

EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, 54 per year. By mail, per year, \$1.00. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscription, per year \$1. Subscriptions, in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd., DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1906.

THE LAMENTATIONS OF MR. WALSH

(Monday's Daily.) Mr. Walsh, the Calgary lawyer, contesting the constituency of Gleichen in the interests of himself and the Opposition, came out of the woods a few days since and held a public meeting in the town of Shepard at which the Herald assures us there were "fully fifty electors" present. The same authority considers it so remarkable a circumstance as to demand record that the sentiment of this enormous throng of the faithful was "most favorable to the candidature of Mr. Walsh."

From the reports published the gentleman's protracted seclusion appears to have been singularly unprofitable—it has neither brightened his outlook nor revealed just cause for his plaints. The meeting was designed presumably as an occasion on which Mr. Walsh should launch a terrible broadside of criticism dimly foretold by the Calgary Herald. From time to time in language vague but suggestive this journal has warned us to be prepared for the worst. Mr. Walsh, we were given to understand, was accumulating an enormous quantity of governmental shortcomings, was decking them in barbed language and generating behind them an unprecedented volume of forensic fury. In the fulness of time we were assured this preliminary would be complete, a kind of spontaneous combustion would then actually set in, resulting in an explosion, the instant annihilation of the Liberal candidate and untold damage generally to Liberals and Liberalism.

They are having a strenuous municipal campaign in Calgary too. Alderman Stuart, a candidate for re-election, said something derogatory of the press and the Albertan retaliates by some suggestions for his consideration. The Albertan says, in an editorial addressed to the second person singular:—"If you were to tell the absolute truth about your vacillating methods in the police department, the public would be wiser. If you took a minute to inform the public of your methods of canvassing for business among those who were right in your grip, it would be more interesting to the voters. If you were to tell the public that you opposed the extension of the waterworks, that you made no effort to have the trunk sewer built, that you assisted in the slaughter of the commission, that you voted against the reduction of the membership of the city council, that you were a member of the finance committee, and assisted the planners of the Calgary sinking fund in their nefarious work, that you did not patronize the Calgary city lighting until you, as well as a number of other aldermen and city officials, were exposed through the columns of this paper, that you attempted and succeeded in filling up the police force with incompetents, against the recommendation of the chief of police, that you did nothing to the support of the electors; if you should explain these matters, confine your attention to these affairs, you would get along perhaps as well as by showing the superiority of the Norwood Register over real newspapers."

The present Opposition members were admitted very good men, but with too little experience in legislative matters; this despite the fact that they have each had two months' more experience than the gentleman who modestly proposes himself as a fitting leader for the Liberal party.

The Government was represented as lacking in magnanimity for opposing Mr. Walsh's candidature; this by the man who a year since announced that only two Liberals would be elected in Alberta and then devoted himself to a magnanimous attempt to defeat these two also.

Another plaint was that Alberta had four ministers whose combined salaries exceeded those of the former administration of the North-West Territories; this, regardless of the fact that Manitoba and British Columbia, under Conservative government, have each one more minister and that among the advocates of reasonably liberal salaries for the ministers of the provinces were the journals on which Mr. Walsh is now leaning for support.

The assential allowance of \$1,000 was another source of grievance; though the party Mr. Walsh appears to lead stood out for an allowance of \$1,500.

The criticism was the weaker that for the alleged grievances he had no alternatives to offer. As the Albertan aptly says:—

"The remarkable part of the address is not so much what he said as what he neglected to say. He made no mention of the Gleichen Chronicle, his paper of last year, in which he expressed decided opinions about any but a rancher representing Gleichen. He mentioned nothing

about the policy of the administration. He said nothing about the policy and the performance of the administration concerning government telephones, which telephone lines are being built right through the riding of Gleichen. The Calgary Herald said that the telephone policy of the administration was not new and that it had been adopted by other provinces before it had been adopted by Alberta. That is correct but it was Alberta that made the start in the actual building. While other provinces were talking, Alberta was acting. That is a way that this business administration has of doing. He said nothing of the best enquiry. He said nothing of the railway policy of the government by means of which the province is gaining thousands of dollars of revenue for Alberta. He said nothing of the actual work of the administration."

However capable or incapable the present members of the Opposition may be there is nothing in his opening address to indicate that the province would get better service from Mr. Walsh. Nor is there any sign of a superior grasp of public affairs which would warrant his replacement of the present Opposition leader.

