at the capital at Battleford for
nanufacture of lumber. Shortly
e the Mackenzie government went
f office, H. H. Cook and Hugh
erland applied to that govern-
for a tract of timber on the
tchewan river, and they obtain-
is mill for the purpose of oper
the limits and selling the timber
the Saskatchewan river. The
hey bought was the only mill on
askatchewan river, and the peo
anted the lumber. Anyone who
worked a whipsaw will know how
usly the settlers looked forward
e starting of the sawmill at the
e Mud. The Liberal government
out of power in September, but
were not out of power 10 days
the rights of Messrs. Cook &
erland were cancelled. So the
r stood for some time, and we
o go on whipsawing our lumber.
ay 11, 1881, we find that the fol-
g letter was received from To-
and placed on the file. This
is, in the first place, a proposi-
and in the next, an agreement.
se the person to whom the letter
dressed—H. H. Cook, of Toronto,
it as a party to the agreement.
ns: "Dear sir,—In consideration
our consenting to permit us
retain a one-third interest
e after-mentioned property we
to use influence with the gov-
ent at Ottawa to transfer to you
us the timber limits for which
pplied to the Mackenzie govern-
in 1878, situated in the Sas-
wan district west of Edmonton,
cluding 200 miles or thereabouts.
have four months in which to
d in this matter, and in the
of success we agree to share
extent of onethird all rents,
or charges made or claimed by
overnment hereafter. (Signed.)
Cook, P. H. Jarvis and T. M.

do not think I can offer any-
stronger in support of the state-
that I have made as to the ne-
of the political pull in order
nybody might secure their
Mr. Cook had a right to those
they were cancelled without
arrant and in order to get his
back he had to agree to sur-
two-thirds of his rights to
P. H. Jarvis and T. M. Daly.
credit of the government, I
dd this transaction did not go
h. But I wish to point out
f there had not been an expec-
that it would go through, the
would never have been written
would not have appeared on
icial files of the deparement.

As to Advertising.

ere has been a great deal said
the failure of the Liberal gov-
nt to advertise properly. I will
ou an instance of the style of
ising, under the auspices of the
vative government:—

"Dept. of Interior,
"Ottawa, March 26, 1895.

—I am directed to say that on
h of January lest a copy of an
sement inviting competition for
nit to cut timber berth 679 in
strict of Alberta, was sent to
int you were asked to be so
s to cause the same to be in-
in the Times, of Edmonton.
own timber agent at Edmonton
w advised this department that
s no such paper as the Times
ed at that place; that it died
ths ago and is now known as
e Edmonton News, and that
itor of this paper did not re-
he advertisement above referred

"I am, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
"Lyndwode Pereira."

opponents complain that we
not given sufficient time in our
sements for tenders. In their
hey advertised in papers that
en a year out of existence.
nter.)

egret having occupied so much
n discussing matters of such a
character, which certainly
not to have bee nforced so
ently on people's attention in
nt of such great importance as
hich is now in progress. But
arge is made that the Liberal
ment is not honest, and it is
that the charge hsould be met.
ponents do not pretend to deny
e Liberal government has been
ssive and successful, but they
is not honest and they have
t forward instances. To those
ces I have replied.

o not ask my constituents to
r a dishonest government, and
r a dishonest government, and
they will do me the credit to
that I am not and would not
member of a dishonest govern-
(Loud cheers.) So, when the
is made, in order that there
e no question about it in the
of any man, I have taken the
of bringing these facts to your
n.

atchewan Valley Land Deal.

o not know that it is worth
o dwell upon the other slanders
ave been uttered. Even if it
me would not permit. I would
say a word, however, in regard
Saskatchewan Valley land deal,
nection with which the govern-
s accused of having sold the
acres, which it disposed of to

(Continued on Page three.)

Insist on having
Windsor Salt
the famous Canadian Salt, known
r Canada for its absolute purity.
re's no comparison between
r Salt, and the cheap, inferior
hat are being sold throughout
west.
Windsor Salt costs no more
han these imported salts
at the present prices.
Insist on having
Windsor Salt.
1a.w

UNIFICATION OF CANADIAN RACES

This Has Been Achieved by Liberal Government. Mr. Oliver at St. Albert and Morinville.

(From Thursday's Bulletin.)

