## -----FAGE FOUR

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

THE WAY OUT.

Published every Monday and Thurs-day by the Bulletin Company, Lt1, at the office, Bulletin Bld., 318 Jasper ave. East. McCuaig, president of the council, and chairman of the Manitoba Elevator, they had been led by the existence ave. East. SUBSCRIPTION.

United Farmers of Alberta, the Grain So far as the present agreement works Growers of Saskatchewan, and those hardship on the man who has over-SubscriptionsSubscr

ditions."

vance. Classified advertising one cent per word, four insertions for price of three and six insertions for price of four. Notice of Estray Cattle for insertions \$1.00 1.00. JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor. C. F. HAYES, Business Manager. Western people generally on the ques-tion of reciprocity? Or is the Tele-on the community at large for the western people generally on the ques- sake of benefitting certain private in-

This resolution was signed by D. that the few might be saved from the

McCuaig, president of the council, and consequences of a folly into which

Commission. It was endorsed by the of an unjust and uncalled-for tariff.

them to exploit the public, by putting

an inflated price on their land and

inducing the unsuspecting to pay it.

not acquired the ownership, so that

they can raise money on it as secur-

gram talking wildly in its fury that terests. The parties so advantaged the protection fetish is being knocked took the opportunity thus offered THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1911. off the pedestal?

THE "REASONS."

The matter before the court in re- Under pressure of public opinion The longer the duty remained the lation to the civic situation it not, of the members of the council who are greater the exploitation and the larcourse, proper subject of comment. bent on dismissing Commissioner ger the number of victims. It was However, for the purpose of allaying Bouillon yesterday afternoon made time to end that game, summarily and public apprehension that the strained public a list of thirty-three "reasons" finally.

relations at the city hall may continue, why they want to get rid of him. " Of indefinitely and may result in the par- these it is to be observed that they SEED GRAIN ADVANCE. alysis of the whole civic machine, it were not disclosed until it was found Explaining the amount of \$50,000 may be pointed out that the inter- impossible to discharge the commisasked from Parliament for the adpretation which Judge Beck placed signer without giving cause of some vance of seed grain to western upon some provisions of the city kind; that they were not made public farmers, the Minister of the Interior charter appear to show the way by until the Supreme Court refused to which the present complicated condi- prevent the holding of the public spoke as follows on February 17th tion of things may be straightened meeting; that they were only publish- (Hansard):-

out and future muddles of the kind ed when it was impossible that an ex-Mr. Oliver: This amount is asked avoided. His Lordship called atten- amination of them should be made for to meet requirements which have tion to the fact that the charter places before the meeting; and that the arisen by reason of the unfavorable a commissioner in a different position reasons in themselves sufficiently ex- nature of last season in the southfrom that of any other civic employee. plain why no one wanted to become western part of the western pro-He is secured from dismissal save responsible for putting them in black vinces. The season was very dry, cause for it is shown, and unless a two- and white. The reasons in them- and the crops short, and so far as thirds majority of the council vote for selves will do little to convince the our information goes there are about it. This, of course, to the end that public that there exists sufficient 4,000 homesteaders who are short of the commissioner may pursue the cause for dismissing the commission- seed grain. Seed grain has been strict line of public duty unmoved by er, and the circumstances of their supplied in the past under similar any danger of aldermanic interfer- publication will do as little to estabcircumstances, and it is understood ence from sudden impulse, from per- lish the desire of the council to take to be the policy of the country that sonal dislike, from a desire for venge- the public into their confidence. where people are in occupation of land in the west, of which they have

ance, or from personal interest. To

establish cause for dismissal it is nec-THE 'PLAINT FROM B. C.

