TMENT OF INTERIOR GING JOURNALISTS HERE

Department of the Interior nging to Canada a party of nished British journalists, con- of ten men representing the journals of Great Britain. party are expected to arrive nnipeg on the 16th of this nffd C. W. Speers, of the Im- on Department, has written retary of the Board of Trade that the Board give them entertainment while in Ed- and the surrounding dis-

Harrison, secretary of the has replied that the Edmon- rd will see that they are well to here and given a chance the crops, etc., in the vicinity onton.

On Grand Circuit.

o, N.Y., Aug. 9—The grand meeting closed this afternoon otly contested races. Big iced the starter in two events took four heats to decide the ... Lotta.. (formerly Lady won the first heat of the 2.15 he was beaten by Margaret O race down the stretch in the heat in this race. George driven by Geers, broke a one in the foreleg and was wn.

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nickly relieves—regulates the els — prevents convulsions, ed 50 years. Absolutely safe. drug-stores, 25c. 6 bottles, $1.25, onal Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Sole Proprietors, Montreal. 41

ED TO BUY—A farm in North- lberta with house and some land cultivation, a half section or preferred. Give particulars as reage, quality, locality, improve- , prices, etc., to Address Box 99, in Office, Edmonton up to Aug.

ED—First or second class teacher St. Emile school district No. egal, Alta. Duties to commence ptember. One speaking English rench preferred. E. Casavant, Alta.

From Section 36, township 55, 15, bay 3 year old mare, white on forehead; branded "H S" ht shoulder. Ten dollars reward. Alvin, Star, Alta.

WITH THE FARMERS

PROFITS IN PORK PACKING.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture, as well as the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, have been carrying on for sometime now, a large number of experiments for the purpose of demonstrating as nearly as possible the cost of producing bacon hogs. One of the most elaborate of these experiments was that carried on last year by Prof. Day with the co-operation of nearly half a score of farmers in different parts of Ontario. The results of this and some other experiments have been reported at the Winter Fairs at Guelph, and on such occasions a demand has more than once been made on behalf of the farmers that the packers be asked to show up the cost of transforming these hogs into bacon. But this demand, a reasonable one under the circumstances has fallen on deaf ears.

While, however, the packers have refused to voluntarily place their figures before a farmers gathering some facts which serve the same purpose were brought out in an action recently tried in this city. The action was for the purpose of determining the allotment and price to be paid for certain shares in the Wm Davies' Co. In connection with this trial a table was exhibited showing the dividends which stock in the company has paid during the last thirteen years. In only one year has this dividend gone as low as 15 per cent, that was in 1903. In '98, the year in which the packers arbitrarily dropped hog prices in the autumn, without any corresponding decline in the old country bacon market, the dividends went up to 120 per cent.

The exact dividend paid on Davies' stock for the last thirteen years is as follows:

For the year ending March 31, 1893 65 per cent.
1894, 34 per cent.
1895, 40 per cent.
1896, 45 per cent.
1897, 100 per cent.
1898, 120 per cent.
1899, 82 per cent.
1900, 60 per cent.
1901, 27 1-2 per cent.
1903, 15 per cent.
1904, 30 per cent.
1905, 41 per cent.
1906, 25 per cent.

That the stock is still a good investment is further shown by the fact that J. W. Flavelle, managing director, paid $400 per share for stock with a face value of $100, during the past year.

In view of these facts packers will have serious difficulty in any attempt to convince farmers hereafter that they are always paying more for hogs than conditions warrant.

GOVERNMENT COMMENDED.

The Farmer and Ranch Review for July has the following to say with regard to the action of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for engaging Prof. H. W. Campbell, of Nebraska, to give a series of lectures to the farmers of the south on dry farming:

"The Alberta Department of Agriculture deserves much praise for securing the services of Mr. Campbell to deliver a series of lectures on this important subject. Alberta's very capable weed inspector, Mr. Archie Mitchell, has been an advocate of "Dry Farming" for years. He accompanied Mr. Campbell on part of his tour."

