archdeacon administered baptism to

to the fort of the H. B. Co., on Bell river, a tributary of the Porcupine, and

Feel river, when it was found that the

the Indians across the mountains at

number of baptized men women and children amounted to about 700. From

Fort Yukon tribes of Indians were visited about 450 miles down the Yukon

gold was afterwards found. This river

its name, as the word implies, from

the Glacier mountains. At first the na-

tives held themselves alosi from the

visits all gave in their adhesion; over

one hundred of them received baptism;

lundred more. The e tr bes had to be

against receiving him. The result was

free passage to St. Michael's, Norton Sound to which place the stores for

vantage of this offer and the officer

allowed him the privilege of address-

All the tribes were met on the banks of the river. As the boats neared the different camps of Indians on the way

the boatmen called out that the min-

out a hymn and at once began sing-

MEETS WITH ESKIMO

When he came within 300 miles of

and the following year about

dissionaries, but after three or four

not so large as the Yukon. It takes

tribes of Indans were

-p. Minncapolis traction enlocomotive boiler on nch planer, matcher and inserted tooth saw.

machinery has tern in sell at a bargain on casy

n & Mullen Lumbering COMPANY LLET, ALTA.

ct-Books

ILLUSTRATIVE BOOK SHORTHAND.

PROGRESSIVE EXER-CAL TYPEWRITING SINESS ARITHMETIC. G. 70 LESSONS, RE

are a few others, but the s are concerned



Jasper and Fourth St. monton, Alta.

the name it has earned odern School of Busine's rihand." We're up to the

CHANGE CONTRACTOR BASES

R & COMPANY. Ave ; Edmonton, Alta.

HANGE ANADA

on Valleys

loam with clay subes from a town on the e completed by August, ts, 6 per cent.

level, soil black loam, years, six per cont.

en prairie land, some top creek crosses ene ar around. Flenty cf wn on the Canadian ars, 6 per cent.

a siding on the G.T.P. of a thriving town. w house o six rooms, or sale with machinery syments, 6 per cent.

mmission.

LEE .O. Box 244.

COMPLETE STORY OF WESTERN LAND DEAL

A. A. Lefurgey, M. P., Explains Whole Transaction Before Insurance Commission-Interesting Letter From Mr. Fowler-D, D Mann Played Prominent Part-Fosler Wants to Talk

deal which has figured so promin- hopes," he wired to "D. M." ently in the investigation into the

Mr. Lefurgey was one of a large party of Conservative memb is & Mann," was the reply. who accompanied R L. Borden on good speculation to form a combine | den, Bennett and himself." to buy up the wild lands and hold ing the combine, but any such intention was not carried out.

GENEROUS TREATMENT FROM C. P. R.

A letter from George W. Fowler to Mr. Lefurgey, which was quoted by Mr. Shepley, ladicates the me- that R. L. Borden had not gone into make a success of the venture. The

"Dear Lefurgey,-We have sucfar as located. Of course, under cover of strictest secrecy, so keep it mum except to Borden, Rennett, and yourself. We expect to have a wealthy Englishman named Lister, head of the Canada Chemical Co., and Colonel Pellett, in the combine | thing to 200,000 acres. On arriving home we interviewed Sir Thomas Shaughnessy and have every reason to expect to meet generous treatment as to erms and price. He said we should get the best that was going. We want to arrange for a meeting there when the party returns to Montreal. Tell Borden will be necessary for at least two it could not be done in the spring,

and hat is one of the things that must be arranged at the meeting. "GEORGE W. FOWLER."