ity to buy grain, the government will essary that a proper investigation President Brower, of the United make advances, taking a lien upon, should be held, that before this tribunal all charges against the commis- Farmers' hit the mail on the head the land as security for those advances. The government does not bunal all charges against the commissioner should be laid, that evidence when he said the objections to the make a gift of the grain; it makes should be submitted bearing on these free fruit clause in the reciprocity an advance of the grain; it makes charges, and that the reply of the agreement came not so much from accused should be heard. Having the British Columbia fruit grower as that is able to take a lien upon his conducted such inquiry, it is the busi- from the man who has British Colum- land, takes that lien as security for ness of the investigating committee bia fruit land to sell. the advance. We are afraid we

to make a report of their findings to The man who has purchased wild will have to ask for more than \$50,the council. It is then for the council land in the fruit belt of British Col- 000, but \$50,000 is sufficient for the to consider this report. If the report umbia at a price reasonable for wild purchases that will have to be made, to consider this report. If the report umbia at a price reasonable for wild so that the grain will be ready for distribution at the beginning of the missioner it is the duty of the coun- ard on it need have no alarm about season. We may have to ask for a cil to decide whether the ground up- being able to sell his fruit at a pro- further sum in the supplementary on which this is asked makes such fitable figure in the prairie country. estimates for the coming year. action advisable in the public inter- He is nearer this market than any

"THE ABANDONMENT OF PROest. All this to the end that the possible rival, and the market is bound executive business of the city may be to expand with phenomenal rapidity TECTION." The Toronto News has found

free from interruption for trifling and to vast proportions. There is v champion for the Canadian farm

fore, but never such an one as farm produce is shipped abroad annurequired under the new tariff con- investment. That would be an injus-On previous occasions there ally-much of it to the markets of tice; an injustice inflicted on the many this.

EDMONTON BULLETIN THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1911.

has been opportunity afforded for Great Britain. There remain large those who were stricken to make areas of land in the Republic which their case known in some hope of have not hitherto been productive but redress of their grievance. Upon which are being reclaimed from the this fiscal resolution, more wide desert and the swamp and turned into reaching than any of its predecess-ors since 1878, not a delegation tields. The Republic must continue for many years to export farm has received one word of hope. "The people of Canada are only just awakening to the full import

of these astounding proposals. Each For forty years the settled policy some new feature comes to of the United States has been to preday light, and we realize a little further vent the importation of food products its widespread effects. Why this by the imposition of a prohibitive sudden leap into the dark? Had tax; a tax framed especially to keep this Government any mandate from out such products from Canada, the the people for so sweeping a mea- country most favorably situated geosure? Was reciprocity with the United States an issue in the elec-toral campaign of 1900, of 1904, or 1908? Those who suffer, unaware before the blow fell that any farms still continue to produce more change affecting their interests was than the home market requires, the contemplated, are told in the same United State reverses this policy and breath that announces their fate declares for free food. It does so, or that it is now too late to ward off the declaration of its president, as an the stroke. Talk of despotism! act of necessity to lower the cost o this ever paralleled even in living to the industrial employees and Russia? Two men, in secret, make, on behalf of 8,000,000 people, a hard and fast agreement affecting many and varied interests, jeopard-izing the fiscal independence, if not the national existence of an proves absolutely that they regard entire people, and, so strong is the free food as a means of cheapening discipline of party ,a majority of the cost of production and of thus this House feel bound to ratify enabling United States manufactures that pact, whether or no they in to compete on more favorable terms their hearts believe that it will in the markets of the world. work well or ill.

What more graphic illustration "It is a bargain," says the Gov ernment, "advantageous to both the wisdom of the free food policy parties," and as such should be could be given the British workman? ratified by this House. Let us then first taken up this aspect of the case, and discuss the matter even on what we believe to be the lower and more material ground if the industrial greatness of Great and claims to have secured evidence which warrants him in making the offer. It is only a week since Com-missioner Rouldon de demanded a and more material ground. "The Britain? In face of this action of advantages outweigh the sacrifices" they say. Do they? What is the

and to this end we have spent many hundreds of millions upon the building of transcontinental rail-ways and canals, and the equipping of national ports. The volume of trade between the Provinces has grown to be enormous. In fact, 80 per cent of all we produce is declaring for free food as the means satisfy the public mind, put blame center of all we produce is declaring for free food as the means consumed within the borders of our own confederation. Producers and of keeping down the cost of manu-facturing and extending its industry consumers in the several Provinces facturing and extending its industry have made trade connections of and commerce. And that even while

many years' standing. There is a its own farms continue to produce constant ebb and flow from east more food than its people can conto west, from west to east. It was sume.

