THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

DAILY—Delivered in City, $4 per year. By mail, per year, $3. By mail to United States per year $2. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscription per year $1. Subscribers in the United States $2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

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

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1908.

A TATE NEEDED.

Canadian papers have been commenting with very good reason on the splendid report of the year's operation of the Victoria, Australia, railways. These railways are owned by the state. They were formerly managed as a department of the government as our own Intercolonial has been managed, and with equally unsatisfactory results. A few years ago the system of management was changed. A board of commissioners was instituted to manage the roads, and at the head was placed Mr. Thomas Tate, formerly an official of the C. P. R. The change produced results obvious to all and produced them quickly. The annual deficit disappeared; the roadways were bettered; the rolling stock was increased; the service was bettered; rates and charges of the more important kinds were reduced; to put it broadly, the roads ceased to be millstones about the neck of the state, and at the same time became efficient handlers of traffic.

Canada faces a situation similar to that which confronted Victoria when the change was decided on. We have put money into our government roads in a never-ceasing stream. Under every government, the roads have been found unable to pay their way. Occasionally they passed a year without running as farther into debt, but the succeeding year has usually made up the fault. We have under no government and at no stage of our history succeeded in getting the government owned roads permanently on the basis of paying their way. Clearly this cannot go on and should not go on. With every regard for the communities served by the government roads, there are other parts of Canada whose interests have to be considered, and people other than those benefited by the roads whose money has been going into them in an unceasing current. This is unjust, and if continued might be relied on to produce a pretty general conviction that we might better abandon the roads, lease them s[illegible]m, give them away or tear [illegible] up.

ON THE RIGHT ROAD.

Though war clouds hover over the Balkans and subdued rumblings come from Venezuela, Christmas of 1908 finds the world practically at peace. It has indeed come to be a kind of understood thing that the Balkan States and the South American Republics must be eliminated from the count[illegible] we are to entertain expectations [illegible] world-harmony. These little nations seem to be the perpetual possessors [illegible] international problems and internal orders out of all proportion to their size and it is a dull season when one or other of them is not either offering mortal combat to a powerful neighbor or indulging the sensation of a change of dynasty with more or less of the grey accompaniments of war. [illegible] course these diversions always entail the possibility of leading the larger fellows into conflict, but this danger has become so common a condition of life that it grows yearly less likely to materialize. That the present disagreements will result in a great war or in even a real war great or small few men believe—few at least whose convictions are large factors in promoting or preventing wars; and just because the settled conviction of the nations is that there will not be a conflagration growing out of the troubles now is likely to occur. This conviction in itself betokens that the world is growing more peacably inclined. We have passed the age when men longed for war, and have entered an era when the overwhelming weight of opinion among the people who hold the balance is cast into the scale for peace. That we have got beyond the period of war is perhaps too much to hope but we have at least reached the period when men hesitate to take the sword, save sooner than take it they endure more than would have been patiently endured in any preceding time, where war for conquest is not openly advocated or approved, where governments everywhere profess their desire for peace and protest that the maintenance of armies and navies is a purely defensive measure. In this we may surely discern a real advance and a considerable advance toward the goal of peace and good will among men, the idea which embodies the spirit, the meaning and the purpose of Christmas.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Swifts and the Armours of Chicago are threatening a "meat war." Familiarity begets likeness and these men have been cultivating the acquaintance of the hog for a couple of generations back.

President Roosevelt has handed out what may be regarded as an official interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. The United States, he says, is bound to oppose the seizure of any territory in America by a European monarchy but would not protect every country on the continent from what might be its well-deserved punishment at the hands of an European power. As Holland is now assuming a fighting posture toward Venezuela, the interpretation may have been intended as a hint that Uncle Sam does not intend to interfere in prospective scrimmage, them up, than keep them as white elephants feeding forever at the public trough. If the government-owned roads cannot be made to pay then they ought to be put out of business in the name of the general good.