CURRENT COMMENT

(Monday's Daily.) The despatches tell us of a society formed in Chicago to work for the annexation of Canada. The real chances of annexation are considerably farther away than Chicago. The city voters list for 1906 contains 2,354 names. As the unrevised list was printed, this number does not include the names added by the court of revision something over seventy. Of this number 1,293 are in polling division number one, west of First street, and 1,061 in division number two, east of First street. The list is published in convenient pamphlet form, the names arranged in alphabetical order, with marks denoting whether the voter is assessed on income or property, and whether he is a separate school supporter and whether qualified to vote only on referred by-laws.

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in the conclusiveness of this evidence was supplied by the collection of Mr. Bennett that the city could not legislate away the power of the railway commission. This specious platitude may contain a truth but it also conceals another truth—that the city can legislate away a case which it might in future desire to present to the railway commission. To argue that the commission has the power to set aside agreements, to destroy contracts and to nullify obligations, may be legally correct, but the attitude of the company certainly compares badly with the contention of its solicitor. If the commission has such power and may properly exercise it, then it makes no difference to the C. P. R. whether the closing of Peace and Athabasca avenues be called "temporary" or "permanent," because in either event they would be reopened in due time. Proving that the city in demanding them to be reopened, if the company did not believe that an agreement "permanent" closing these avenues would be the hands of the railway commission the company would not consider itself better protected by a "permanent" than by a "temporary" closing. The language of its solicitor to the contrary, now that the C. P. R. is dissatisfied with a temporary closure the most tangible proof the company could give of a belief that the railway commission would consider an agreement for permanent closing to mean what it said.

But the work of the council chamber is the smallest part of the mayor's duty. As chairman of the commission it is his place to attend every meeting of this body, while his responsibility to the council demands that in the commissioners' meetings he be an active participant as well as the presiding officer. This means that at least half a day, every day, every day, he must be in attendance at such meetings while in times of unusual stress when the work devolving on the commission is unusually large he will find few days when his entire time is not required in discharge of the city's business. During the coming year this promise to be the rule rather than the exception and the mayor carries on the real duties of the office in that vicinity, had his supper at the Butler's hotel and got a room for the night. On Butler's evidence he was accused of immoral conduct in the hotel, the provincial authorities taking action in the matter in the form of a case against Butler for violation of the Liquor Act. The case was kept pending from August 25 to September 29, the day after the nominations in East Elgin. The nominal defendant, Judge Colter, asked for an adjournment until October 1, just three days before the election. County Police Magistrate Hunt heard the case, and found Butler guilty of keeping a disorderly house.

The case was carried before Judge Colter, who in giving his decision, used severe language in regard to the manner in which the case had been conducted. Mr. Heppburn, he said, had been made the real defendant before the magistrate. "Both the prosecution and the defence joined all their efforts to prove him guilty," Judge Colter is reported as having declared in giving his judgment. "There was the utmost confidence and agreement between them. It was a love feast. Heppburn was there with his hands tied. He could not summon witnesses or ask questions, either personally or by counsel. C. G. D. Roberts and Thompson set the field. His new book, 'White Fang,' just published by the Macmillan Co. of Canada, is an animal story of the first rank. It is in the field of his early triumphs and is as good as anything he ever did. He apparently understands the psychology of brutes, animals and human, better than ordinary men and women. And the saying strikes one with the truth of it. 'Whether it is a compliment to any man's spiritual and intellectual life to say he has a deep insight and sympathy with the brute nature is a doubtful matter. This is the Toronto Reviewer's dictum.

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"Filly" Maclean might contribute some explanations "as to how 'Me and Bogden' got locked in Bruce. Although the chances are pretty good for a protracted flood unless some effective measures are promptly taken to avert the deluge.

HOW DAVID WON.

Winnipeg Free Press: The Orwell hotel case, taking the facts as set forth by Judge Colter at St. Thomas the other day in pronouncing judgment upon it, would appear to indicate that the spirit which governs the maladministration of the liquor license system in Manitoba under the existing regime is being most energetically combated in Ontario. With thoroughness worthy of the present Manitoba system of its worst, the provincial officials in Ontario whose duty it is to serve the course of justice, in connection with the carrying out of the liquor license law made it their guiding principle in this case to pervert the purposes of justice to the purposes of party. The liquor license administration in this province can no longer justly be accorded the evil pre-eminence it has hitherto established its claim to by its worse than Tammany methods; the Ontario Tammany bids fair to run it close for the supremacy.

