

## THE EDMONTON BULLETIN (SEMI-WEEKLY)

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DUNCAN MARSHALL,  
Manager.

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### MUZZLING THE ELECTIONS.

Mr. Foster and his company of financial adventurers lead the forces of the Opposition in their attempt to stave off the general elections as long as possible. This is at least commendable to the political cynicism of the honorable politician. Despite bluster and bragadoos, they recognize that any conspiracy that does not get its political opinions from the ears of the people, the mule gets its ears made short work of them on polling day. In this at least we must credit them with a singular and altogether unusual soundness of judgment, though we must admit that the fact of their own unpopularity has been drilled into the honorable gentlemen in a way they could hardly be pardoned for failing to understand.

It is fitting that these gentlemen should head the revolt against an appeal to the people, for more than any other members of their party they have brought that party into a condition in which an appeal to the people would mean disaster. The record of the Fosterian cult is the outstanding significance of the Opposition in the public mind today. During the revelations of the Insurance Commission these gentlemen loomed up in the limelight and Mr. Borden correspondingly fell in the shade. When again he emerged from the shadows it was only as their defender, and the public put him down as an accessory after the fact, if not an active accomplice in the conspiracy. The ill-assorted planks from which the gentlemen tried to construct a platform that would give him a different elevation from his lieutenants was a makeshift structure that would not carry a light weight, and the result was a platform that would not carry a light weight. His enterprise was doomed to failure and it failed. While Mr. Borden continues to perform the official functions of a party leader the eyes of the party and the country are fixed on the Fosterian cult as the real masters and the real significance of Mr. Borden and his Parliamentary following. Having placed their nominal leader and his followers in a position in which they do not face the country, it is fitting that these should be the gentlemen to head the attempt to prevent them having to do so.

The country accepts Mr. Foster's dictum that "You cannot altogether dissociate private character and public position," and measuring Mr. Foster and his friends by this standard finds them of a private character not to be entrusted with public position. To the country they stand as the exponents of the system of financial manipulation which they practiced on the Union Trust Company and the electors will not stand for any such subverting expeditions being carried into the treasury of the Dominion. As defense Mr. Foster can only devise the theory that trust funds cease to be trust funds when invested in the stock of a trust company. Given, therefore, control of the trust funds of the people of Canada Mr. Foster would consider these no longer trust funds if they were spent for the stock of a trust company of which he was manager. And as manager he would consider himself free to exact rakes-off on whatever the trust company bought, taking his rake-off from the very funds he was set to guard. More, he would consider the disaffected trust funds a store of speculative capital which might be handed out to his friends and associates, with which to gamble in western lands and British Columbia saw-mills, always providing a way were made whereby Geo. E. could secure his share of the spoils, if there were any spoils. If there were no spoils and the enterprises should turn out failures, it would be very bad of course for the owners of the money, but the gentlemen whose gambling had resulted in the loss would have neither the means nor the intention of replacing it.

This is the only possible conclusion from the only line of defense Mr. Foster found it possible to set up, and the hon. gentleman can find no fault with it. The design which the people of Canada credit himself and his band with entertaining toward their money. Naturally the people of Canada do not take kindly to the idea of providing funds for the enrichment of the elite, and are waiting an opportunity to tell the gentlemen in a manner

that will admit of no explanations. Recognizing the unmistakable signs of popular wrath the suitably appropriate heads the attempt to frustrate the opportunity of an early appeal to the people. To their already lengthy record of offences they propose to add that of muzzling the electors.

### THE REPORTED SETTLEMENT.

A Tokyo despatch states that the Japanese-Canadian question has been settled in the way it was reasonable to expect that it would be settled. Japan promises verbally to restrict immigration to Canada in accord with our agreement, and Canada agrees to take Japan's word that she will do so. Perhaps the despatch is only a ruse, but it is a pretty reasonable looking guess. That Japan would admit the necessity of a written undertaking to bind her to the enforcement of her agreement was scarcely to be expected; nor was it more reasonable to suppose that Canada would insist on a written promise to enforce the agreement in the absence of any evidence that Japan has not been faithfully observing the bargain herebefore. It is notable that the United States expressed willingness a few days ago to accept the unwritten assurance of the Japanese Government in regard to a similar difficulty.