Hon. Frank Oliver addressed, yesterday, public meetings at St. Albert and Morinville. At the former place he dwelt particularly on the subject of halfbreed scrip, which the Conservatives accused the government of having dealt out too lavishly, and in connection with which there must, therefore, be restitution. At the latter he spoke of the harmony, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had created in Canada.

The St. Albert meeting was held in Dawson's hall, L. Bourdreau, president of the local association, occupying the chair, supported on the platform by the Rev. Fathers Lacoste, V.G., M. Merer, P.P., V. Ladet, O.M.I., L. Tremblay and R. Denus, O.M.I. Others present included H. B. Dawson, secretary of the St. Albert Liberal association, Ald. Wilfrid Gariepy of Edmonton, Flury Perron, A. C. Hulbert, Geo. Gagnon, M. Picard, J. Gillis, Dr. Giroux, Leon Leyasseur, Jos. Conlomba, Cyrille Bourgeois, N. Perron, Jules Chases, Geo. Deslorier, R. Farrell, W. Fitzgerald, Oscar Tessier, J. H. Picard, Ed. Brosseau, F. O'Coffey and L. V. Laporte.

The chairman said Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal party expected the Hon. Frank Oliver to win not only the Edmonton constituency but the whole province. He was sure that everyone of them felt like saying, "Go to every constituency of Alberta, promote the cause in every constituency. We will not only vote for you but we will secure your election. We will tell the people what you have done for this country in the past 15 or 20 years. With the reputation of your name, we will fight for you and win." (Hear, hear.)

Other Responsibilities.

Hon. Frank Oliver, who was then called upon to speak, said: "As the chairman has stated, I have responsibilities in connection with the other constituencies of the province and must give them part of my time. The objects which the Liberal party have to further, demand success not only in this constituency, but in a sufficient number of others.

"We, in the Edmonton division, have fought the battle for the progress of this country during many, many years. It was a slow, uphill fight. But we lived in faith and hope, and some of us were near to living on charity. (Laughter.) For twenty years we had not very much to show for our work and our faith. Today we have something to show. The railways, of which we talked and dreamed, have materialized. The monopoly of the C. P. R., which roused our feelings, has been broken. The Canadian Northern has been running for three years, and the Grand Trunk Pacific is in course of construction. The two existing railways each have more business than the one formerly had, and I believe that, when the third is in operation, there will be still more business for each competing railway. What does this mean? The building of the Canadian Northern to Edmonton cut the cost of passenger and freight to the extent of 200 miles of haul. It reduced the freight rate on every pound of produce in and out, and the difference stays in the pockets of the people. Every farmer reaps an enhanced profit out of his produce and his land is more valuable. The increase in the transportation facilities of the country was the key to its development, and to increase the transportation facilities was the avowed policy of the Liberal party. (Cheers.) We have given the country two new railroads and have been the cause of the building of a third, because, remember, that the very company which had one line of railroad to Edmonton and said that that was not only plenty, but too much for the traffic, has now under construction, at their own cost, without any assistance from the government, another and parallel line of railroad to Edmonton. I speak of the Wetaskiwin-Winnipeg section of the C. P. R. So that, where we had only one railroad five years ago, we have three additional lines either built or under construction. And, when we ask you, on October 26, to endorse what we have done, we also present to you for sanction yet another proposition—the Hudson Bay railway. We have cut the railway haul to the British market 200 miles and we now propose to cut it 1,000 miles. The Canadian Northern achieved the first result and the Hudson Bay railway will achieve the second. (Cheers.) The Hudson Bay railway will involve the construction of 500 miles of road, which will cost $15,000,000. Are you in favor of the Hudson Bay railway?

Distinctly Western Proposal.

"This is your question and you must decide it on October 26. For the Hudson Bay railway is distinctly a western proposal, eastern Canada having no interest in it whatever, except the interest which one part of Canada necessarily has in the upbuilding of every other part of Canada.

"The opposition are telling the people that the government has robbed the country of its land for the benefit of its friends, and they ask the people to vote against the government in consequence. Now the government has only one policy in regard to the administration of the public lands and that is 'the land for the settler.' Let me here institute a comparison. The Conservative government, in its 18 years of power, gave to railway companies 32,000,000 acres and to actual settlers, some 6,000,000 acres. The Liberal government, in its 12 years of office, has given to railway companies not one acre, but it has given to actual settlers 25,000,000 acres. (Cheers.)