Victoria's experience suggests, however, that they might be made to pay if they were put under a different system of management. That the fault is in the system and not of the individuals who have headed the railway department is proved by the fact that the financial results have been different in degree only, whoever was minister. Nor can it be claimed that the railway department has been unfortunate in the men who have directed it. Men of outstanding ability on both sides of politics have managed the department, yet all of them have met the same fate in the financial outcome of the public-owned roads. Whatever the reason this is the fact, and that it has been a fact so invariably is assurance that the fault does not lie in the business inability or in the lack of public spirit of the ministers who have tried and failed. The alternative is that it lies in the system, and if so the remedy lies in alteration of the system. How this alteration may be accomplished the report of the Victoria roads suggests. And not least among the reasons is suggests as to why the system there has been as distinct a success as ours has been a failure, is that at the head of the Victoria roads was put a man whose life had been spent learning the intricate and tremendously difficult business of running a railway. Canada has produced more than one Tate. We had better put one of them on the job and give him all the rope he needs.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Few city problems are more difficult to deal with than that of unemployment. Yet this is a problem certain to present itself at times, and which when encountered must be faced with reason and courage in the general interests. It is commonly those of the community who can least afford the loss of income who feel first the effects of a period of slack work. On them the results of a widespread or long continued scarcity of employment are direct, immediate and severe. The claims of humanity enforce consideration of the general good in urging systematic and collective effort to lessen the evil effects of a period of "nothing doing."

Western cities have heretofore been infrequently called on to face this problem. But in the larger centres of the east it is to more or less degree a question of annual recurrence. As conditions in the West shape themselves more to the normal and as the growth of population increases the numbers directly or wholly dependant on continuous employment, the problem is bound to become a more frequent and a more pressing one with us. It may not therefore be either uninteresting or unprofitable to observe what has been done elsewhere to meet it in a methodical and business-like manner, and what measure of success has attended the effort.

In the city of Berne, Switzerland, a means has been adopted which, while not solving the problem finally and completely, has very materially tended in this direction and with excellent results.

Seventeen years ago there was started there a municipal bureau of insurance against unemployment. An effort was made to have the insurance made compulsory but it failed, largely because the well-paid workmen objected to being taxed to assure the less well to do. As a voluntary concern, however, it has done effective and steadily increasing work in avoiding the private and public consequences of idleness.

Any resident of Berne, whether a Swiss subject or not, may insure at the bureau, providing he is able to work and not over sixty years of age. All that he has to do is to apply to the bureau directly or through his employer or union for an insurance book, and to fasten in this every month an insurance stamp of the value of 70 centimes—about 15 cents. In return for this he is entitled to a money allowance for every day up to sixty days that he is idle during the months of December, January and February, providing he has been at work for at least six months during the year, that he has not lost his work through laziness, disorderly conduct, or other fault of his own, and that he has not refused work offered him on reasonable conditions.

A man who is unemployed because unemployable, whether from disability or disinclination, cannot claim an allowance, nor can one who is out on strike, or who has been a member of the bureau less than eight months, or who is in arrears for his fees.

The allowance for the first thirty days is a franc and a half—about 28 cents—per day for a man who is alone standing, and two francs for those with others dependent on them. For the remaining thirty days the allowance is whatever, up to this amount, the funds on hand will permit of. The unemployed elect two of themselves to watch their interests and see that each receives the amount due him. The directors are bound to grant an allowance to every applicant who fulfils the conditions.

One of these conditions is that the claimant is out of work through no fault of his own. On this hinges the working of the whole institution. The applicant is presumed to be willing to take work if it can be found for him; and before giving him aid the directors endeavor to find him work. If he takes the work he does not need the aid. If he does not take it he cannot claim the aid. Assistance, in short, is given only when the applicant cannot get work himself and when the directors cannot get it for him. The object is to abolish unemployment, not to support men in idleness who might be at work. Men receiving allowances are required to appear twice per day at the bureau to see if work has been found for them.

The finding of work for applicants is facilitated by the manager of the insurance bureau being also the manager of the labor bureau. As such he is in touch with the labor bureaus throughout the country and with the conditions of the labor market generally, and knows where, if anywhere, work can be found.

This is further facilitated by an arrangement with the municipal authorities to undertake as much civic work as possible during the months of December, January and February. When work cannot be found for applicants the bureau petition the municipal council to undertake some work which would otherwise be postponed.

The institution is voluntary and is supported by the fees charged the insured, and by contributions. It is managed by a board of nine directors, three elected by the insured, three by the employers of labor, and three by the municipal council.

During its seventeen years of operation the bureau has been a steady and effective instrument for relieving the unemployed and for solving the problem which widespread unemployment brings upon the community. The means and the results accomplished would seem to be well worthy consideration by those in Canadian cities interested in this problem, for it is a problem which we must expect to face, more and more frequently, in far broader scope and with greater import as population increases and as conditions of life become more complex.