If the despatch is more than a guess the arrangement should prove an adequate remedy to the grievance, taken in conjunction with the new regulation adopted by the Canadian Government that immigrants must come direct to Canada from the countries of their birth or the countries in which they have become naturalized subjects. Without this regulation the restrictions of the Japanese Government could not prevent an influx of Japanese, for the reason that the most part not from Japan, but from the Hawaiian Islands, which belong to the United States. However, let the immigrants who were permitted to leave Japan for Canada, there might therefore be an enormous influx of Japanese into Canada. Until it is proven to the contrary we are bound to believe that Japan has restricted the emigrants for Canada, and yet we have had enormous Japanese influx. This will not be possible in future if the reported settlement is correct, for while Japan undertakes to continue to restrict the emigrants coming from Japan, the new regulations of our own Government will effectively prevent them coming from anywhere else.

### ONLY ONE.

The Madras has the majority in the House of Commons, two of the names sitting on each side of the Speaker. The Smiths have three representatives, two Liberals and one Conservative. Then the Borden, the Hughes, the Chisholms, the Jacksons, the McCarthys, the Reids, the Roches, the Walches, the Wilsons and the Wrights have each a representative on either side. Beside, there are two Lauriers, two Laverignes, two McIntyres and two Schells, all of whom are Liberals—or were until Mr. Armand Laverigne became convinced that he was an orator. Nature has provided only one Cockshutt to rank among the legislators.

Though nature may have been negligent in giving us only one of the name to number among the law-makers of the land, the one we have is a lively member, and does what he can to distinguish, if not to honor, the name. He deflects his energies along lines so diverse that no one would suspect them having a common origin, labors valiantly to multiply his personality, and to make the name of Cockshutt carry more significance in the country than the size of its Parliamentary representation would ordinarily secure. For instance, some time since he received a letter, intended for another wearer of the name influential in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The letter intimates that an immigration official in England might be induced to ship out a party of artisans to Brantford, Ont. The duty of Cockshutt, M.P., representative of the Brantford workmen, was clear. He had only to put the Department onto the game; the inquiry would be stopped and his constituents would be in no danger of replacement. Did he do so? Not at all. He handed over the letter to the party to whom it belonged, and kept his peace. Then when Cockshutt the manufacturer had got men to replace his employees in case they were well in case they left, Cockshutt the parliamentarian borrowed the letter again that he might make it the basis of an attack on the Government and the occasion for declaring his own unity of hostility to the immigration of artisans. Such diversified application of one's talents can scarcely fail to produce results which will win him distinction of one kind or another.

For the sake of the manufacturers Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., conveniently kept silence until they had got the men. Then he sprang to the defence of his constituents by declaring that the men who had already been imported by the manufacturers should not be imported by the Government. In numbers the title of the Cockshutt are outnumbered on the floor of the House; but they may fairly claim that no other claim is more faithfully represented when the interests of relatives, friends and allies call upon a member or intellectual interests of those to whom he owes his position. Mr. Cockshutt is only one, but he is a wonder.

### WHAT IT MEANS.

Goldwin Smith, commenting on an address of the Socialist candidate for the Toronto Mayoralty, says: "The address is a decided improvement in point of temper and decency on that of his predecessor. But the animus and aims of the party here and elsewhere remain the same. 'Socialism' is really a misnomer. The name properly belongs to philanthropic visions like those of the two 'Queens,' the founders of New Harmony, whose aims were purely benevolent, who never appealed to class hatred, and would have shrunk from the thought of confiscation. Confiscation is the real aim of the Socialism with which we are confronted, and to prepare for which it is necessary to 'unconsciously' and 'unobtrusively' stimulate hatred of class. No feasible or intelligible plan for reorganization of society on a better footing by specific means has the party yet attempted to produce. What we are told are slavery, and wages 'abolished. What is the return which any man gets for his work, whether the work is manual or intellectual, but wages? Unless all capacities are 'levelled how can the outcome of all labor and the consequent for it be made the same? One thing is entirely overlooked. When it came to 'general pillage there would be an appeal from ballot boxes to arms.'"