to west, from west to east. It was sume. expected that this would be per-This change of mind on the part that the committee was dead. That, United States goods without first makchange would come gradually. Now of the United States has a still broad-all is to be thrown into confusion. er bearing. It makes it more than of course, was when he supposed ing sure that the United States would We are to trade with those to the ever necessary that the British work- Commissioner Bouillon was no longer not retaliate by putting a duty on

Afraid to Eat?\_\_\_\_ Does the fear of indigestion spoil the enjoyment of your meals? It needn't. Just take .



and you won't know you have a stomach. They will see to it that your food is properly digested. They are among the best of the NA-DRU-CO preparations, compounded by expert chemists and guaranteed by the largest wholesale druggists in Canada. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box.

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## **Edmonton Sawmill Manufactory** Manufacturers of Sawmill

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## MAKES SICKLY BABIES

missioner Bouillon also demanded

they say. Do they? What is the price we pay for what we are about to receive? "First among the sacrifices that we are called upon to make let us consider the unsettling of trade con-ditions. Ever since Confedera-tion we have engaged in building up inter-provincial trade through up inter-provincial trade through hundreds of millions upon the Bowel Trouble is the cause of most where it belongs and free the innocent Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Williams from suspicion.

people were not likely to exercise their liberty in this direction; that the ad-

the protectionists are raving about

**Ravages of Consumption** 

ALL HER RELATIVES HAD

DIED OF CONSUMPTION

In the year 1890, 18 years ago, Mrs. G

S. Gesner, of Belle Isle, N.S., was in a sac

condition. All her relatives had died o

Psychine. The doctor who attended said

Psychine was worth less; but it effected a

etter bearing date August 14, 1908, Mr

nce I took your treatment. My physicia old me I could not take a better tonic that

For sale by all Druggists 50c. & \$1 per bottle.

PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN

ral Debili

nderful cure. Eighteen years after in

"I am better than I have been

Dr. T. A. SLOCUM

LIMITED.

TORONT

consumption, and there was every indic

that she was going the same way.

At this point her husband suggest

AN ASSASSINATION COMMITTEE. vantage to them of being able to The Chairman of the investigating sell in the United States markets committee announced on Wednesday would be so large that they would

A Rude Greeting. Cat calls, hisses and groat ed the arrival in the hall of a advocates of consideration utilities commissioner, and chering the entrance of th

Stand Idly by I (From Tuesday's Daily.) With loaded dice and cards u sleeves, prime movers in the of Commissioner Bouillon from last night with brazen effi played a game and won and the Edmonton public out of an tunity for a fair and square disc of the grave civic issues now at In a hall packed with a num

anti-Bouillon men unann form of notice as the place of ing, after a three hours almost tinuous display of animosity t the utilities commissioner, a tion was passed by a standing, vote endorsing the action of the cil in moving for the dismissal Crowds of citizens comin

SENSATIONA

Without Announcement of

Church Building Cond

Faction-They En

First street to the old Me Methodist Church which had b nounced by the mayor as th of meeting were astonished at the building in darkness. written notice on the door ann that the building inspector h demned the edifice as unsafeholding of a large gathering. was no further announceme many of those who were not the situation went home wo But up in the Bijou Theatre of street there was a gathering who knew .. Long before the public started down town to th ing announced to be held in Dougall Church, the Bijou w than half filled with the el half past seven the small mot ture theatre was crowded to t and hundreds of citizens outside on the sidewalk and p in vain hope of gaining admin While the aldermen and su of the council appeared early theatre, it was not until aft o'clock that the first o fthe and citizens opposing the dismissal of Commissioner learned of the new meeting ] arrived upon the scene.. The of the audience was even th that it was doubtful whether ponents of the majority of cil would be given a fair hea it was manifest that no moti able in the slightest degre Bouillon could be carried, if

be submitted.