FOR THE DESPATCH OF BUSINESS

The current issue of the Canada Gazette contains the picturesquely worded proclamation by which Parliament is called together "for the despatch of business." The inclusion of these words means that Parliament will meet on the date indicated; their omission would mean that Parliament was adjourned until that date, but may be further adjourned. Following is the proclamation:—

"Whereas the Meeting of Our Parliament of Canada stands Prorogued to the Ninth day of the month of January next, Nevertheless, for certain causes and considerations, We have thought fit further to prorogue the same to Wednesday, the Twentieth day of the month of January next, so that neither you, nor any of you on the said Ninth day of January next, at Our City of Ottawa, to appear are to be held and constrained; for We Do Will That you and each of you, be as to Us, in this matter, entirely exonerated; commanding, and by the tenor of these presents enjoining you, and each of you, and all others in this behalf interested, that on Wednesday, the Twentieth day of the month of January next, at Our City of Ottawa aforesaid, personally you be and appear, for the Despatch of Business, to treat, do, act and conclude upon those things which in Our said Parliament of Canada, by the Common Council of Our said Dominion, may, by the favour of God, be ordained.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

An item in the auditor's report offers food for thought to both the retiring city council and the incoming body. It cost us during the past year more than $19,000 for scavenging. It seems fair to assume that of this sum thousand dollars was occasioned by the lack of sewer and water connection to premises throughout the city. This money came out of the general funds. It was drawn equally from the man who has installed services and from the man who has not. Manifestly this is not fair to the man who has gone to the expense of installing the services and whose premises contribute no part of the work for which this money goes. The cost this year has been less than last, and is in all likelihood less than it will be for any future year if existing conditions are allowed to remain. The problem is, therefore, one which already works an injustice on a large part of the community and which promises to increase rather than diminish the burden as population increases and congests, unless conditions are radically changed.

Recognizing this the city council sometime since passed a bylaw to compel the installation of services in premises fronting on mains. But this power has not been enforced, among other reasons for the one that a large part of the community were recognized to be unable to undertake at once the burden of the necessary expense. The reason was a good one, but it is not one which can be held good forever as sufficient to warrant the continued disregard of the bylaw. Something must be done and done during the coming year to bring the conditions more up to what they ought to be. Yet to undertake the summary enforcement of the bylaw with no provision to meet the objection would be merely to work a hardship in 1909 which the councils of preceding years hesitated to do.

An obvious remedy would seem to be for the city to borrow a considerable sum of money and loan the necessary amounts to those unable to finance the installation themselves, holding the property responsible for the outlay and charging interest sufficiently large to recoup the city for every expense connected with the operation. The city can borrow money even in tight seasons at 5 per cent. Suppose it were loaned to those desiring at 6 per cent. this should be sufficient to reimburse the treasury for the interest payable and for the expense of handling the account. The principal could be made repayable to the city with the interest in instalments running over say ten years.

This arrangement would put the city in position to enforce the bylaw absolutely without working hardship on any one. It would prevent the recalcitrant raising the argument of the cost, because the authority which made the demand would also extend the means of carrying it into effect on terms as favorable as possible. We would thus be able to exercise coercive measures without the results which have heretofore been a bar to such means. We could secure the primary consideration—a thoroughly sanitary city, effect a large annual saving to the city, while adding only the minimum burden to the load of the man who is least able to bear it.

The role of the city in the process would be merely that of financing an improvement which every house-owner would be or ought to be glad to make, and which in the end it would be an economy for him to make. Ten thousand dollars at the rate paid by the city would pay interest on $200,000, a sum much larger than necessary to install connections in all the unconnected premises in the city. As it works out therefore the citizens are now paying more than the interest and sinking fund necessary to carry out the improvement. Many of them are doing so because they find it easier to pay this than to put up the cost of the improvement; while under present arrangements the man who has made the improvement has also to bear a share of the burden of the man who has not. What is needed is the intervention of a financial agency capable of advancing the money and of re-collecting it with interest from the parties benefited, during a course of years. This part the city is in every way well qualified to fill, and it is to the city's benefit to fill it.