### WRONGLY GRADED FRUIT.

The Government Fruit Inspector has condemned two consignments of Ontario apples in Strathcona. They failed to come up to the grade in which they were classed. The announcement will awaken no widespread popular sympathy with the shippers, but the fruit belongs, supposing them to still belong to the shipper. Ever since Ontario began to ship apples to the West the people of this country have been paying Northern prices for seedlings, and grade one prices for second class fruit. Years ago this deception cost the growers of Ontario the apple trade of the West, and opened to British Columbia growers a market which they were not prepared to fully seize, but which it is fair to say they have not abused in the manner of the Ontario shipper. But like the Bourbons, some Ontario apple-pickers appear to have learned nothing and forgotten nothing in their adversity, if it was adversity. They still merely continue to all the barrel with whatever comes handy, and to put a layer or so of good fruit at either end. Thanks to the rapid influx of people who knew not Joseph and his ways, the Ontario shipper has been able to peddle off his deception at the price of good fruit. Temporarily, of course, it was a great winner. His really good fruit went to England and brought the top price; his disguised second came to the West and also brought him the top price. The West was made the dumping ground for fruit that England would not take, and at prices that should have brought good fruit. Western consumers, not being invariably judges of the grades of apples were comparatively easy victims, the easier because British Columbia could not supply the whole trade and we had to take what Ontario was pleased to send or do without. This practice could not of course go on forever; it was possible only in a period of evolution, and once the British Columbia orchards became extensive enough to supply the whole prairie market, the Ontario shipper is not likely to cut much figure, in these provinces however he may be pleased to grade his fruit. In the meantime, however, we are entitled to the protection of the Fruit Inspection Act, and to its vigorous enforcement by the officers charged with this duty. That we have been swindled so frequently is the best of reasons why should respectfully but firmly decline to continue to be easy marks for the unprincipled packers and shippers of Ontario apples. The Act would be even more satisfactory if it empowered an inspector not only to condemn wrongly graded fruit, but to confiscate it and sell it in the market for what it was worth, leaving the proprietor to gather what moral he pleased from the experience.

### CALL A HALT.

An eminent citizen called on the Bulletin Saturday and in a somewhat perturbed state of mind rectified an unenviable adventure with an automobile on one of the city streets. The gentleman, while crossing Second street on Jasper avenue the previous evening was alarmed by the blast of a horn close behind, and turning saw a machine bearing down on him not more than its length distant. In the scramble to get clear he fell and narrowly missed being run over. The machine was running within the speed limit, but he considers the driver careless in turning the corner without looking to see that the crossing was clear.

The incident is one of a number which have occurred during the past year in which the pedestrian has owed his escape to his own slowness rather than to the skill or foresight of the chauffeur. At the same time the drivers of nervous horses have been living in a kind of fearful nightmare lest a snorting monster bob around a corner and put them in the ditch. It cannot be denied that there are in the city a number of machines which are driven by men who either do not know or who do not recognize the rights of pedestrians and equestrians to a tolerably safe passage through the public highways. Theoretically there is a speed limit beyond which there must not travel in the city, but a stranger would not suspect it. It may take an expert to determine whether a machine is travelling at the rate of eight or eight and a half miles per hour, but most amateurs can tell whether it is going at eight or eighteen miles per hour. And there are a number of machines which habitually travel the city streets at a rate much nearer the latter than the former figure.