GOT DOUBLE VALUE. two for one on their investment. He | want the cruelty continued. held \$5,000 stock in the company, Judge McTavish said nothing but which had a capital of \$50,000, and justice would be done. Mr. Fowler gave him his personal cheque for \$6,000, and Bull was releived from the payment of a note for \$4,000, which he had given on

logs until the transaction was dis- tion."

account of his stock.

ed for the Bank of Montreal, and amongst?". quiring them to hand over their alike.' books for the purpose of tracing "But still you did not know how made in connection with the land, fit?" and lumber deals in which the subsidiary companies of the I. O. F. tlemen objected to the business of C. P. R.?" the bank being exposed unnecessarily, or without good reason being

public interest required the exami- and Fowler." nation of the books, and he gave

the necessary order. MR. LEFUGEY'S EVIDENCE. When Mr. Lefurgey went on the stand, in reply to Mr. Shepley, he stated that law was his profession, but politics were his preference. the Trust Co. at that time?" The narrative given by Mr. Lefurgey was not full enough to suit Mr.

Toronto, Oct. 1-A. A. Lefurgey, which Mr. Fowler wrote to Lefur-M. P. for Prince, P. E. I., this gey from Montreal on October 4 morning gave the royal commission 1902, a number of passages: "We on insurance the story of the land have succeeded beyond our wildest "By the way, who is D. M.?" in-

terposed Mr. Shepley. "Mr. Daniel Mann, of Mackenzi

his tour of the west in 1902. It | Continuing, Mr. Fowler wrote "He met us at is office in Toronto was on that occasion the idea sug- and gave us the route as far as le sested itself to Rufus H. Pope and cated, and, of course, in the strict-Mr. Lefurgey that it would be a est secrecy, except to Messrs. Bor-

"This was the first intimation] them for a rise in value. The cor- had that Mr. Mann had any connec respondence produced showed that | tion with it at all," exclaimed Mr. some of the "combine" understood | Lefurgey, who, in reply to a quesup till a late date in the transac- | tion, explained that he supposed a tion that Mr. Borden istended join- reasonable presumption from that letter was that Borden had carrie! out his original intention and join ed the syndicate..

BORDEN BACKED OUT. During the early part of the sion Lefurgey said he was informed thods by which it was hoped to the syndicate, and he believed that those who were in it were all equally interested. On April 15, 1903, he received a telegram from Pope, ceeded beyond our wildest hopes. "Must have \$4,000 tomorrow from We wired D. M. and he met us at | you for Wednesday." Lefurgey re the train at Toronto and took us plied that Bennett was only putto his office, and gave us he route so ting up \$2,000, and he supposed he was getting two hares. Afterwards Pope told him he did not know whether he could let him have more

Mr. Lefurgey said he understood the two thousand dollars was rewith us. We have increased the C. P. R., for the land, but did not know the terms of the option. He suppo ed each member of the syndicate was putting up \$2,000. He did not know the amount of the payment until long afterwards.

The question came up upon an other party dropping out and he he he was perfectly willing to and Bennett about the meeting. It His understanding was that if one point three or four miles up the river. country but as soon as they heard

FOSTER WANTS TO TALK. him a sale had been made to the He wanted to go on the stand and superintendent will command ser- ing the Indians for two or three hours. Kamloops Lumber Co., at a price tell his story of the Great West fous consideration. which would not the shareholders Land Co. He said he did not

> FURTHER DETAILS. Mr. Lefurgey, continuing his evi-

closed before the commission. Mr. "A dollar an acre would yield a

Nova Scotia. The banks mentioned treated as my proper interest dehad been served with subpoenas remanded; we were all to share yellow particles in the sand years before they attracted the greed of the what they considered the boundary

certain payments which had been many others were to share the pro-

"Did you ever see the option givhad been engaged. The legal generate of Pope and Fowler by the "No, not then."

"The option revealed that in consideration of a payment of \$20,000 Judge McTavish ruled that the the option was extended to Pope

ing?"

