is up to the attorney-  
general of Manitoba to see the case  
through even if some of the counsel  
for the Crown turn tail and lie down.

### BRITISH TARS WIN.

In Rowing Races Over American and  
Other Crews.

Norfolk, Va., May 5.—British sail-  
ors repeated their victory over the  
American, German, Austrian and Ar-  
gentine crews in today's races in  
Hampton roads. The event of the  
day was the elimination trial between  
American ships' crews for the defence  
of the Battenburg cup against the  
cruiser Argyl's crew. There were fif-  
teen entries, and the Illinois racing  
cutters were used, and the three-mile  
course was covered by the winner in  
25 minutes and 35 seconds.

**LUXURIOUS**  
Rooms may be decorated  
in absolute go d taste with  
Alabastine—a new line of  
select from that will let your walls  
harmonize with any furnishings.  
Send 30c for a copy of "Home, Health,  
and the Art of Decorating Your Home."  
Alabastine is sold by hardware and paint  
dealers everywhere—a 5 pound package  
for 50 cents.  
Ask your dealer for this card.  
**NEVER SOLD IN BULK.**  
**The Alabastine Co., LTD.**  
WILLOW STREET, PARIS, ONT.

## Twenty-Four Years Ago

From the Old Files of the Bulletin, May 5, 1883.

A couple of inches of snow fell on  
Thursday night, but it disappeared on  
Friday forenoon.

Birth Notice: Gibbons—On Friday,  
27th ult., the wife of J. Gibbons, of  
the Miners' Flat, of a son.

Hermion and Charles Parlow, who  
arrived from Ontario last week, have  
taken claims in section 22 and 28, in  
township 58, range 24, west of the 4th  
meridian. They will commence farm-  
ing operations at once.

W. McKay returned from a repair-  
ing trip over the telegraph line last  
Sunday. He has placed it in running  
order between this place and Grizley  
Bear coulee, but there is as yet no  
communication with Battleford.

Col. Jarvis, J. Sinclair, C. Fraser  
and C. W. Sutter left on Friday  
morning last for the end of the track  
and Winnipeg. Messrs. Sinclair, Fraser  
and Sutter, who have entered into  
partnership as a mercantile firm, will  
return during July with a general  
stock of goods.

Messrs. S. D. Mulkins, M. McCaul-  
ley, Jas. McKernan and F. Oliver are  
candidates for election to the North-  
West council, with several outlying  
districts to hear from. Election print-  
ing attended to promptly and execut-  
ed with neatness and despatch at the  
Bulletin office.

Notice—X. St. Jean desires to an-  
nounce to his patrons and the public  
generally that having gone to Winni-  
peg to purchase a more complete out-  
fit of cabinet making machinery, his  
shop will be closed until his return in  
April next, when he will be able to  
execute orders for furniture as before.

Mail arrived at six o'clock Tuesday  
morning with eleven sacks of mail  
matter and two sacks of express. A  
bill of other express matter arrived.  
The matter.

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but the matter itself did not, and the  
mailmen think that it was on a cart  
that was sent by the way of Pitt. The  
rates charged are \$1.10 a pound—55  
cents to Battleford and the same from  
Battleford to Edmonton.

The following letter from Rev. H.  
Leduc, dated March 27th, on the cars  
between Montreal and Ottawa, arriv-  
ed by last mail: "Our mission is go-  
ing on all right. We have all reason  
to hope for ample satisfaction the day  
after tomorrow. We will receive in  
writing what has been promised to  
us viva voce. We are working hard  
to have a land office and a registry  
office opened at once at Edmonton or  
neighborhood. . . . When asked by  
Ministers or government officers when  
I leave my answer is invariably: "I'll  
leave when I am satisfied; not before."

All our friends—ministers, mem-  
bers of parliament and senators—say  
that our delegation is to do a great  
deal of good to our dear, far North-  
West. They see now that we exist,  
that we form flourishing colonies. . . .

To the Electors of the Electoral Dis-  
trict of Edmonton.  
Gentlemen—At the request of a large  
number of the residents of this elec-  
toral district, I have the honor to offer  
myself as a candidate at the ap-  
proaching election of a member to the  
North-West council.