"The Conservative government did more for its friends, the railway companies. It reserved for them every odd numbered section from the Red river to the Rocky mountains. The Liberal government, after giving the railways companies time to earn the grants of odd numbered sections they were honestly trying to earn, removed the reservation from the balance of odd-numbered sections, and placed at the disposal of the people not less than 30,000,000 acres, which had been held in reservation through the Conservative government for 25 years.

"The lands were opened to entry on Sept. 1 and inside of 16 days 10,000 quarter sections of this land were taken up on conditions of actual settlement, and not one acre on any other condition. (Cheers.)

"That is our answer to the charge that we have 'looted' the public domain for the benefit of our friends. We will, if our opponents wish, admit the charge—the charge that we have robbed the public domain for our friends, those friends being the actual settlers, the homeseekers of this country. For they are the only people who have had a foot of it. (Cheers.)

Mr. Oliver subsequently dealt with the charge of improper administration of the timber resources and, in reply, explained that the government's policy was not to squeeze the last cent of value out of them. The government realized that the timber was a necessary of life in the northwest, and its policy was to get capital invested in lumbering, so that the timber might be manufactured for use. If it had exacted the last cent of value, the settlers would have had to pay more for their timber, and it was the government's desire that settlers should obtain it as cheaply as possible.

As to Halfbreed Scrip.

"Recently in the city of Winnipeg," proceeded Mr. Oliver, "Mr. Ames, M. P., dealt with the subject of the restitution of property alleged to have been improperly acquired from the government. With that I certainly have no quarrel. If anybody has got anything improperly he should be made to give it back.

"Mr. Ames said, in regard to halfbreed scrip: "Prior to 1896 the Conservative administration settled practically all the legitimate halfbreed claims.' This statement implies that any claims settled after 1896 were not legitimate and are—if I understand the English language correctly—subject to the demand for restitution. He said, further: When the Liberal government came into power they reopened this matter and admitted many demands which had little valid foundation. They even went so far as to give scrip to many halfbreeds, living in the United States. Nearly 962,000 acres have been granted and located since 1896.'

"I do not wish to discuss the halfbreed scrip question. So far as I am aware, it is settled. But the Conservative party apparently do not think it is. At any rate, they say they want to take back a large part of the scrip that has been issued under the Liberal government.

"I do not know what kind of canvass will be made by our opponents in this contest, but so far as I have heard, it has not been creditable up to the present time. Statements have come to my ears which are entirely discreditable to them, as they were entirely devoid of truth. I am not going to say what the Conservative party will do or what they will not. I can only go by what this gentleman has said on platform after platform from the Atlantic to the Pacific. You can draw your own conclusions. Either the Conservative party intends to attack the issue of halfbreed scrip, made by the Liberal government, or Mr. Ames is going up and down the country deceiving the people as to what his party intends to do.

"It has been said that some of our halfbreed friends are dissatisfied with the Liberal government because they have not made an additional issue of scrip. I have no desire to deal otherwise than liberally with our halfbreed friends, but I ask them: How could it have been expected that the Liberal government should have gone further than it did, in the face of such a campaign as this, which is being made on behalf of the Conservative party—a campaign whereby the people of all Canada, who know nothing about the circumstances of the case, are being told deliberately that the Liberal government has robbed the country of a million acres of land that not only ought to be given back, but will, if the Conservative party is put in power, have to be given back. Do not blame the Liberal government for not having been more generous than it has been. Blame the attitude of the Conservative party, which is trying to secure the condemnation of the Liberal government by the rest of the people of Canada, because the Liberal government has done as much as it has done. Accusing it, in fact, of being robbers of the public property, because it has given what it thought was simple justice to the original inhabitants of this country. (Cheers.) The Liberal government gave what it gave, because its members believed it was right to give it. Yet it is accused of having robbed the country. I ask you to judge between us and them on October 26th." (Renewed cheering.)

Alderman Gariepy Speaks.

Alderman Wilfrid Gariepy subsequently addressed the meeting in French. He recalled the beginning of settlement in the district, and spoke of the hardships of the pioneers, how for a long time their hopes were disappointed, and everything went against them. Mr. Oliver, he said, bore his share of their disappointments. He was one of them. So when he went to Ottawa, he remembered their troubles and did his utmost to help them to overcome their difficulties and to realize their hopes. One of the great boons he had conferred on settlers was to throw open the odd-numbered sections and enable them to obtain more land. This would be of benefit to people of their own district. Formerly, the settlers were working their farms on shares with the railway company. They had to build roads and schools, and indirectly open up the C.P.R. odd-numbered sections. The railway paid nothing; the settlers had to pay everything. The settlers had to pay double what they ought to have done. The C. P. R. land appreciated in value, and the settlers were the people who caused it to increase in value. Yet the Conservative government had exempted the C. P. R. from taxation.