"No, I think not." Sheplef, who inquired when this the Union Trust Co. and the Fores-

Fowler issued a statement for a division of one doll r per acre profits the first charge made against partmership account was \$20,000 for a commission on a sale of land to the Union Trust, which presumably went to Pope and Fowler. Legislation of the Union Trust, which presumably went to Pope and Fowler. Legislation of the late Bishop Anderson; he was afterwards elected an honorary fellow of the college. He was ordained dealing the union that a trust of the union that is the result that the rival companies, by this time, not at all loth, the missionary work was carried ton, the missionary work was carried ton, the missionary work was carried ton and greater gains may be reasonably expected. The water should be supplied in a separate trough, or better the late Bishop Anderson; he was afterwards elected an honorary fellow of the college. He was ordained dealing the first charge made against part the late Bishop Anderson; he was attenued to a barrel.

Then the public began to take fright tion and greater gains may be reasonably expected. The water should be supplied in a separate trough, or better the late Bishop Anderson; he was afterwards elected an honorary fellow of the college. He was ordained dealors the union trust, which presumably head the result that the rival companies to take fright tion and greater gains may be reasonably expected. The water should be supplied in a separate trough, or better the late Bishop Anderson; he was afterwards elected at St. John's college, under the Late Bishop Anderson; he was attenued to the the was ordained to the the was ordained to a scholar of the foundation, and was afterwards elected at St. John's college, under the late Bishop Anderson; he was carried to a supplied in a separate trough, or better those of the lower or the still by means of a drinking fountain attached to a barrel.

Dealers would rather pay a big price to the was carried to make the salivation and much was written and much was written and much was written and much was verience.

Then the public began t mo that he was entitled to 55 shares in the Great West Land Co. This LABORS AT AND FROM FORT YUKON

as the Northwest Rebelling. He are tempted to reach his mission, but after going as far as Fort Edmonton after going and going after left Pope and Fowler, according to his calculation, in possession of the called the Red River Settlement. Winnings In the course of the following the course of the following the course of the following the found it advisable to return to winnings. In the course of the following the seven tenths of the cash and the te Fort Yukon, Archdeacon McDonald lowing winter he translated the book same proportion of the stock in laborel there among the Indians who of Psalms and had his translation, 250 varied are the resources of the copies printed in this city. As the northland of the Saskatchewan translation was finished in February, seen by Mr. Alex McBeth, of would be the case.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

Who annually assembled in the sum sum of the time was to short to go to Engrave would be the case.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

VOLUNTARY STATEMENT.

At the conclusion of his examinastatement in order to put himself miles were traversel annually, beither printing bill gave him. to do with them in any shape or they had an intelligent understanding form, and had no knowledge of of what they had been taught, the many hymns and other. them except what he read in the them, not only at Fort Yukon, papers during the investigation. | along the line of travel from that fort

May Move Supply

City Engineer Keeley and Superin- at the conference of the Tunana, where tendent McNaughton Favor Up-

River Pumping Station

(Saturday's *Daily) Acting on instructions from the city council R. R. Keeley, city engineer and addressed through an interpreter, one P. McNaughton superintendent at the of themselves who could speak the city power house took a trip up the language of the Tukudh the people river yesterday to look over the pos- It was a delight to witness the welquired for the first payment to the sible sites for a new waterworks. The come with which the missionary was city engineer is of the opinion that in them, in 1874, their medicine men had order to guarantee pure water for the heard of a missionary being at For city the plant will sooner or later Yukon and they did not like to lose will have to be moved up the river their power over their fellow countryabove the town. He does not consi- men; so they warnels their people der the proposition to lay a pipe line that there was a feeling of terror when to the power house with an intake they first saw the missionary. higher up feasible. As a result of on his second visit when he was on his their examination yesterday he and Mr. | way to the trading forts of the Ameri-McNaughton will recommend to the fifty cances they had just left the take another share and pay for it. city that the plant be moved to a fort and were returning to their own, member of the syndicate dropped They found a place on section 30 on that the missionary had come, they at will be necessary for at least two of the synthesis displaced their of us to go this fall and locate, as it could not be done in the spring,