It is time a sudden and decisive halt was called to this practice of exceeding the speed limit. Tempting and exciting as it may be to skim along a busy thoroughfare like a freight train, scattering people to right and left, striking terror into horses and creating general confusion, this is a kind of sport which neither law nor public opinion regards as legitimate. The dangers of its continuance need not be emphasized. A man must come when someone is not able to dodge as quickly as the chauffeur counts on. Then there will be a serious accident, possibly a fatality, and someone will be called on to pay the damages. And it is not just clear that an action for damages would not lie against the city which presumes to protect its people from reckless motorists, but does not do so. In enforcing the automobile by-law we admit the right of the city to interfere for the protection of its citizens. If we connive at the violation of the by-law we may find trouble in escaping a share of the consequences. This, of course, altogether aside from the fact that the public have rights as well as the owners of automobiles.

### FOSTERING IGNORANCE.

The Provincial Government of Manitoba has added to its record the distinction of having killed a movement to make it compulsory that the children of that Province shall have a common school education. To the ordinary reader it will come as something of a surprise that a Canadian province, and a progressive Western province at that, has no compulsory school law. Yet such is the case in Manitoba. Not only so, the parent in that province is not bound to provide private means for the education of his child, if he neglects or refuses to send it to school.

The parent is thus made the absolute judge of whether or not his child shall be provided for the struggle of life with the rudiments of knowledge now necessary to every person in every calling. He may provide it with this grounding in knowledge or he may let it grow up in ignorance as he chooses, or as his immediate interests may suggest. If the child can be put out at work and made to earn wages for a lazy, a dissipated, or a greedy father, the father is at perfect liberty to so employ it; if the child prefers to indulge its time in idleness or worse, the parent may permit it to do so. His is the final word as to whether it shall be equipped for the struggle of life with the commonest requirement of that struggle, or whether it shall be sent forth handicapped in the struggle and unfitted to contribute anything to the age in which its existence falls.

The perpetration of this condition of things now lies at the door of the Roblin Government. A few days ago a resolution was introduced into the Legislature proposing the enactment of compulsory legislation, and was defeated on a straight party vote. The resolution reads: "1. Whereas in all civilized countries except Russia the attendance of children at some school is compulsory between certain ages and years; and

"2. Whereas the Privy Council in 1899, in the case of the City of Winnipeg vs. Barrett, clearly showed in their judgment that there was no question as to the powers of the Legislature in making regulations for the sanitary conditions of schools, houses, imposing rates for the support of denominational schools, enforcing the compulsory attendance of scholars, and matters of that sort; and

"4. Whereas it is desirable that children should attend at some school, public or private, between the ages of five and fourteen years, and have the advantages of the best education attainable, in order to compete on equal terms with other nations; "Be it resolved, that this House enforces the principle of compulsory education, and claiming, on behalf of the people of Manitoba, the right to enforce such, considers it desirable that the Government should introduce the necessary legislation to prevent truancy, and to enforce compulsory attendance in cities, towns and incorporated villages, and for a limited period of the year in rural districts."

This resolution is conspicuously free from party spirit, it contains no reflection on the administration of the Government, suggests no coercion of any section of the people, but proposes merely to safeguard the children of the Province against being deprived of the advantages of a common school education, and to safeguard the Province against the advent of a generation of uneducated citizens. Yet it was defeated by the Government supporters. Why can only be surmised, but it is difficult to conceive of reason than that the resolution was introduced by a member of the Opposition, or that the Roblin Government prefers to foster ignorance rather than intellectual development and the spread of knowledge.

Perhaps this is a matter which concerns the Province of Manitoba alone; and in which the people of the other Provinces have no conceivable interest, but this remains to be proven. It is surely of interest to the country at large what are the conditions under which the children of each province are growing up. Our citizens do not spend their lives always in the province in which they are born, and if Alberta is likely to become the home of children reared in Manitoba it is a matter of very real and vital interest to the people of Alberta whether the conditions under which these children are brought up are such as conduce to a well-informed and an ignorant citizenship. If two years ago it was the business of all the other provinces in the Dominion what kind of school system Alberta should have, it surely is a matter of interest to Alberta whether another province shall have any school system at all or not. And the absence of compulsory legislation means simply that for a considerable proportion of the children of Manitoba that province has no school system and no means of education.