The Indian Band from the Industrial school, under the direction of J. Varin, played selections. The meeting comprised about 250 people, and was marked by very cordial feelings towards the candidate.

The Morinville Meeting.

The minister's reception at Morinville in the evening was even more cordial. Steffe's hall was crowded, and there must have been 500 people present. The chairman was Omer St. Germain, president of the local Liberal association, and in the audience were: Rev. Father Ethier (parish priest), Rev. Father Normandeau (Legal), Rev. Father O'Kasen (Riviere Qui Barre), Mayor J. A. Bacquin, O. N. Lavallee, Jos. Poirier (Riviere Qui Barre), Ed. Flynn (Riviere Qui Barre), John McNamara (Riviere Qui Barre), H. Boissonneault, L. Boissonnault, J. Perros, J. Gagnon, J. Roy, M. Como (Riviere Qui Barre), H. Hetu, Jos. Couture, P. S. Sandette, Lud. Lemire, M. Hogan, T. Mennier, A. Gorman, MacDonald, A. Munn, J. Caron, and J. Gross.

Hon. Frank Oliver said this was the fourth time Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government had appealed to the electorate for support. Three times the country had accorded him support, and the question to be decided on October 26th was whether that support would be continued for another term. "I have the honor to be a candidate as a member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government," he proceeded. "But I do not wish you to look upon the question to be decided on October 26th from that point of view. I do not want you to regard it as a question personal to myself. Nor yet do I ask you to consider it from the party point of view. But from the point of view of principle in relation to the country's good. (Cheers.) The Liberal party stands for Liberal principles, and if Liberalism does not mean principle, it does not mean anything. Liberalism, under Sir Wilfrid Laurier's administration, has stood for peace, progress and prosperity. (Renewed cheering.) There has been progress and prosperity, because there has been peace. There has been peace, because of the sincere application of Liberal principles.

The Conditions Prior to 1896.

"May I remind you of the conditions which existed before the Liberal party rose to power. Do you remember the years immediately preceding 1896? Do you remember the commercial, financial and industrial conditions of that time? Those conditions were not good in any part of Canada. It is true there was depression in the world at large, but in no part of the world were the commercial, financial and industrial conditions worse, I think, than they were right here—to the knowledge and sorrow of those of us who were here. (Hear, hear.)

"Why were things in such a state in Canada at that time? Canada is a great country. Her people, for industry, thrift, intelligence and enterprise are second to none. How was it that our country was in the condition it was for so many years? Canada had been under the management of a statesman, who, we must all admit, was a great man—I refer to the late Sir John A. Macdonald. The country was being governed according to Conservative principles. Now, I am not finding fault with Conservative principles. They are just as good as Liberal principles, if they are applied at the right time and in the right place. But the application of Conservative principles at that particular time in Canada was either unfortunate as to time and place or was not good. What were the people doing and thinking about at that time? They were thinking about the school question, and there was nothing talked of on any political platform for about three years but race and religion. The people of the different races and religions were almost ready to fly at each other's throats because of their differences of race and religion—differences which were increased and accentuated by the policy of the Conservative government then in power.

"The Liberal party was called upon to take the reins of office.

The Accomplishment of Peace.

"Liberal principles, as I have said, stand for peace, conciliation, fair play, due consideration for the rights of others, as well as the maintenance of the rights of ourselves. And what was the result? We have heard no more of the school question. You do not hear race and religion talked of from the platform today. Instead of Canadians being ready to fly at one another's throats, they are standing—French and English, Catholic and Protestant—shoulder to shoulder, working for the advancement of their country. (Cheers.) Canada has advanced. What else could it do, given a proper principle and a proper policy, aiming at the common good?