Another interest of the city would be promoted by this intervention in favor of the man who is poorly circumstanced. The uniformly and permanently prosperous and progressive city is the one whose people own their own homes. A city of renters is liable ever and always to fluctuation in conditions which threaten the stability of every business concern depending on their patronage. A temporary lack of employment leaves them unable to pay the rent, or if they manage this, unable to buy what they would buy and could buy if they had not the millstone of rent about their necks. The man who owns his home has his surplus earnings to spend; the man who rents must hand it over to the landlord. It follows that every man whose business is prospered or crippled by the purchasing power of the public is concerned in making Edmonton a city whose people live in their own houses and not in those owned by somebody else.

Every hundred dollars piled onto the initial cost of getting a home is a barrier against the man who wants to put his days' wages into one. To advertise that if a man builds a house, be it ever be so humble, he must put a hundred dollars in a lump sum into connections is to hold up a very real impediment before the men for whom most of all we are concerned in making the way easy. But if we say that instead of the hundred dollars down the prospective builder may pay the amount in annual payments with his taxes, we confront him with no such formidable obstacle; rather we hold out to him the advantage of something he wants at a cost which is not burdensome.

The point to be borne in mind is that the house-owner is usually as anxious as the city to install the connections. The common impediment to his doing so is the initial cost. This has heretofore been considered, and rightly considered, a real impediment. The councils both old and new might well consider whether by the proposed scheme the city could enable him to do what both he and the city want done. The old council have doubtless devoted more or less attention to the subject during the year and a recommendation or expression of opinion from them might be acceptable to the new body.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The city hall at Pittsburg seems to have been pretty much like the pit.

President Roosevelt is not in position to censure Castro for picking his successor.

Mr. Carnegie says he never bribed a Pittsburg alderman. He must feel lonesome.

Pittsburg is a long way from 'Frisco but they seem to choose the same kind of aldermen.

Germany welcomes Castro's "downfall"—perhaps because Castro is wealthy and may live in Germany.

A London man gave a lawyer $15,000 several years ago in trust and got $3,000 back. The luck some people do have!

A Russian woman wants marriage made experimental. It is good to be reminded once in a while that the fools are not all male.

Boston was shaken by the explosion of a powder mill. Let us hope it did not shatter the ideals of bean-fed culture or damage the supply of "choice tomatoes."

If Britain was as anxious for Canadian trade as Canada is for British trade the Atlantic cable companies would be going through the motions of repentance by this time.

The minister of railways says the deficits on the Intercolonial are due to low rates. The remedy is to raise them, but it would sound somewhat strange to hear the public clamoring for a raise in freight rates.

A bunch of Toronto men were found raffling for turkeys and summoned to court. Geese continue to be chased through the stock market by the Cobalt gang without interference. The difference is that raffling is a "game of chance;" the stock market isn't.

THE MERCHANTS BANK.

The directors of the Merchants Bank of Canada, in their report to the shareholders on the business of the year just closed, say with reference to the world-wide monetary stringency, bordering at times on panic conditions, through which the country has passed, that they had early indication and prepared in advance for the storm. As a result their course through the growing pressure was made easier and this without inconvenience to the clientele of the bank. The precautions taken included the holding of a larger amount than is usual of the assets either in cash or in securities or loans that could be at once realized upon. The purpose was, of course, to enable the bank to quickly meet any and all calls which its connections might give rise to. In this the Merchants' and all other institutions which pursued a like policy, sacrificed something of their earning power, not for their own sakes, it may be said, more than for the sake of the community. This caution was the more necessary because the public had had over-many lessons in what imprudent banking might result in, and stable and conservative institutions had to be even more than usually conservative. The course of the directors and of the general manager, Mr. Hebden, in the connection received the commendation at the meeting of the leading shareholders present and will be approved of generally by wise financiers. The result of the operations as reported was also satisfactory. The profits, on a paid-up capital of $6,000,000, were $738,597. They were used, $480,000 in the payment of a dividend of 8 per cent., $100,000 in reduction of the bank premises item in the assets, and 25,000 was contributed to the officers' pension fund. The balance was carried to the good of profit and loss. The bank, whose capital is supported by a rest of $4,000,000, has assets of $56,598,625, held, as said before, in shape to meet whatever conditions may arise. The likelihood of anything untoward turning up is, however, daily growing less. The directors were able in their report to say that a clearer financial outlook has supervened and they look for a general revival of trade. Their caution in the past has put the bank in a position to benefit to the full in the increased demand for bankers' assistance that improved trade conditions will bring.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Montreal Star—Lord Morley proposes a scheme whereby the natives will be given a larger share in the government of India. Most frankly he insists that there is no intention to establist as yet a parliamentary system in India, but merely to assign the Indians a greater share in their own government. The step is most significant as a recognition of the fact that the people of India are becoming more vocal and must be given a chance to join in the control of their native country. The British viceroy is still to rule; but he will have more native advice and will thus come to learn more of native opinion.