six aldermen who are

that he shall be fired. Wh

was evidently an oppositio

ruling element in the hall

swamped by numbers and

In anticipation of trou

number of policemen were at the hall. But they had li

of the batons. During the

address at the close of the

one member of the audier

question to the chair. Three

men hurled him through th

in the aisle and into the

elected for insisting on

cause, or even for no cause at all of no danger of his not being able to a public or important nature. In this make a suitable return on his in- er, to wit, Mr. H B. Ames, M.P., of Montreal. It characterizes his seems to lie a hint for the disentan- vestment of money and labor. glement of the present complications. The man who really has something speech as the "most notable yet de-If any alderman has a charge to lay to fear from the free fruit clause is "livered from the standpoint of the against Mr. Bouillon the proper course the man with a tract of sand and "farmer." As Mr. Ames it not a for the council is to institute an in- scenery which he wishes to exchange farmer, and does not represent a vestigation such as called for by the with the uninitiated and the credulous farming constituency it is not quite charter, an inquiry where such for a fortune. The amount he can clear why he should view the recicharges shall be heard and where the induce the purchaser to give for his procity agreement from the farmer's accused will have an opportunity to reply, and where evidence will be submitted as before a judicial tribu-nal. The report of this investigating committee must be made to the coun-cil, and it then remains for the council, and it then remains for the coun- termined somewhat by the price that ers.

cil to consider whether the cause can be got for fruit from the house-! of Mr. Ames' speech is the concluding submitted demands the discharge of holder on the prairie. the commissioner. If on the other So long as there was no prospect of paragraph published below, in which hand, no member of the council is the fruit duties being removed, the he declares that this agreement is hand, no member of the council is prepared to lay charges against the commissioner and to have them gone into in this thorough fashion, the easiest way out of the difficulty is to let the matter drop and get down to business. WERE THE FARMERS INSIN-CERE?

CERE?

tish fruit-grower-or a combine of them-saw fit to make it. The remov-low tariff sentiment of which the al of the duty means that the price agreement is an expression and to The Winnipeg Telegram says:-Western Canada hates this reci-procity, agreement as deeply as Sir of wild fruit-land must hereafter be agreement as deeply as Sir of wild fruit-land must hereafter be which it must give an impetus. For which it must give an impetus. For Wilfrid Laurier hates the West, calculated on the understanding that instance, the present agreement does only the West does not adopt the fruit will sell on the prairie at prices not affect the duty on boots and shars device of concealing its hatred un- fixed by competition. Such land can but th representative in parliament

der honeyed words. Here we talk no longer be sold at a price fixed on as we think, and we act as we talk. We hew to the line of Can-adian nationality, integral, unconadian nationality, integral, uncon-prairie market, and which could only wine out the tast which will frantic in condemnation of the reciof the British Empire. On Dec. 16, 1910, the Canadian such monopoly permanently. Council of Agriculture spoke to the Remarkable as has been the ex-

Ottawa Government thus: procal Free Trade between Can- selling British Columbia, the business of Ames himself. ada and the United States in all has grown at an even more remarkhorticultural, agricultural and ani-mal products, spraying materials, able pace. In the Okanagan, the mal products, spraying materials, able pace. In the Okanagan, the peared in the News, apparently ver- striking refutation that could be given fertilizers, illuminating, fuel and Kootenay, and other districts adapted hatter. lubricating oils, cement, fish and to the production of fruit, mile upon