"The people are working together and Canada is still going forward. That is Liberal principle, policy and administration under the leader whom I support in parliament, and whom I am asking you to support to-day. (Loud cheers.) Are the principle and policy under which Canada has succeeded in the past good, and may we expect to succeed under them in the future? That is the question I ask you to answer on October 26th. (Renewed cheering.) Are the people of Canada any less religious than they were in 1896? Is the French-Canadian any less proud of his race and language than he was before? Or is the English-Canadian any less proud of his race and language than he was before? The French-Canadian is as proud of his race and language and he holds as strongly to his religion. And so does the English Canadian. But each one to-day is willing to give the other credit for honesty of purpose and to work side by side with him for the benefit of both. (Cheers.) If you have two horses in your team one pulling forward, when the other is pulling back and when the other wants to go forward its associate wants to pull back, the horses wear themselves out, and you do not get any further with your load. That illustrates the state of affairs under the Conservative government. What is the condition today? The two horses are pulling together, steadily, in the traces, and there is a friendly rivalry as to which can do most for the advancement of their country. What, under such circumstances, could the country do but go ahead? (Cheers.)

"Do you wish that to continue? If you do, then continue in power the government and the men, who have brought it about—the men upon whom you can depend to do that which is best in the interests of our country and its people, by whatever name they may be known, whatever language they may speak, or at whatever altar they may worship." (Renewed cheering.)

THE HUDSONS BAY

(Continued From Page Two.)

the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co., on settlement conditions, for $1 an acre, at an unduly low price. The answer to that is that the same company bought the adjoining land from the Regina, Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Railway Co., which was granted the land by the Conservative government, at $1.62 an acre, without any conditions whatever. For the land the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. purchased from the Liberal government at $1 an acre, they had to put a settler on every alternate quarter section of the tract that they bought. The position of the government is this: The land was there to be given away to actual settlers, and under the agreement with the company the government secured the settlement of it and got besides $1 an acre. The proposition of the company was that they should secure settlement of the land. They succeeded and made money out of it. And I am sure every fair-minded man will admit that a copany which goes into a venture of that kind is entitled to any profit it may make out of it. The Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. did not make any more money out of the transaction than the country has made out of it. Inasmuch as the company bought from the railway four times as much land as they bought fro the government, then their profits were made—our share from the transaction with the railway company and one part from the transaction with the government. It was under the policy and administration of our opponents, who decry the whole business, that the land was given to the railway company, and if we have to bear one-quarter of the responsibility, they have to bear three-quarters. (Hear, hear.) I think that the transaction was to the credit rather than to the discredit of the Liberal government.

A Case Close to Tand.

"But let that be as it may. Let us now consider what, if the Conservatives should have an innings in the administration of the public lands, they may be expected to do, and to find that out we need not go a long way from Edmonton. We have a sample Conservative land transaction at our very doors. The late Conservative government granted four townships, lying between Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan, to the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Colonization Co., and they paid for 25,215 acres $25,215. Under the agreement, they were to put settlers on the land. They never did anything to colonize it; but, in fact, tried to put some of the settlers already on, off. (Laughter.) They obtained the land for less than $1 an acre; it was selected land, and, notwithstanding the circumstance, that they failed to live up to their agreement, the land became their inalienable right.

"Just contrast that with the Saskatchewan Valley Land Co. This company fulfilled to the letter its agreement with the government. It paid its money and furnished the settlers. So that, to-day, the district is full of villages, people and farms, and there is great production. (Cheers.)

"The transaction of the Conservative government, with the Edmonton and Saskatchewan Land Co., has had more to do than almost anything else with the holding back from settlement of land within this vicinity.

A voice—"What was John A. MacDougall paying for scrip at that time, Mr. Oliver?"

"I am not aware of the price Mr. MacDougall paid, but I assume he paid the price which the man who owned the scrip wanted for it. (Loud cheers.)

Their Duplicity Exposed.

"As the question of scrip has been raised, perhaps a word on that subject would not do any harm. I observe that it has been suggested in different parts of the country that there has been improprietoy in the disposal of the pubic domain, and that, as there has been impropriety there must be restitution. With that principle I have no fault to find. If it can be shown that there has been impropriety, I will agree that there shall be restitution. (Cheers.)

"The issue of half-breed scrip is among the instances of impropriety that are alleged against the present government. The people are told that prior to 1896 the Conservative administration settled practically all of the legitimate half-breed claims, and that when the Liberal government came into power it re-opened this matter and admitted demands that had little valid foundation. I infer that this is a case for restitution, and I comment it to you as an illustration of the campaign which is being conducted against the government. Because while Conservatives are telling audiences elsewhere that the issue of scrip by the Liberal government has been improvident and a waste of the resources of this country, the canvass being made here among the half-breeds is that if they will only vote for the Conservatives their chances of additional scrip are very good indeed. (Laughter.)