A lecturer on London the other day told us that Canada was the linch pin of the empire. If the empire were to lose us, he predicted that it would ultimately fall to pieces. This was very flattering; and there is more truth in it than some of our lukewarm loyalists are inclined to realise. But the problem of the empire is India. If Indian public opinion, cohesiveness and ability to strike together grows more rapidly than the British government is able to devise means of harnessing this new force in double yoke with its own control, we may see an Indian mutiny some day which will not leave a British soldier in the peninsula, and must shake the empire to its foundations. The case of Canada is merely a matter of dealing with a growing son; the case of India is opening a car of dynamite.

Another force which may grow rapidly in that quarter of the world is China; and when China is a first-class power, are we quite sure—in spite of the pacific assurances of Sir Robert Hart—that she will not favor a Monroe doctrine for Asia which will raise the question of the British occupation of India very sharply? In that event the only possible reply will be to show that the people of India prefer to remain in connection with the empire which has guided her initiation into European civilization. Today, it might be difficult to get such an assurance from our Indian fellow subjects; but it should not be impossible for the diplomacy of Britain and her genius in dealing with subject peoples to win such a friendly feeling toward herself.

THE JANUARY "ROD AND GUN."

The New Year number of Rod and Gun appears as bright and interesting as ever. The long and varied list of contents of the January issue of this magazine, which is published by W. J. Taylor, Woodstock, Ont., is in keeping with the position taken and so thoroughly well maintained by this leading Canadian publication of outdoor life. Exploring and pioneering stories are intermingled with hunting and fishing yarns of the best, all redolent of the woods and of the actual, and far above, from the sportsman's viewpoint, the average of such contributions. In addition there are many short but interesting papers on various phases of life in the open, all of the deepest interest to the ever-increasing army of such devotees. The game laws for the past year, the efforts at improvement and the changes made form the subjects of an interesting article, while an illustrated account of the Survey of the Selkirks should bring vividly home to Canadians some of the wonders of these mountain regions. The Voyages of the Vikings is a dive into the early history of Canadian exploration, while a story of the experiences of pioneers in the Ontario bush may be usefully read at the same time, both doing something to picture those days which are so far off when measured by actual progress, but near in the history of a new country. Whatever inclination individual sportsmen may follow, they cannot fail to find matter of interest to themselves in this number.

READ THE WANT AD. COLUMNS
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Join the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club

An association, the chief object of which is to help the Farmers of Canada make more money out of poultry.

There is big money in poultry raising—anyone who is raising poultry right will tell you that.

The Canadian government census for 1901 proves that the Canadian hen produced eggs and table poultry, during that year to the value of $16,000,000.

Though there are no official figures for 1908, the following is a conservative estimate made by F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College:—

If the Canadian hen laid the same average in 1908 that she laid in 1901 there would be for this year about 103 million dozen eggs, which at 25c would mean a gross revenue of 25 3-4 million dollars.

But a good, honest hen should lay more than seven dozen eggs in 12 months. No class of farm stock will respond so readily to good treatment. Providing she gets this care and that one dozen more eggs per hen is the result, the increased revenue from the extra dozen eggs would amount to 3-1-2 million dollars. Give the hen yet a little more selection and care, so that the average yield would be 10 dozen, which is by no means large, and the increased revenue would be 11 million dollars, or a gross income from the poultry yards of Canada of 36 3-4 million dollars.

In spite of this, the demand has not been filled by the supply.

There are more eggs and poultry wanted than the farms of Canada are producing.

The farmers of Canada are not raising enough poultry, nor are they making as much profit as they should out of the poultry they raise.

Now, the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club has been formed to help the farmers of Canada raise more poultry, and raise it more profitably.