mile of land has been surveyed and "2. Reciprocal free trade be- sold as fruit-land at prices which for tween the two countries in all ag- unimproved property were phenomenricultural implements, machinery, vehicles and parts of each of these; and, in the event of a favorable arrangement being reached, it be ing demand for fruit in the prairie carried into effect through the in- country. Outside the prairies and dependent action of the respective the Yukon the British Columbia fruitgovernments, rather than by the grower has no market on which he hard and fast requirements of a can count with assurance, and it was We also favor the principle because the market for fruit in the treaty. of the British preferential tariff, prairie provinces was bound to grow, and urge an immediate lowering and because it was counted on as beof the duties on all British goods longing to the British Columbia to one-half the rates changed un- grower absolutely, that men could be der the general tariff schedule, persuaded to pay the prices they

whatever that may be, and that have paid for fruit-land. Naturally, any trade advantages given the United States in reciprocal trade relations be extended to Great Bridestroy this certainty of possession "4. For such further gradual and to establish the fruit business of reduction of the remaining prefer- an open competitive basis.

ential tariff as will ensure the es- Undoubtedly the removal of the tablishment of complete free trade duty will make it a question whether between Canada and the Mother those who have paid fancy prices for within ten years. That the farmers of this fruit-land will be able to secure as land within ten years. country are willing to face direct large returns as they expected. This taxation in such form as may be is unfortunate. But what was the aladvisable to make up the revenue ternative? The only alternative was When you have rheumatism in your of or instep apply Chamberlain's niment and you will get quick relief. for fruit as would yield dividends on r sale by Dealers' everywhere.

south of us, not with those to the man should secure his food as cheap- in office. Whether an attempt will Canadian products. In other words, east and to the west. The eastern ly as possible-in other words, that it be made to galvanize the committee that the chance to re-establish high miller and the eastern packer is to must be admitted without impost. carriers, the inland elevators ex- tion to free food, and when the United pect to see their freight in large States workman had to be paid wages If it had another purpose, what was The interesting and significant part result. Already bankers are hav- to it to compete with the American The council are not to have the beneditions have any other result than pay prices artificially increased by a the public works commissioner-and

> "Again, when we come to count the cost we must not forget that the adoption of this agreement means the eventual abandonment by Canada of the principle of pro-

WHY THEY DENOUNCE IT.

The British tariff advocates are be justified by his actually holding firms have been enjoying at the ex- and the United States. No wonderpense of the public. That is why Mr. The fact that the United States, under tension of the fruit-growing business on the making war its present conditions, and after forty That we strongly favor reci-in British Columbia, the business of the measure—as declared by Mr. years of protective tariff, is abandoning the tax on foods in order to con-

tection.

The introduction of Mr. Ames' serve the welfare of its industrial speech is reproduced here as it ap- and consuming classes is the most to the claims of those who have been

"The year just closed has been trying to persuade the British worka record one for Canada. "Never man that his interests would be served in our history has prosperity been by the imposition of a tax on his food. States to negotiate such an agreegreater, or more general. The farm-ers have had good crops, and prices have ruled high. The manufacture than an agricultural country. The ers have enlarged their output, and great proportion of its people are en- is a repudiation, complete and conin many cases increased their gaged in industrial pursuits. The vincing, of the argument the Protecplants. The transportation services greater part of its capital is employby land and water have been active ed in manufacturing and in the comto their limit capacity. Our aggre- merce which grows out of the manugate trade has been larger than in facturing industries of the country. any previous year. Banks have the the industries of the farms is insuffi-been increasing their capital, and The produce of the farms is insuffi-mercial supremacy of the country, passed, he said, Canada could not payments have been well met. Vast clent to meet the requirements of the sums of money have been pouring home market and vast quantities of No wonder the "tariff reformers" out consulting Washington. That, into the country from outside in- produce of all kinds have to be imvestors, enabling us to prosecute ported from abroad. Nor is there them with nothing to stand on. enormous public works of develop- hope that with the utilization of even ment. Canada admittedly was do- all the land in the Kingdom now uning well, has been progressing ra-pidly along safe and conservative lines. Optimism was universal, and