The Orwell case, as Judge Colter said, is a very peculiar one. David Butler is a hotelkeeper at Orwell. On August 1 last Mr. W. F. Heppburn, the Liberal candidate in East Elgin, after spending the day in canvassing in that vicinity, had his supper at the Butler's hotel and got a room for the night. On Butler's evidence he was accused of immoral conduct in the hotel, the provincial authorities taking action in the matter in the form of a case against Butler for violation of the Liquor Act. The case was kept pending from August 25 to September 29, the day after the nominations in East Elgin. The nominal defendant, Judge Colter, asked for an adjournment until October 1, just three days before the election. County Police Magistrate Hunt heard the case, and found Butler guilty of keeping a disorderly house.

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SHIPPING THEIR GRAIN.

Owing to the low prices prevailing in the local markets for all kinds of grain, the farmers of the Horse Hills district and some from the country east of Strathcona have decided to ship their grain on their own account. Some who have already done so have netted 50 cents per bushel, which taking into consideration the price in Edmonton and the necessary expenses incident to marketing in town, makes the venture a very profitable one. Farmers estimate that the town expenses of marketing average from one cent to a cent and a half a bushel, which materially reduces the net price. A steady shipment is anticipated from Oliver station during the entire season. A loading platform at that station is greatly needed and

the coming value of the Japanese market for Canadian wheat, the competition of the Siberian and Manchurian wheat fields, the conversion turned to Canada as a competitor of the United States in the foreign markets for wheat. Mr. Whyte says that "Your people do not appreciate our possibilities. Your wheat lands are well situated. You had something like 48,000,000 acres under crop last year, and your average was about thirteen bushels per acre. Canada has 250,000,000 acres upon which wheat can be grown. It has five times as much wheat land as is now cultivated in the United States, and even if you deduct 100,000,000 acres on the account of swamp, muskeg and other bad lands, we have three times as much good soil as you have. As to our acreage crop, it is twenty bushels and upwards per acre, instead of thirteen. When our land is all under cultivation we shall be able to supply the greater part of the European demand and aid in feeding you."

"Who are to be your chief competitors in the wheat market of the future?" "The United States will compete for a time," said Mr. Whyte, "but your population is growing so rapidly that it will eventually consume all you raise and will probably have to call upon us. Among other competitors Russia and Siberia will probably lead, but Russia is still very poorly furnished with wheat. Argentina will always be a competitor and India and Australia likewise."

There are those who think the C. P. R. vice-president is not particularly friendly towards Edmonton; but look at this:—"Tell me something about the Canadian west, Mr. Whyte. It is dependent entirely upon what for its success."

"By no means," replied the railroad vice president. "A large part of Alberta and Saskatchewan is adapted to mixed farming. There is a great dairy country right near Edmonton which is now producing butter for British Columbia and the western markets. That region is adapted to mixed farming, and a great many of your Pennsylvania and Ohio people are settled there. They have big barns just as in the United States. The land there produces the finest oats. It grows timothy as tall as a man and also barley and other grains. It is not so good near the Rockies as farther east, and in many respects its more desirable for settlement than the wheat belt proper."

People in Edmonton can appreciate more clearly than people in the East the way in which Jack London puts the atmosphere of some phases of Western life into his books. They will enjoy to this sympathetic review of London's latest, as published in a Toronto paper.

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Mr. PHILLIPSON, Manager. Are prepared to buy your HIDES, WOOL, FURS and TALLOW at the Highest Market Price. McDougall Street, Just Back Of New Imperial Bank.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

Homeestead Regulations. Any enumerated section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person, the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less. Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office homestead whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to the approval of the Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on filing declaration of abandonment.

When an entry is abandoned or cancelled or voluntarily abandoned subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior rights of entry. Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homestead is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect, in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:— (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of one and a half acres during the term of three years. (2) If the settler or settler, if the latter is deceased, has no other residence on a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such settler residing with the father or mother. (3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon such land, and is engaged in making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

Coal—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal, and \$30 for anthracite. Not more than 30 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 4,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output. Quartz—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per annum for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital. A free miner, having discovered mineral places, may locate a claim 1,000 x 1,000 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least \$100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended, paid to the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent on the gross output. Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, re-entrant \$25 yearly. A free miner may claim two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior. The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$100 per annum for each mile of five miles. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent collected on the output after it exceeds \$10