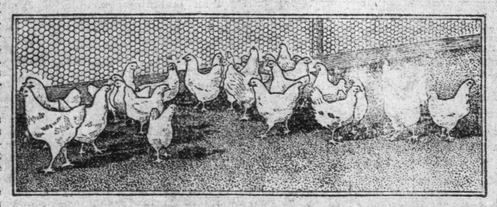
Help them with expert advice on every point in the production of poultry, from hatching of the chicks to the selling of them.

This is practical advice given by men who are raising poultry, and making money out of it—men who have made a study of the subject—men who have been up against all the difficulties of poultry raising and have overcome them.

Membership in this Club, and all the advice and help that goes with it, is absolutely free to every user of a Peerless Incubator and Brooder.

You see, we, who make the Peerless Incubators and Brooders, are closely allied with the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

In fact, it was raising poultry on this farm—looking for every means to make it more successful, more profitable, that induced us to produce the Peerless Incubator and Brooder. We have tested every incubator on the market; gave each one a thorough and careful trial.



Money Makers of the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, Pembroke.

Not one of them came up to the standard which we were looking for. The best United States machines failed because they were not built to suit Canada's climate. The Canadian incubators were mere copies of obsolete United States machines—built to sell, not to hatch chicks.

So we built the Peerless Incubators and Brooders out of the knowledge and experience which actual poultry raising in Canada taught us.

We have published a booklet called "When Poultry Pays," which tells the whole story of how we came to build the Peerless Incubator—and why it must be the best machine for anyone in Canada to use.

Writing for a copy of this booklet is the first step towards joining the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club—the first step on the road to sure profits from poultry.

This booklet tells how poultry is being profitably raised now in Canada. It tells how you can work in with the most successful poultry farm in the country, and make big profits under their guidance.

Join the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club now and start in making money.

This is not like a gold mine. In a mine you just guess or hope that the yellow metal is there—99 times out of a hundred it isn't.

But in the poultry business the gold is there—that's sure and certain. Others are getting it. You can get it if you go about it right.

Going about it right means joining the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club, and taking advantage of the knowledge and experience of those who are making poultry pay—who are ready to help you in every way.

There is no farmer in Canada who is making so much money that he can neglect to get the certain profit that he can make out of raising poultry the Peerless way.

It takes but little time and little work to clean up a tidy sum each year raising poultry—your wife or daughter can do all that is necessary, and do it well, under our advice and help.

You see, if you buy an ordinary incubator you have to struggle along by yourself. The maker's interest ends when the machine is paid for. But that not the Peerless way.

We want to see every Peerless Incubator make big money for its owner. You can't help but make money once you join the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club. We won't let you fail.

Now, while you are thinking of it, is the time to take the first step. Write us a postcard now for our booklet—"When Poultry Pays." We'll mail it to you at once.

Peerless Incubators and Brooders

WE SHIP THE PEERLESS FREIGHT PREPAID.

LEE MNFG. CO., Limited 301 Pembroke St. **PEMBROKE** Ontario Canada

A NEW YORK ITA[illegible] RUNS AMUCK W[illegible]

Because He Was Disch[illegible] nelius Conighare Atter[illegible] His Employer—Both and Tony Kelly Were [illegible] Will Perhaps Die—Cro[illegible] to Lynch Attempted [illegible]

New York, Dec. 28.—P[illegible] and Tony Kelly stood in a[illegible] at 226 Elizabeth street th[illegible] when Cornelius Conighare [illegible] to them, pulled a 32-calib[illegible] and fired point blank. The [illegible] Kelly and he dropped wi[illegible] hole through his neck. E[illegible] ed to run across the street [illegible] ghare, standing on the cur[illegible] liberate aim and shot hi[illegible] one eye, as he turned to sp[illegible] pursued. Ensilo fell, but [illegible] his feet again, when the[illegible] sent another shot into his [illegible] As he fell Conighare yelled [illegible] crowd: "I killed him becau[illegible] charged me."

As two policeme neared [illegible] ghare pointed his pistol a[illegible] pulled the trigger, but th[illegible] only snapped, and a mo[illegible] the weapon was knocked [illegible] hand. A crowd gathered [illegible] ed, "Lynch him." The p[illegible] the mob in check with great [illegible] Neither of the wounded me[illegible] through the night. Conighar[illegible] meant to kill Ensilo becau[illegible] ter had discharged him a[illegible] ago when the candy busi[illegible] slack. He had not intend[illegible] Kelly.