ALBERTA WINTER WHEAT.

Alberta winter wheat is attracting a great deal of attention among the farmers of the western states, and experiments will be made by the State Agricultural College of Colorado to test its adaptability to that country. W. M. Gilfoy, manager of the Calgary Milling Co., received a few days ago a letter from F. S. White, agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island and San Francisco system at St. Louis, stating that he had been requested by W. H. Olin professor of agrology in the Colorado State Agricultural College, to write him (Mr. Gilfoy) to ship as soon as possible one hundred pounds of good winter wheat for test on the experimental farm at Fort Collins. The latter requested that it be shipped before August 10, so as to reach its destination in time for the fall seeding. Mr. Gilfoy has already attended to the matter, and has shipped one hundred pounds of a very fine sample of wheat.

LICENSED ELEVATORS.

The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa has issued a report showing the numbers and locations of licensed elevators and warehouses in the Manitoba grain division, including the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, with Ontario terminals on the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, the Midland, the Brandon, Saskatchewan & Hudson Bay and the Alberta railway and the Irrigation line. On the C.P.R. there are 917 elevators and 32 warehouses, with a capacity of 28,538,200 bushels, and on the Canadian Northern, 275 elevators and 20 warehouses, with a capacity of 7,485,200 bushels. The Midland and the Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay have 13 elevators, with a capacity of 365,000. The Alberta Railway and Irrigation line has 7 elevators, with a capacity of 209,000. The C.P.R. has 7 Ontario terminal elevators with a capacity of 11,625,000 bushels, and the C.N.R. has 2, with a capacity of 7,000,000 In all there are 1,221 elevators and 52 warehouses, having a total capacity of 55,222,200 bushels.

HOLD FOR DOLLAR WHEAT.

A Chicago dispatch says that reliable agents have been sent all over the wheat country by the board of trade, and confirm the rumors that the Society of Equity has elaborated a gigantic plan to hold wheat for a minimum of $1.00 a bushel. Steel tanks, holding thousands of bushels, can be purchased for $150 and the farmers all over the northwest are

CITY MARKETS.

New hay is coming on to the market in quantity these day Prices are lower as follows:

Slough, $8 to $10; upland, $10 to $21; timothy, $12 to $15.

The crop this year is an excellent one, and as high as 3 1-2 to 4 tons to the acre has been cut.

Potatoes, old, 30c to 40c; oats, 28c to 30c.

Wheat at the elevators, export prices:

No. 1 northern, 63c per bushel.
No. northern, 60c per bushel.
No. 3 northern, 55c per bushel.
Lower grades, 40c to 50c per bushel.

Oats—

No. 2 white, 25c per bushel.
No. 3 white, 25c per bushel.

Barley—

Feed barley, 33c per bushel.
Malting barley, 30c to 45c per bus.

GOVERNMENT WILL HELP BORE SETTLERS' WELLS.

Regina, Aug. 8.—The problem presented by the scarcity of water in certain portions of the province has been engaging the attention of the provincial government for some time past, with the result that the following order-in-council has been passed, and approved by the lieutenant-governor, whereby government aid is assured under certain conditions for well-boring purposes.

The executive council has had under consideration a report from the commissioner of public works, dated July 4, 1907, stating that in many parts of the province serious inconvenience and hardship exist resulting from the inability of settlers to secure a water supply and that in many instances these conditions are due to the absence of suitable well machinery.

The minister also reports that in order to assist in the solution of this difficulty it is desirable to encourage the importation of well machinery adapted to the requirements of particular districts:

The minister further also states that it is also desirable to encourage the sinking of wells by paying a portion of the cost thereof.

Upon the recommendation of the commissioner of public works the executive council advises that:

1. That upon receipt of a petition signed by at least three residents in an area where unsuccessful efforts have been made to secure a water supply, which area shall not exceed thirty-six square miles, and upon the conditions that the owner of a well machine will agree (a) to sink at least three wells in the area defined in the petition, each well to obtain a supply of water, or if no water is obtained, each well to be sunk at least 300 feet and furnish satisfactory evidence of some, (b) to supply satisfactory evidence as to cost of machine power and tools laid down at destination, (c) not to remove machine from this area nor to dispose of it to a second person without the permission of the commissioner of public works, (d) to charge such rates for sinking well as may be approved by the commissioner of public works.