If we are to credit the police court and criminal statistics of the Province of Manitoba, that province of all others is certainly not the one to abandon or neglect the ordinary safeguards of civilization, and among those is none stronger than the education of all children to the degree necessary to fit them for the efficient and intelligent discharge of the duties of citizenship. Those organizations which provide concern for the future social condition of the people of the west could not do better than devote some attention to the action of the Manitoba authorities in refusing to surround the rising generation of that province with legislation which would assure them a grounding in those common subjects on which information is absolutely essential both to the success of the individual and to the social well-being of the community.

### CUTTING OUT THE SPECULATOR.

To the public the most interesting sections of the new Insurance Bill are those limiting the field for the investment of insurance funds. To the wide latitude allowed such investments heretofore may be traced a very large proportion of the grievances which the insuring public have suffered at the hands of the Insurance Companies. The amendments to the Insurance Act some years ago practically opened the door for wholesale speculation with such funds, and severe competition joined speculative inclination in urging the insurance managers to seize the opportunity thus offered them. The mobbers of policy-holders were invested in companies of all kinds, domestic and foreign, regardless of whether or not these had previously been dividend-paying concerns, so long as an opportunity offered for turning a trick in

the stock market. This was only the beginning of things, and the managers of insurance funds were soon found indulging in speculations on their own account with the trust funds placed under their guardianship. The money that properly belonged to the dependents of the policy-holders was thus converted into speculating capital for the enrichment of those who were paid to preserve it from hazard. It is not a matter of wonder that take-offs, rap-ates and the allied species of commercial larceny soon made their appearance.

The new Act puts a stop to this kind of thing by limiting the classes of investment open to insurance managers to those which promise a maximum of security and involve a minimum of risk. The speculating chance is thus eliminated, and with it should go the evils it produced, or by which it was accompanied. The Act repeals any powers for wider investment conferred by any special Act, or otherwise, and gives the companies holding securities not conformable to the new regulations five years in which to dispose of them.

The investments permitted by the new Act are specified as follows:

(a) The debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities of or guaranteed by the government of the Dominion of Canada; or of or guaranteed by the government of any province of Canada; or of or guaranteed by the government of the United Kingdom, or of any colony or dependency thereof; or of or guaranteed by the government of any foreign country, or state forming a portion of such foreign country, wherein the company carries on or is about to carry on business, provided the Treasury Board has signified its approval of such securities; or of any municipal or school corporation in Canada, or elsewhere where the company is carrying on business;

(b) (i) The bonds of any company incorporated in Canada or elsewhere where the company is carrying on business, which bonds have been issued and outstanding for a period of at least five years prior to the time of purchase and which are secured by a mortgage to trustees or otherwise upon the real estate or other assets, are of a market value of at least twenty-five per cent in excess of the amount of the bonds so secured thereon, provided default shall not have been made in any regular interest payment upon such bonds within said period of five years; or

(ii) The debentures or other evidences of indebtedness, not secured by mortgage, of any such company, which debentures or other evidences of indebtedness have been issued and outstanding for a period of at least seven years prior to the time of purchase; or

(iii) The preferred stocks of any such company upon which regular dividends of at least four per cent have been paid for the seven years next preceding the purchase of such stocks; or

(d) Life or endowment policies or contracts issued by the company or by any other life insurance company licensed to transact business in Canada;

2. Any such life insurance company may lend its funds or any portion thereof on the security of—

(a) Any of the bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities mentioned in the preceding subsection; or (b) real estate or leaseholds for a term or terms of years or other estate or interest therein in Canada or elsewhere where the company is carrying on business; Provided, however, that no such loan shall exceed sixty per cent of the value of the real estate or interest therein which forms the security for such loan.