TOUR OF PANAMA C[illegible]

Thirty-Eight People Will [illegible] Colonel Burns' Part [illegible]

Washington, Dec. 27. [illegible] Peter Burns' personally [illegible] tour of the Panama canal [illegible] adjacent islands began [illegible] o'clock this afternoon, when [illegible] makers left for Charleston, [illegible] board the Panama Railro[illegible] pany's steamer Alliance, w[illegible] carry them free to the isthm[illegible] the 38 passengers, several [illegible] wives, daughters or sons of [illegible] men. Ten members of th[illegible] state Commerce Commission [illegible] because their wives acnt th[illegible] substitute members, recruit[illegible] the halls of Congress, go alon[illegible] same reason.

Vice-President-Elect Sher[illegible] not go along, but sent his s[illegible] ard, in his place. Richard [illegible] a pass on the steamship, bu[illegible] have to pay his own boar[illegible] way. Colonel Hepburn, w[illegible] wrote a railroad rate bill, wi[illegible] all editors and statesmen fro[illegible] on the cars free, will also tr[illegible] pass. One Georgia Congress[illegible] intended going, backed out [illegible] ing from his son that about [illegible] his constituents, whom he [illegible] missed to take along in the [illegible] political campaign, were insi[illegible] his making good. The party [illegible] at 3 p.m. to-morrow and are [illegible] to be back by January 14.

A JUDGE ON STRIK[illegible]

Declines to Act as Stenograph[illegible] Reporters are Overwork[illegible]

Halifax, Dec. 27.—The ster[illegible] ers and judges of the Suprem[illegible] of Nova Scotia are on strike [illegible] trouble has been brewing for [illegible] time and came to a head ye[illegible] when Mr. Justice Russell, w[illegible] presiding at the chambers, s[illegible] "I decline to act in this co[illegible] as judge and stenographer [illegible] stenographers are overwork[illegible] under-paid and they don't pro[illegible] stand that kind of thing."

The cause of the difficulty [illegible] the attorney general refuses [illegible] the bills of the court reporters. [illegible] the court assembled today, [illegible] porters were on hand, but pend[illegible] dispute with the government [illegible] would not take notes, and it [illegible] as if the judge would have to [illegible] work.

The reporters were saved [illegible] judge joining the strike. In [illegible] quence of his action the co[illegible] journed.

OFFICIAL AUDITORS

An extra of the Alberta Gaze[illegible] just been issued containing [illegible] lowing appointments as officia[illegible] tors for the province during t[illegible] 1909:

John Keith, Athabasca La[illegible]
George H. Darlow, Alix.
Elmer C. Hallman, Airdrie.
Leslie Farr, Airdrie.
James McNichol, Blackfalds.
Edward Wigmore, Blackfalds
James H. Morrison, Bentley.
W. B. Gray, Bullocksville.
Harry Shenfield, Bowden.
W. A. Beeby, Blairmore.
F. R. Rudd, Battenburg.
P. B. Anderson, Bardo.
A. Fineth, Bardo.
K. O. Eggen, Bawlf.
Morgan T. Orncck, Bonnie
Wm. Mason, Ron Accord.
Chas. Kelly, Brant.
A. C. McIntyre, Brant.
Fred Bertrand, Brant.
B. T. Coon, Bankhead.
E. Roper, Bittern Lake.
Wm. A. Wilson, Belmont.
Thos. B. Smith, Coleman.
H. M. Fisk, Coleman.
C. J. Bloomquist, Calmar.
Bryce Miller, Cowley.
Martin Woolf, Cardston.
Francois Adam, Camrose.
Frank P. Layton, Camrose.
Francis R. Exham, Calgary.
A. H. Middleton, Calgary.
J. W. Costello, Calgary.
J. MacDonald, Calgary.
Geo. Hall, Cayley.
C. S. Hotchkiss, Claresholm.
A. Spurr, Canmore.
Ernest Whiteside, Canmore.
Frederick A. Cull, Canyon.
J. C. Pope, Cochrane.
P. McAnnally, Crossfield.
Thos. Q. Moore, Content.
L. Tyney, Carstairs.
O. S. Gordon, Chipman.
J. E. Stauffer, Didsbury.
C. H. Peterson, Didsbury.