There shall be paid out of any moneys appropriated by the legislative assembly for that purpose to the owner of each such well machine.

1. One half the cost of the well machine, including the power, provided the machine costs $500 F. O. B. destination, but not over $2,0000 and is of such a style as to receive the approval of the commissioner of public works.

The payment as provided under this clause is to be made upon fulfillment on the part of the owner of the aforesaid conditions with the exception that in case satisfactory security such as chattel mortgage, is given, that the provisions of clause (a) will be complied with, the payment under this clause may be made upon registration of chattel mortgage, the said mortgage to be discharged after conditions of clause (a) are complied with.

2. A bonus of $1.00 per foot for every foot over 500 feet in any well, but bonus under this clause not to exced $500.

3. If necessary to drill over 1,000 feet in depth such further bonus as may be decided upon by the commissioner of public works.

In addition to the above assistance the department may supply well casing and any other well supplies the commissioner of public works may deem advisable, at cost.

Nothing in the foregoing is to be construed as prejudicially affecting arrangements made in respect to assistance to importers of well machines prior to the date of this order-in-council and payments may be made in such cases in accordance with the arrangements already agreed upon.

AN UNIQUE ADVERTISEMENT.

The Belfast Evening Telegraph of July 20th, publishes the following:

"A unique form of advertisement has been devised by the Canadian government, Department of the Interior, to stimulate emigration to the country, by bringing before likely emigrants samples of the products, and placing at their disposal reliable information by one who has spent very many years there, and is thoroughly conversant with all the particulars of life in that land. This morning there was landed from the Liverpool boat, and consigned to Mr. Ed. O'Kelly, Canadian Government agent in Belfast, a specially constructed vehicle for the purpose of touring through Ireland. This machine is constructed on the buggy principle, known in Canada as a democrat. The rear portion has been fitted up on a three-tier stand, on which is displayed 22 glass jars, containing samples of wheat, oats, barley, black oats, white banner oats, and flaxseed. Mr. George Robinson, farmer delegate, of Alberta, Canada, will accompany the machine to give any information that may be desired. The vehicle will make a start this afternoon for Larne, thence through the rural districts of North-East Antrim. It is intended that the greater portion of Ireland will be traversed in this way. Mr. Adam Turner, Clifton street, has been entrusted with the providing of suitable horses to accompany Mr. Robinson on his tour, which is likely to result in an added influx of skilled laborers and farm workers to Canada."

FIGHT FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

Prof. Leacock's "Baldwin, Lafontaine and Hincks. A Review of This Clever Work by a Toronto Globe Writer. The Long, Hard, Uphill Fight for the Present Basic Principles of Canadian Government.

Canadians are so accustomed to the existence of responsible government that they are apt to forget the struggles which were necessary before it was secured. This period of political ferment in the forties of last century is within the memory of many living men, and yet its results are now addys taken almost as a matter of course. The publication of professor Stephen Leacock's contribution to the Makers of Canada series, "Baldwin, Lafontaine, Hinks: Responsible Government" (Toronto: Morang & Co.), will do much to refresh the public memory on this most important period of Canadian history. Professor Leacock gives evidence of excellent equipment for his task. He has been a most industrious student of early records, he writes with a clear and impartial style, restrained, it must be said, when compared with his style of oratory, and he is in close sympathy with the subjects of his biography.

Biography it can scarcely be called, for it is a record of a political evolution in which the three men named played the principal, though not the only, parts. Powerful influences were brought to bear by William Lyon Mackenzie and Louis Joseph Papineau, but the manner in which their labors were spent made them less effective under the British form of government. Baldwin, Lafontaine and Hincks were not in sympathy with the rebellion, their actions taking the more constitutional form of argument and agitation.