only require a mile and three-quarmained as long as he could be with ters of pipe to reach the city, following them, some three or four days. Dur-When Mr. Shepley asked for an the square corners of the road allow- ins that time many of them learned adjournment of the insurance com- ances, but which would be about ments in brief, two hymns and the mission at 4 o'clock this afternoon, about three miles up the river, taking apostle's creek. The office of the Before Mr. Lefurgey went into Coorge E. Foster made a protest, into consideration the windings. As the trading company received the missionthe box, W. P. Bull gave evidence He said he was subjected to the at- present location of the plant is now in ary into his house and offered him a in connection with the sale of the tacks of the prosecutor, and was the centre of the city and as the ever Okanagan Lumber Co., in which he attacked also in the rear. He had increasing settlement above the intake the fur-trade were brought from San is certain to contaminate the water Francisco. The missionary took adhad a one-tenth interest, that Fow-been in attendance since September is certain to contaminate the water Francisco. ler, McCormick and Irwin told 5, with no chance to tell his story. the recommendations of the engineer

VETERAN MISSIONARY Winnipag Free Press: - Win- once , then , they were all made to asnipeg has still among its old-tim- semble. Afterwards the boatman gave ers some who are proud of having seen and known here the late Joseph White- ing. and then they were taught a dence, said he thought the party to dence, said he thought the party to railway passenger train that ever ran ed into their language. Both the hymn whom they sold would form a com- in the world. This city has been hon- and the prayer were acquired in a pany and put shares on the market ored with the presence of others whose short time. at \$4 a share. "We objected, so we not because of accidental associations The amount actually paid by the took three-fourths of our profits in Kamloops company was \$177,000 for cash, and one-fourth in stock, and done for the good of humanity. One several camps of Eskimo, but was not the property, and \$42,000 for the logs cut when the transaction was closed. Mr. Bull said he was in think, present at the meeting where ignorance of the payment for the we talked over giving up our op- venerated by those who know him and his lifes' history, but personally und sist him with the language, and recognized by thousands who have through them a hymn the formed part of the recent inrush of mandments and a short prayer were Fowler had the assignment profit of \$200,000. It seems strange formed part of the recent inrush of translated. One of the officers also of his interest in the company.

Mr. J. A. Worrell, K. C., appear how many it would be divided within the Arctic circle, the Yukon, the population to the west. His active wears were chiefly spent near and within the Arctic circle, the Yukon, the FORT YUKON ABANDONED population to the west. His active years were chiefly spent near and Eskimo.

FORT YUKON ABANDONED That is a spent of the Yukon the Spent of the Spent of the Spent of the Yukon the Spent of the Spe Mr. C. A. Masten for the Bank of "Well, I thought I was being names gold has since made familiar to Yukon was in the terriroty of Alaska the world, which were traversed by which had been purchased two years him in the long ago; and he saw the before by the United States, and the white man. While toiling in :those line, 141 west longtitude, Fort Yukon remote wilds he became more and more being in 141 degrees 10 minutes. This a stranger in the place of his birth, occurred in 1870. In 1871 the H. B. his boyhood and early manhood, as it Co. suspected that its trading post grew to be a city and changed its was still in American territory, and name to Winnipeg and now in the found it advisable to destroy it. That whey, appear to be improved by modfeebleness of his advancing years and year Archdeacon McDonald removed crate scouring; but if the fermenta-frequent ill health, he is seldom seen to Feel river, established his quarters tion is allowed to proceed to proceed to far proin public, and he doubtless feels, to there and made it his mission station. duets are formed which, if not absorbed twist a passage of scripture, that GOSPEL, ETC., TRANSLATED lutely harmful, are at least of no fee while he is in the world, he is in a sense, not of the world.