away with. In greater part, the food ings was everywhere felt. -without warning- supply of Britain is and must be a judicial inquiry into the course of manence solely on the wishes of the like a bolt from the blue, the Lau- found in other countries. rier Government flung upon the ta- The United States is both an agrible of the House this reciprocity agreement, the most sweeping mea-Its agricultural and an industrial country. costs of the inquiry if it does not advantage. If either nation conagreement, the most sweeping mea-sure of fiscal readjustment ever at-Its agricultural interests are far larg-result in justifying the city commis-cludes that it would be better off

sure of fiscal readjustment ever at-tempted in the history of the coun- er in proportion to other interests sioners for administrative acts which without the agreement it is free at try, declaring that it must pass than are those of Great Britain. A have been called into question by al- any time to boost its own tariff as without the amendment of a syllable larger proportion of its people are dermen. Mr. Montgomery is a res- high as it pleases, and thus end whatannouncing that the Government employed in farming operations than ponsible citizen with means ample to ever cor esions it gives in the was pledged to carry through the in manufacturing. The products of make good his word. He has had agree, sent. What Mr. Macleon must proposals without a change of a its farms exceeds the home demanl in some business relations with the city have meant was that the Canadian many lines, and a vast amount of

protection in Canada would be see his raw material go out of the The tariff reformers, as they are into life again, since the City Solicitor lessened by the fact that to do so country-is to see his western mar- wrongly called, have urged with great has decided that the commissioner is would probably result in the Canaket taken from him by the people earnestness that Great Britain was still commissioner, remains to be dian farmer being again excluded to the south. The eastern shipper of meats, butter, fruits, is to be finding it hard to keep her place in seen. Be that as it may, there could from the United States markets. In bereft of his western outlet and the world against the expanding inmust elsewhere make new connec-tions, or leave the field. ("The rolling commenties the lake "The railway companies, the lake workman was paid wages in propor- sense to say that the committee was the cat out of the bag as to why the organized for any other purpose. agreement is so bitterly opposed by himself and his party. The advandegree taken from them—they must seek other fields or suffer curtail-ment. Is it to be supposed that be food: would it not be much more his food: would it not be much more be work in the supposed that be supposed that be as a supposed that be be much more that purpose? The committee is not the purpose what was tage of the agreement to the Cana-tage of the agreement to the Cana-tage of the agreement to the Cana-the purpose what was tage of the agreement to the Cana-that purpose? The committee is not the purpose what was tage of the agreement to the Cana-tage of the agreement to the Cana-tage of the agreement to the Cana-the purpose? The committee is not such dislocations will not seriously true if the United States workman is to report to the council, so the chair- their particular hostility, for that adembarrass, at least for a time, the to secure free food while the British man says. It is to make public no state- vantage destroys their chances of bebusiness of the country? Already workman was called upon to pay a ment in any way or of any kind. It ing again able to impose a "Haman's outside investors are drawing back tax on what he ate? If the British is a committee which is not to report. gallows" tariff on manufactured -waiting to see what will be the manufacturer found himself hard put That is something new in the world goods brought in from the United States. In law the agreement will there are not a few who will fail. to it to compete with the American manufacturer, even when his em-there are not a few who will fail. there are not a few who will fail. Can all this unset ling of trade con- ployees of his rival were obliged to nothing more than try to get rid of benefits accruing to the Canadian producer of wheat, barley, beef and other financial stringency and curtail tariff; he certainly would be put at a still we are asked to believe it had farm products that any proposal likedisadvantage if while his rival's work-men were allowed to import food free-Well, what was it? And what is it were allowed to more forced to not ly, his own workers were forced to pay proposed to do about it? If the de- prompt and vigorous opposition. And a tax on imported food. The change would effect a complete reversal was only an incidental outcome of United States manufactured goods of the conditions which have enabled the real inquiry, why is the inquiry to would most surely provoke a retaila-British enterprise and industry to take and hold the predominant place in the the findings be made? Really, the markets, the farmer is pretty certain industrial and commercial world, even public must be taken to be a peculiar markets, the farmer is pretty certain against the rivalry of nations occupy. lot of people if it is thought that in to rise up and smite the proposer of ing vastly larger countries, and coun-face of the chairman's announcement such increase with a solid vote. The tries richer in many of the natural they will believe the investigating agreement will be permanent, not by resources necessary to manufactur- committee had any real motive or ob- virtue of treaty obligations, but by ing. It would amount simply to the British people assuming the handicap noters to put Mr. Bouillon out of will make it practically impossible to re-institute a Dingley tariff in Canada under which their rivals have been struggling, at a time when one of the foremost of those rivals is casting aside the burden with the avowed aside the burden with the avowed was created as such and conducted the closing of the United States markets to his products. That is why