An Unsolved Problem.

The conditions in Canada which resulted in the rebellion, as Professor Leacock states in his introductory chapter, had developed from 1760, the government of Canada remaining all that time an unsolved problem. The political control of the colony had passed into the hands of a privileged class. Into this scene of political unrest was born Robert Baldwin in 1804 in Toronto, and hither came Francis Hincks in 1830, who had been born in Ireland in 1807. From the first Baldwin had sympathized entirely with the political views of his father, Dr. Baldwin, himself an important figure in the infant community of York.

"Moderate by nature, he had no sympathy with the radical section of the party to abolish the Legislative Council or to assimilate the institutions of the country to those of the United States. The alpha and omega of his programme of political reform lay in the demand for the introduction of responsible government His opponents, even some of his fellow reformers, taunted him with being a 'man of one idea.' Viewed in the clearer light of retrospect, it is no reproach to his political insight that his 'one idea' proved to be that which ultimately saved the situation and which has since become the corner stone of the British colonial system."

Baldwin entered the legislature in 1829, and in the same year took up the practice of law. On Hincks' arrival he found himself at once in sympathy with the ideals of Baldwin, but neither attained prominence in public affairs for several years. At the time of the rebellion Baldwin took pains to manifest his displeasure at the form which the agitation assumed. About this time Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine came to the front in Lower Canada on the side of reform, but, like his associates in Upper Canada, he had no sympathy with armed insurrection. Lafontaine was born at Chambly in 1807, took up the practice of law and was elected to the legislature in 1830 as a supporter of Papineau.

Then Lord Durham Came.

The collapse of the rebellion opened a new era not only in the history of Canada, but in the history of colonial government. The "Downing street conscience" was awakened into a belated activity. Lord Durham came out and rendered a report which "among all State papers of the British colonial administration stands easily first." The cause of the Reformers was soon quickened and their agitation never ceased until their end was accomplished. Hincks established a paper in Toronto in 1838 which worked strongly for the cause of responsible government. Though Lafontaine opposed the union of the provinces in 1841, he afterwards accepted the situation, and in the election of that year the Reformers secured a majority. Lord Sydenham's administration, with Draper as attorney-general, from Upper Canada, proved an inharmonious assembly, and Baldwin resigned his post of solicitor-general. In September he introduced a series of resolutions affirming the principle of responsible government, and the ministry, though declining to accept them in the form introduced, were forced to pass resolutions of practically the same meaning. Sir Charles Bagot, who succeeded as governor-general in January, 1842, adopted a more tolerant attitude towards the French-Canadians, and decided on a coalition government. Lafontaine, however, refused to accept office, and the venture was not marked by particular success.

"Both now and later," says Professor Leacock, "it was an article of faith with the Tories that they were the only loyal part of the population, a fiction which rendered any political compromise with them all the more difficult to effect."

On the other hand, Baldwin lost no opportunity to correct this misrepresentation of his position, a misrepresentation which was to be repeated many years after in regard to the policy of the Liberal party in Canada.

The result of considerable negotiation was the formation of the Lafontaine-Baldwin ministry, with Baldwin, defeated in his own province, forced to accept a seat in Rimouski, where he was elected in January, 1843.

Crisis Came Under Metcalfe.

Sir Charles Bagot died in May, 1843, and was succeeded by Sir Chas. Metcalfe, under whim the crisis in the struggle for responsible government was reached. In the drama of responsible government in Canada it was his unfortunate lot to be cast for the part of villain. Not that he was inherently bad. His training had ill-fitted him for the task before him. In his view, as expressed to Lord Stanley, the colonial secretary, "the sole question is, to describe it without disguise, whether the governor shall be wholly and completely a tool in the hands of the council, or whether he shall have any exercise of his own judgment in the administration of the government. . . . I cannot consent to be the tool of a party."