For Benefit of Canada.

"I have said enough in rebuttal of the criticisms of the government's opponents. Let me ask you now to consider what is for the benefit and development of Canada and particularly what is for the good of our locality. Should I be chosen again to represent this constituency, it will be my duty, as it will be my pleasure also, to do whatever can be done for its advancement and well-being, and in that connection I would point out that there is no part of this great Dominion that is so deeply and vitally, so immediately and closely, interested in the carrying forward of the Government's policy of railway development and land management. Edmonton occupies a specially favorable natural position. It has achieved great things in the past few years. The mayor tells me that it now has a population of 20,000 and an assessment of $20,000,000. It has completed great municipal enterprises in the past, and is now entering upon municipal enterprises of still greater magnitude, which depend for their success upon its future. Edmonton stands on a solid foundation. But no man in Edmonton, I know—unless the people have changed greatly—will ever be satisfied with the measure of achievement that is now in sight. We have a good country around us. We have—or shall have shortly—three lines of railroad, communicating with the east, and the Hudson Bay railroad will give us direct access to the sea, which will give us still greater advantage over conditions as they are to-day.

Metropolis of the North.

"But that is not why Edmonton is here. Edmonton is here to be the commercial metropolis of the great Northern Canada—the country that lies between here and the Arctic Sea, which is no less than one-quarter of the whole area of this Dominion. (Cheers.) If understood aright the position of Edmonton and the aspirations of its people, we are here not for what there is today, but for what there is to be when all this great country to the north, north-west and north-east is brought under the influence of civilization, and is developed commercially, with Edmonton as its great commercial metropolis. (Cheers.)

"The enterprises which we have undertaken will not fulfil their purpose unless those aspirations are to a great extent eralized. Edmonton must have the vast northern territory tributary to her developed, or she cannot attain the position, upon the expectation of her attaining which her citizens are building. Therefore, if the policy of the Liberal government as to developments meets with your approval, you, above all people in Canada, are interested in maintaining it. (Cheers.) Because you have more country tributary to you to be developed than any other place in the Dominion. (Renewed cheers.) If you expect to have that country developed, you must surely, in your own interests, declare for the policy, and the man, whose line of action, judged by their record, will insure its early and reasonable development. (Loud cheers.)

Still For Liberalism.

"I need not dwell on that point longer. I am sure it is in the mind of every citizen who has any stake in the city; and, again, speaking of the result on October 26, I want to impress upon you a further point. Judging from the great attendance on this occasion and from recent visits to other parts of the constituency, I may assume that the people of the Edmonton division are still for Liberalism and in support of the Liberal party. (Cheers.) But it is not good enough that your minds are for Liberalism and in support of the Liberal party. You have to get your ballot into the boxes on October 26, so that it can be counted, or all your good-will is not worth the snap of my finger. There is, I believe, a possibility of the result being taken as a foregone conclusion. Now, I hope that the result is a foregone conclusion so far as the support of Liberal principles and the government and its policy are concerned, but there is a danger that that which we accept as a foregone conclusion, if we do not take the necessary steps to reach the conclusion, may not be the actual conclusion at all. We are apt to be busy, thinking of something else, and we do not go to the polls because we think "Oh, well, there are plenty of others, and it is a safe thing anyway."

In Majority is Strength.

"Let me impress upon you that under representative government, the strength of a representative is in the vote behind him. I have no hesitation in saying that it was the large majority which this constituency accorded me in 1904, more than anything else, that caused my selection as Minister of the Interior (Loud cheers). And if I have been able to do anything for the advancement of this country in my position as Minister of the Interior you must thank the people who turned out in their thousands on that day and expressed their minds with no uncertain tone. (Cheers.)

"Further, if you hope to have results from the administration of the present government or from representation of this constituency—either as a private member of parliament or as a member of the government—you must give me the strength of your votes or you cannot expect results.

"The Liberal government has been able to do great things for Canada in the last four years, greater things than it was ever able to do before, because it had a greater majority than ever before. A government without a sufficient majority to carry out its policy might as well be no government. A government must be strong or it is no use. It is not enough that it should attain power. What body of self-respecting men would be a government unless they governed and did something for the country whose responsibilities are placed upon them. So, if your minds are for Liberalism and for continued support of the Liberal government, remember, it is not a question of election. That is not enough. You must express yourselves strongly as being on one side or the other. Otherwise you cannot expect strong work. (Cheers).