The foreign investments of Canadian companies are also limited. The total amount invested in or loaned upon securities other than Canadian securities by any such company shall not exceed more than twenty per cent the reserve or reinsurance value of its policies other than Canadian policies, calculated upon the basis of valuation adopted by such company.

The following stipulations are quite as significant as history has shown them to be needed.

62. No such life insurance company shall, nor shall its directors or officers or any of them under colour of an investment of the company's funds, in bonds, debentures or other securities, directly or indirectly be employed, concerned or interested in the promotion of any other company, or in the construction or operation of its works.

63. No such life insurance company shall subscribe to or participate in or employ the funds of the company in any undertaking of the purchase or sale of securities or property of any kind, nor shall any transaction for such purchase, or sale on account of said corporation, jointly with any other person, firm or corporation.

Plainly interpreted, the Act seems to mean that insurance funds are hereafter to be handled as trust funds.

### CANADA'S EMBLEM.

It is proposed to crown the historic Plains of Abraham with a statue of the angel of Peace. The proposal is as worthy of Canada as the site is fitting for the statue. No country on earth has better right to erect such statue and on no spot of Canadian soil would it have such significance as on the precipice that looks down upon the St. Lawrence. One hundred and fifty years ago two armies of brave men met in sanguinary conflict on those heights, and for a century and a half the descendants of the two races have stood ready to defend the heights against all comers. It is fitting that the emblem of peace should be displayed in the forsaken haunts of war it is surely peculiarly appropriate that the statutory representation of peace should occupy a spot rich in glorious traditions of two content peoples whose animosity has been effaced by friendship and common citizenship. The Plains of Abraham awaken no unpleasant associations today in the minds of Canadians of either French or British descent. What more fitting than that the emblem of peace be reared where it shall also exemplify the supercedence of racial hostility by racial union and co-operation?

Aside from this, no more appropriate emblem could be displayed at our eastern gateway to the travellers from the older world. Canada is essentially a nation of peace. Our history has been marked by fewer wars than that of any people on the globe occupying a country rich enough to excite cupidity. For this we are in no small degree indebted to our isolated situation, and to the fact that our only neighbor is a nation speaking our language and recognizing the principles of international justice. The same cause should guarantee us peace in future. The peace that guards us also restrains our military ambitions. No country is more favorably situated to cultivate the spirit of peace. More, our national power must reach its zenith in an era when right-thinking men hope that war shall have become a horror of the past. What more fitting than to announce to the world that the giant of the north is to be a civilized nation and not a monster? The statue of the goddess of liberty guards the eastern gateway of the Republic to the south; we could conceive no happier parallel than to rear a figurine of peace above our own Atlantic portals.

### "Life in Every Dose"

"I cannot speak too highly of *Psychine*, for it is the greatest medicine I ever used. I was just about 'all in' when I began the treatment, and in 3 months I was as well as ever. It is a great tonic for weak and run down people. There is new life in every dose."

JAS. STOLIKER.  
Ridgeway, Ont., Dec. 15, 1906.

It is a sin not to tell your sick friends about this wonderful prescription. Throat, lung and stomach troubles, and all run down conditions quickly cured by its use. At all druggists, 50c and \$1.00, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Ltd., Toronto.

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Pianos

Made in various styles and at different prices, but only one quality—the best. A piano is bought for a lifetime of wear. We warrant all to be perfect in construction and to improve in tone with age, instead of weakening. As ordinary instruments do. Where the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented, we ship direct and guarantee delivery to your nearest station, in any part of Canada. We have a descriptive booklet, prices and terms, free on request. ORME & SON, Limited, OTTAWA, ONT.

## THREE THOUSAND MEN FOR G.T.P.

Construction Work West of Edmonton, Which Will Commence Immediately.