Under these circumstances it was not unnatural that the tension between the governor and his ministers should increase, and in November of that year the country was startled at the news that the Lafontaine-Baldwin ministry had left office. They handed in a collective resignation as a protest against what they regarded as the unconstitutional course of the Governor-General. The Ministry in their statement of the causes of resignation said that they "felt themselves in the anomalous position of being, according to their own avowals and solemn public pledges, responsible for all the acts of the executive government and parliament, and at the same time not only without the opportunity of offering advice respecting these acts, but without the knowledge of their existence until informed of them from private and unofficial sources."

Excitement Intense.

Lord Metcalfe in his statement said "he at the same time objected, as he had always done, to the exclusive distribution of patronage with party views, and maintained the principle that office ought in every instance to be given to the man best qualified to render efficient service to the state; and where there was no such pre-eminence he asserted the right to exercise his discretion." The crisis was thus reached. By the resignation of the Ministry the whole principle of British colonial government was placed at stake. Only during actual rebellion or war had there ever been in this country an era of more intense political excitement. The people of Canada were soon divided into two factions, the supporters and the enemies of Metcalfe. Meetings, banquets, fierce editorial articles became the order of the day, and the strife of the political combatants waxed more and more furious with the realization that it must culminate in a general election, which might mean to either party a general and irretrievable disaster.

Parliament was prorogued in December, 1843. Meantime the Governor-General was without a Ministry. Hincks returned to the editorship of the Pilot, and the editorial forces were strengthened in March, 1844, by George Brown's establishment of the Globe, whose opening editorials, with their "unsparing onslaughts on the Governor-General, were already spreading its name from one end of the Province to the other." British loyalty, the old flag, and the Imperial connection were put to their customary illogical use, and did duty for better arguments against responsible government. The situation was complicated by the approval by Lord Stanley of Metcalfe's policy and action. The whole summer of 1844 was one of intense political excitement. It was not until September that the Governor secured anything like a complete Ministry.

The Governor's Influence.

In the autumn elections the Governor threw his personal influence on the side of the Draper Government, and the administration was returned by a narrow majority. By a political dexterity which cannot but be admired, Draper managed to carry on the Government for nearly three years. He approached Lafontaine to enter the Government, but the latter refused, and the unhappy situation continued. Lord Cathcart succeeded Lord Metcalfe for a brief administration, but the turning point came in the succession of Lord John Russell to office in the mother country, with Earl Grey as Colonial Secretary, and the appointment of Lord Elgin to the Governor-Generalship of Canada. Lord Elgin arrived in January, 1847, a firm believer in Lord Durham's report. In the following spring Draper retired, the Ministry was reconstructed and in the general election which followed Baldwin and Lafontaine secured a sweeping victory.

The concluding years of the administration of the two great Reformers were marked by the struggle over the rebellion losses bill, in supoprt of which Lord Elgin, with great loyalty to the cause, suffered much indignity from the mobs of Montreal, and hatred from the Tories of both Upper and Lower Canada. The Cabinet, which continued to perform useful work in the development of Canada, ultimately was torn by discussion over the clergy reserves, and other questions, and in 1851 came the end of their regime. Baldwin resigned in June, and Lafontaine in October, and then terminated their parliamentary careers. Baldwin lived until 1858, and Lafontaine rendered further useful service on the bench of Lower Canada, and died as Sir Louis Lafontaine in 1864. Hincks had an extended career in the joint Premiership with Morin, as Minister of Finance, and as a Colonial Governor in Barbados and Guiana, receiving knighthood, and dying in 1885.

"It may, at first sight, appear strange that the two great Reformers whose joint career has been chronicled in the foregoing pages should have abandoned political life at an age when most statesmen are but on the threshold of their achievements," says Prof. Leacock in closing. "But the resignation of Baldwin and Lafontaine meant that their work was done. To find a real basis of political union between French and British Canada, to substitute for the strife of unreconciled races the fellow-citizenship of two great peoples, and set up in the foremost of British colonies an ensample of self-government that should prove the lasting basis of empire—this was the completed work by which they had amply earned the rest of eventide after the day of toil."