Better Strong Than Weak.

"I think I may go so far as to say that there is no reasonable probability of the constituency going strongly Conservative. I would say that it would be better that it should go strongly Conservative than that it should go slightly Conservative. But if it is not going to go strongly Conservative—and I do not think the most optimistic of our opponents expect that—then I do say that it is of the deepest interest to everyone—whether Conservative or Liberal—that it should go strongly Liberal. I want every man to remember that point, that it is the strength of the vote of the people that gives strength to the representative and strength to the government. If the people of this constituency, of this province and of these western prairie vote strongly, heartily and unanimously or as nearly so as may be expected in support of Liberal principles and the Liberal policy of development, I can guarantee that the results will be all that you can reasonably expect. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

Tickling or dry Coughs will quickly loosen when using Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. And it is so thoroughly harmless, that Dr. Shoop tells mother to use nothing else ,even for very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub give the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. It calms the cough, and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Accept no other. Sold by all dealers.

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FURNITURE OPENING
At Blowey-Henry Co., on Saturday, September 26th.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT WE HAVE MOVED INTO OUR NEW STORE, 294 JASPER AVENUE, EAST, AND THE FORMAL OPENING WILL TAKE PLACE ON ABOVE DATE FROM THREE TO SIX AND FROM SEVEN TO TEN. WE INVITE THE CITIZENS OF EDMONTON AND DISTRICT TO PAY US A VISIT ON THIS DATE, AS WE THINK YOU WILL BE WELL REPAID FOR THE TIME SPENT IN LOOKING AROUND OUR MAGNIFICENT SHOW ROOMS. WE HAVE SELECTED A SPECIAL STOCK FOR THE OCCASION, AND HAVE ON EXHIBITION ONE OF THE FINEST DISPLAYS OF FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS EVER SHOWN WEST OF WINNIPEG.

OUR SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS AND WHERE TO FIND THEM

DINING ROOM AND BEDROOM FURNITURE
(First Floor.)

Here we show a fine collection of the very latest designs and finish in Buffets, Extension Tables, China Cabinets, Chairs and Dinner Waggons, in plain and quartered oak, finished Golden, Early English, Fumed & Wax Golden Dressers and Stands, Chiffoneirs, Wardrobes and Ladies' Dressing Tables in surfaced oak, golden oak, mahogany and walnut. Our range comprises the very cheapest to the highest class goods.

KITCHEN FURNITURE, BEDDING AND BABY CARRIAGES.
(Basement)

Kitchen Cabinets, the kind that saves time for the housewife, make cooking a pleasure on a count of the convenience, a large variety of designs, in natural birch and cherry finish.

Baby Carriages and Go-Carts, in all the latest designs. Prices the very lowest.

DEN, HALL AND OFFICE FURNITURE.
(Second Floor.)

Here you will see the best that can be produced.

Den Chairs, upholstered in velour, leather and green Denim; Settees, with bag cushions, Tables in Early English and golden oak finish; Office Desks, flat and roll top with chairs to match; Filing Cabinets and Desk Files.

CARPETS, LINOLEUMS, CURTAINS AND PARLOR FURNITURE.
(Third Floor.)

Bought direct and in large quantities, our carpets are exclusive in design and very reasonable in price. All the newest weaves in Axminsters, Wiltons, Brussels & Tapestries, Rugs and Piece Goods, rich of color and design.

Our Linoleum stock is unequalled in the city for variety of patterns and prices.

OUR POLICY FOR THE FUTURE WILL BE THE SAME AS IN THE PAST: HONEST GOODS, RIGHT PRICES AND COURTEOUS TREATMENT. THIS POLICY HAS BUILT UP OUR BUSINESS TO WHAT IT IS,—THE LARGEST IN THE PROVINCE—AND BY A CONTINUANCE OF THIS POLICY, TOGETHER WITH OUR INCREASED FACILITIES, WE ARE LOOKING FOR STILL GREATER PROGRESS IN THE FUTURE.

YOURS FOR FURNITURE AND A SQUARE DEAL,

Blowey-Henry Co.

EDMONTON'S BEST STORE