(From Monday's Bulletin.) The Bulletin today is in a position to announce that within a few days between two and three thousand men will be required at Edmonton and the country to the west of the city in connection with construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Work is to be started at once upon the contract awarded for the 125 mile west of the city. It is held by the firm of Foley Bros. & Larson, or its known since the death of Mr. John Stewart, of Stewart, P.E.I., on the way from the coast, and upon his arrival here will proceed at once to the work on the right of way. Mr. Stewart has been looking over the right of way for 100 miles east of Prince Rupert, upon which the first will also be asked to tender shortly. T. J. Pether, the "walking boss," is now speaking of the contractors, is also in the city, and this morning proceeded to the west. He will return here towards the end of the week.

Will Outfit Camps. The first work will consist in getting the supplies, and building the necessary camps. For such work the present weather presents ideal facilities.

Sub-contractors have also been let clearing the right of way. The heavy cut part is the last eighty miles of the contract. This and is covered with timber and Dan Baker has received the subcontract for clearing this section. The remainder will be done by men living in the vicinity. Edmonton will be the base of supplies for the work, and the company expects to be the best the city has ever experienced.

The Tie Contracts. The tie contracts have also been let. The tie contracts have been awarded as follows:

Carnathans & Round, 100,000 ties.  
McPhie, Bros. & Hishop, 100,000 ties.  
H. A. Calder, 200,000 ties.

A number of smaller contracts have also been awarded to men, cited as follows. These ties are to be delivered along the line of the railway. They are to consist of tapers and jackpine spruce. They will be delivered during the spring and summer months up to next July. The present contract is for 125 miles east of the city, place steel along the entire 125 mile west of Edmonton.

The route of this section passes between Lac Ste. Anne and White Lake, across the Pembina and continues almost due west to Wolf Creek, a tributary of the McLeod river. The point of terminus being situated about twenty-five miles east of the McLeod river. It is all probability the remainder of the prairie section will be let shortly, and the volume of business to the city of Edmonton resulting from the provisioning of the camps, the two sections will result in an impetus unparalleled since the days of the Klondyke rush.

The mountain section east from Prince Rupert will be the same of active operations this spring, and the remaining right of way between the Yellowhead Pass and on through the mountains to meet with it will involve the employment of numerous rock drilling and other specialized machinery from the construction work in British Columbia. Edmonton is peculiarly favored as a situation for a base from which to supply the busy thousands in the camps dotted over the prairies and in the valleys of British Columbia. Surrounded by country specially adapted to supply the necessary farm produce to build up the barren and sinew of the rail road pioneers, the city of Edmonton is on a bright, and the hope of the citizens whose faith has remained unshaken seems fast approaching a tangible realization.

## Not a Miracle But Medical Science

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited,  
Toronto, Ont.

"Some time ago I began to lose flesh and failed every day until I had to quit work. My physician and my friends said I had contracted consumption. I failed from 135 pounds down to 119. I was advised to go to the Rockies or to the coast. I went to both places under heavy expense, but continued to fail, and was advised by the doctors to come home as nothing more could be done for me. Hope seemed to have left me.

"I tried *Psychine* and since starting its use I have gained from 119 to 145 pounds. I have used \$10.00 worth of the medicine. I am a well man and cannot say too much in praise of *Psychine*. The strongest recommendation would be weak in view of the fact that I believe it has saved my life. It is widely sought the best remedy for run-down conditions and weak lungs. I will continue your good work of saving run down people and consumptive from the grave. Wishing you and *Psychine* continued success, remain, one of *Psychine's* best friends."

Saul Ste. Marie, Ont.  
Almost every mail brings us letters like the above. *Psychine* is worth this record in every case. It is the greatest medicine known. At all druggists, 50c and \$1.00, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, Toronto.

CATTLE FATTEN SUCCESSFULLY ON "PSYCHINE"—make butts of beef—when deboned, cover all more milk—and half the danger shipping by rail. CATTLE FATTEN SUCCESSFULLY ON "PSYCHINE"—make butts of beef—when deboned, cover all more milk—and half the danger shipping by rail. CATTLE FATTEN SUCCESSFULLY ON "PSYCHINE"—make butts of beef—when deboned, cover all more milk—and half the danger shipping by rail.