MINES GETTING ENOUGH MEN.

Cobalt, August 8.—Over three weeks have elapsed since the miners' strike at Cobalt was declared, and, if anything, the fight has been in favor of the mine owners. At the time the owners' schedule was drawn up there were thirty-three mines that signed, and practically only two of these have since adopted the union scale of wages, the Temiskaming and the city of Cobalt, the other thirty-one companies still holding out against the union, maintaining that they never intend to recognize the Western Federation of Miners.

One of the members of the Mine Manager's Association intimated today, in referring to the situation, that there would never have been a strike in Cobalt if it had not been for the agitators coming in the camp and creating trouble.

"The mine owners," he said, "and the Cobalt union could have agreed to a certain wage if it had not been for them."

As a result of this interference the mine managers are now determined not to employ any union men, as is said to be the case today, when a number of union men applied for work at the Buffalo Mine.

At present there are about nineteen mines which have adopted the union scale, and, with the exception of two, none of them had signed the owners' schedule. Every day new men are coming into the camp. Anywhere from half a dozen to two dozen men are reported to be taking positions in the different mines.

At the present time it would seem that most of the leading mines are running with practically all the men they require. Other smaller mines are almost daily importing non-union men, and have not met with any reverses in so doing, beyond an attempted interference on the part of the union. Owing to the stand taken by some of the mine managers, it would be injudicious to lure union men even to cook, for when a union cook is aware that he is working for some non-union men he will quit work.

A list was made the other day of the men at present employed at some of the mines. The Nipissing has 326 out of a full force of 350; the Townsite a full force of 25; the O'Brien, 120, lacking ten of a full force; the Buffalo, a full complement of 72, Manager Jones having provided sleeping tents on the property of the last mentioned for the employees; the Coniagas, 80 out of a full force of 90; Cobalt Lake, 40 out of a full force of 50; Trethewey, 20 out of a full force of 70, and the Silver Queen, 32.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

New York, August 5.—The visible supply of grain on Saturday, August 3rd, as compiled by the New York Produce Exchange, was as follows: Wheat, 48,313,000 bushels, increase 1,484,000; corn, 556,000 bushels decrease 412,000; oats, 2,759,000 bushels, decrease 8,000,000; rye, 621,000 bushels, decrease 18,000; barley, 420,000, decrease 119,000.

LIVE STOCK.

Little change is quoted in the live stock prices:

Beef steers, 3 1-2c; hogs, 5c; mutton sheep, 6c.

BUILDING WILL COST $2,000,000.

Ottawa, Aug. 8—Plans for a magnificent new structure to be erected in London between the Strand and Aldwich, as the headquarters for the Canadian immigration department in England, have been prepared by Marshall MacKenzie & Son., of Waterloo Place. The Canadian building, which will be known as Strathcona hall, will have a frontage on the Strand of 413 feet and of 176 feet to the side streets and will cost $2,000,000.

Adjoining the Canadian building, but with frontage on Aldwich, a French syndicate will erect a splendid building surmounted by a dome, to be utilized as a permanent exhibition of French products. The cost will be over $1,500,000. The actual site on which the two buildings are to stand has an area of nearly three acres, and the buildings taken together will represent a property value exceeding $7,500,000.

Lord Strathcona is the chief mover in connection with this great improvement and it is said one of the principal objects of his present visit to Canada is to discuss details with the government.

Heavy Run of Fish.

Victoria, August 5.—Todd's crew lifted over 35,000 salmon from Miner Creek and Gordon River traps on Wednesday, leaving over $5,000 salmon in the shoe of each trap.

This is the record for two years past, and beats everything except some of the lifts of the big year when 50,000 were taken.

The men report a very heavy run of fish toward the Fraser River.

A RICH DRAWING TEA

EVERY INFUSION IS DELICIOUS AND INVIGORATING

"SALADA" TEA

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY. AT ALL GROCERS. HIGHEST AWARD, ST. LOUIS, 1904.