done.

The reciprocity agreement-or have concluded its labors when the

rather the decision of the United killing was thought to have been

purpose of making better headway.

RELEASING THE PUSSY.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., in Wedtionists have been urging on the Bri- nesday's debate on the reciprocity tish people, and it makes it more agreement, voiced an objection which than ever necessary that the Britisher seems to be giving the protectionists should cling to the free food policy as much concern. If the agreement mercial supremacy of the country. hereafter enact tariff legislation withfume over the agreement. It has left of course, is not true. There is nothing in the agreement which in any way or degree prevents either country A JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Gesner says, "I am better than I have been for years. My lungs have not troubled m passing what tariff legislation it may Mr. G. S. Montgomery, in an open please, regardless of what the other nation may think about it. The PSYCHINE, and I recommend it to all who confidence in Canadian undertak. from other countries could be done letter, invites Mayor Armstrong to agreement is not a treaty. It is an are suffering from Lung Trouble and Genmake good his pre-election promise of agreement which depends for its percivic affairs, undertaking to pay the 'two peoples-that is on whether or

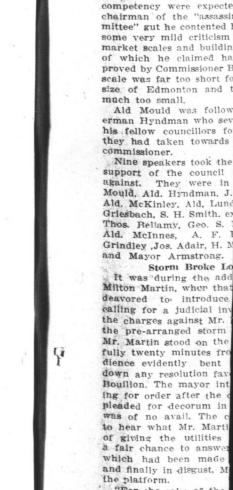
as such, and was officially declared to

out of doors. The meeting was called to Mayor Armstrong at half p o'clock. The mayor expla the building commissioner fternoon had condemned Dangalli Church building was necessary on short no another hall. He declined of presiding over the assem within his right and invited ence to appoint a chairm ing the name of A. G. Ha Harlan was duly cheered chair by the audience. ALD. J. W. MOUL J. C. Dowsett was the fit called upon, but he was hall at the opening of so Alderman Mould was as address the audience. reading his speech fu script. Startling revelat

which he claimed ha proved by Commissioner B scale was far too short fo size, of Edmonton and much too small. Ald Mould was follow erman Hyndman who sev his fellow councillors for they had taken towards commissioner.

support of the council against. They were i Mould, Ald. Hyndman, J Ald. McKinley, Ald. Lund Griesbach, S. H. Smith. e Thos. Bellamy, Geo. S. Ald, McInnes, A. F Grindley , Jos. Adair, H. and Mayor Armstrong. Storm Broke Lo It was during the ad dilton Martin, wher th deavored to introduce ealling for a judicial i the charges against Mr. the pre-arranged storm Mr. Martin stood on th fully twenty minutes fr dience evidently bent down any resolution fa Bouillon. The mayor i ing for order after the pleaded for decorum was of no avail. The to hear what Mr. Mart giving the utilities a fair chance to answe which had been made and finally in disgust, M the platform. "For the sake of the of the City of Edmonton of harmony between t the board of commissi the interests of the

said Mr. Martin "I t





and the state of the