Bankers, Professional and Business Men Should Buy Residential Lots on

FIRARDINE HEIGHTS

The Beautiful "Summer Resort Site," located in the Pipestone River Valley, on Coal Lake Shore, S.E. ¼, sect. 35, tp. 46, range 23, west of 4th meridian. Only one mile from Gwynne C.P.R. Railway Station Grounds; 8 miles east of Wetaskiwin; 45 miles south of Edmonton.

Price of Lots from $65.00 up.
Sizes of Lots from half acre to 4 acres.

For information re prices, terms and conditions write to Owner **Chas. Rodberg, Real Estate, P.O., Gwynne, Alta. Or Call at Lowe & Carpenter, Real Estate Agents, 133 Jasper W., Edmonton.**

COLIN FRASER'S FUR CARGO NETS $15,811

Ben Hursell Secures $3,256 for His. Auction Sale of First Big Bunch of Furs From North. McDougall & Secord and McMillan Successful Bidders.

It was a great gathering of the men from the north who met in McDougall & Secord's fur-room yesterday afternoon, when the furs brought down by Colin Fraser and Ben Hursell were auctioned off to the highest bidder. Men in "slickers" and in shooting coats rubbed elbows with trim men of the town and half-breed trappers from the north.

Not only the men who hoped to buy the furs were there; but several of the old-timers, men who knew and loved the north years ago, seemed to have scented the sale of the furs and hurried to the room. Mr. Harrison Young's tall figure loomed up in its light raincoat like a high column in the dusky room, his face reminiscent of the days when, as a factor for the big company, his interests all lay with furs.

The Ex-Rider of the Plains.

Mr. William Herring-Cooper—"Barney" Cooper to the men of the north—defying the elements on the inside of a doughty slicker, stalked through the room radiating Irish bonhomie from his quietly genial presence. Wittman, the local fur manufacturer, was there sparing a keen eye open. Dick Secord, big and blonde and businesslike, the financial magnate of the gathering, came in late with Colin Fraser, the fortunate owner of the biggest lot of furs. Colin looked as though he realized his good fortune.

With his entrance a change came over the attitude of the men lounging about the room, swapping yarns. They were immediately all business, as Mr. "Barney" Cooper slipped quietly into a seat behind the packing-case on which Henry Fraser supports his irrepressible checkerboard.

The Sale Begins.

With a fine humorous flourish, Colin Fraser pointed out his temporary clerk, and the men from the north crowded around with tense faces, many of the traders, as well as the actual fur-buyers, taking note of the bids.

A small lot of 57 martens belonging to Colin Fraser were first set up. Every buyer there had looked them over thoroughly and had noted down his valuation. So the bids written on slips of paper were quickly turned in.

The lucky bidder was Henry Fraser, buying for McDougall & Secord. He was $41.13 ahead of the second bidder, Mr. Funston, of the firm of Funston Brothers, St. Louis, Mo., who came to Edmonton for this sale.

The bidding ran—

McDougall & Second	$711.00
McKenzie	595.00
Ullman & Co.	525.00
W. Stennett	513.00
Funston Bros.	669.87

The $15,100 Bid Wins.

Another large lot of various skins was set up, and although it was behind in the warehouse the buyers were thoroughly acquainted with the value of it, for they had made frequent visits to the warehouse, where it has been lying guarded day and night since the freighters brought it to town.

Again the slips of paper were given in to Mr. Cooper, where he sat with Colin Fraser, Dick Secord, Ben Hursell, Billy Jaeger (buyer for Ullman), and Henry Fraser hovering around his like guardian angels, and outside of these rows on rows of interested men with keen bronzed faces.

The tension relaxed as the bids were opened up and read and bright comments were flung about as one after another was seen to be out of the race, for these men certainly are good losers. For this largest lot the Revillon Freres' big house had a bidder, but the Hudson Bay Company offered no bid for any of the lots.

Again Henry Fraser's valuation won out, and the results were—

McDougall & Secord	$15,100.00
McMillan	14,500.00
Funston Bros.	14,500.87
Ullman & Co.	13,900.00
Revillon	12,236.50
W. Stennet	11,736.13

What the Odd Cents Are For.

A few odd cents thrown in to catch possible bidders at the same even figure of dollars never failed to amuse the gathering, who made numerous queries as to the sort of liquid refreshment they were meant to provide. There seemed no doubt that if lucky the buyer would duplicate the odd cents and more to expend in some such way.

The third lot put up belonged to Ben Hursell, and this McMillan's buyer succeeded in getting, bidding just $54 over his shrewd competitor, Henry Fraser.

The results were—

McMillan	$3,256.00
McDougall & Secord	3,202.00
Funston Bros.	2,954.87
McKenzie	2,720.00
Ullman	2,625.00

An Unparliamentary Adjournment.

With this the sale was over, and in a brief space the room was almost cleared, the gathering having adjourned to "see the odd cents expended" by the lucky buyers in the old-traditional way.

With his entrance a change came over the attitude of the men lounging about the room, swapping yarns. They were immediately all business, as Mr. "Barney" Cooper slipped quietly into a seat behind the packing-case on which Henry Fraser supports his irrepressible checkerboard.

The Sale Begins.

With a fine humorous flourish, Colin Fraser pointed out his temporary clerk, and the men from the north crowded around with tense faces, many of the traders, as well as the actual fur-buyers, taking note of the bids.

A small lot of 57 martens belonging to Colin Fraser were first set up. Every buyer there had looked them over thoroughly and had noted down his valuation. So the bids written on slips of paper were quickly turned in.

The lucky bidder was Henry Fraser, buying for McDougall & Secord. He was $41.13 ahead of the second bidder, Mr. Funston, of the firm of Funston Brothers, St. Louis, Mo., who came to Edmonton for this sale.

The bidding ran—

McDougall & Second	$711.00
McKenzie	595.00
Ullman & Co.	525.00
W. Stennett	513.00
Funston Bros.	669.87

The $15,100 Bid Wins.

Another large lot of various skins was set up, and although it was behind in the warehouse the buyers were thoroughly acquainted with the value of it, for they had made frequent visits to the warehouse, where it has been lying guarded day and night since the freighters brought it to town.

Again the slips of paper were given in to Mr. Cooper, where he sat with Colin Fraser, Dick Secord, Ben Hursell, Billy Jaeger (buyer for Ullman), and Henry Fraser hovering around his like guardian angels, and outside of these rows on rows of interested men with keen bronzed faces.

The tension relaxed as the bids were opened up and read and bright comments were flung about as one after another was seen to be out of the race, for these men certainly are good losers. For this largest lot the Revillon Freres' big house had a bidder, but the Hudson Bay Company offered no bid for any of the lots.

Fletcher Bredin's Story.

It was a pleasure even to see "the boys" make their cheery adjournment.

Commenting on the bidding, Mr. Bredin remarked that on one occasion when he brought down an outfit of furs and sold them in this same fur-room, one lot worth over $3,000 went to a buyer who had bid just $1.16 over the next highest bidder.

G.T.P. SUPPLIES AT PRINCE RUPERT.

Vancouver, August 8.—The United Supply and Contracting Company, which has been identified in the capacity of purchasing agent with the Grand Trunk Pacific operations at Prince Rupert since the start of operations at that point, has closed its office in Vancouver, and will carry on all its work from Prince Rupert, where Mr. Thomas Dunn will have charge of affairs. Mr. J. B. Campbell, secretary of the company, will leave Vancouver early in August for Winnipeg, where he will be identified with the grain firm of James Carruthers and Co.

Mr. Carruthers just returned to Vancouver from a trip to Prince Rupert, and it is reported that he has disposed of some if his interests in that section, although he retains interests in the terminus itself. He is a partner of the firm of Kelly-Carruthers, carrying on a retail business at Prince Rupert in food staples. It is reported that the closing of the Vancouver office of the United Supply Company is largely due to the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific, through its own officials, is now doing all the purchasing in connection with its work in the north.