In 1872 Archdeacon McDonald proing value. The products of fermentation of the world. BIRTH AND EARLY LIFE

The Free Press is pleased to present portions of the prayer-book and two to its readers in this issue, once more three dozen hymns to have them a view of the features of Ven Robert printed. The following year he re-"Was that the \$20,000 to which McDonald, archdeacon of Mackenzie turned to Peel River, arriing in 1873, grain, you thought you were contribut River, Church of England, and to leaving the work of printing to be. One of present its congratulations on his re-covery from his recent illness. He has "Yes," had the sincere sympathy of many sion. Previously they had been taught trough, which of course me would you have identified friends, not only in this illness but a syllabary formel in Roman letters tain amount of waste. The Messrs. McGillivray & Wilson with also in the sad bereavements which he so that, when the books came, they largely overcome by the use of large has suffered within the past year, in were at once put into the hands of flat bottomed troughs with square the death of his eldest son at Christ- those who had learned the syllabary, sides. The longer and wider the trough

"You had no idea of connecting ed away on July 19.

A sketch of Archdeacon McDonald's those who had not previously learned This prevents the hog

eight years, the Indians in the sur- wards which the S.P.C.K. contributed rounding country were visited both in £25 The archdeacon steel feels keen- province and left Prince Albert tion, Mr. Lefurgey volunteered a winter and in summer. Thousands of ly the shock the magnitude of this right with the public. With regard in cance or boat in summer, and on Returning to Peel river in 18886, ten to the transaction with the Great fever spread among the Indians and and then the missionary suffered an-West Land Co., he said he had no many of them were carried off by the other sever illness, whic hnecessitated knowledge of any transaction other dicease. At first only infants were another return east. He was then able than what to most careful business baptized, but after four years the to bring with him the whole of the Old than what to most careful business adults gave such evidences of their Testament translated; and then three reference had been made, he wanted to say he had absolutely nothing to do with the mother than the mother than the mother than a sembled at the Fort for the mother than the mother than a sembled at the Fort for the mother than a sembled at the first than a sembled in the language of the mother than a sembled at the first than a sembled in the language of the mother than a sembled at the first than a sembled in the language of the mother than a sembled at the first than a sembled at the first than a sembled in the language of the mother than a sembled at the first than a sembled at the s people for whom he had labored so long, together with the prayer book,

> AMERICAN CATTLE MARKET. The general situation in the Amer an cattle market appears to be satisactory, with a fairly good outlook for he future. An extra choice bunch of grade Shorthorns sold in Chicago la week at just a shade below the beef steers was reported by the Drovers' Journal at \$5.55, or 56 higher than the previous week and 40c above the same period one year ago. Receipts are also running low in Chicago, the arrivals last week being 71,000 up to veek one year ago. The receipts in ber up to Friday last were 218,000. as 1905. The only weakness in the situaline in lower grades, owing to the colpse of the American tinned bee de in Great Britain.

sterday, when the top steers fetched indications of gas. At Salt The range was from that all he way down to \$3.75.

At Buffalo prime steers fetched \$5.75 to \$6.25, butchers' steers \$4.25 to \$5.40, and butchers' heifers \$3.25, no. \$5. Steers, stockers and feeders sold a \$2.75 to \$4.10, and stock heifers \$2.50 to \$3. Veals sold at \$4.50 to \$9.

PREPARATION OF FEED FOR SWINE. The Dominion department of agri-

lture has recently issued a bu giving some excellent results in feeding swine with respect to the prepara-tion offered which we give below: the year, the nature of the building which the pigs are being fed, all f these factors influence the relative esults to be obtained from contrasted

ister was with them in the boat. At Heretofore the most common pracce among Canadian feeders has been grind the grain as finely as possible oak it from twelve to fourteen hours feed it as a slightly fermented slop; but the trend of opinion among our most experienced feeders seems to be towards dry feeding, giving the necessary drink either at a soparate trough or at another time.

One of the greatest objections to op feeding is that in the hands of

making the clop too thin and in this way compelling the pigs to take much ompel the hog to take into its digessystem a surplus of water on ; cold day and in a cold pen, is certainly ot conducive to rapid gains. Another disadvantage of slop feeding is that the barrels or tanks in which the food is soaked are sometimes allowed to be come rancid, and ferments are engendered that if not prejudicial to the health of the animal, at least destroy the nutritive value of the food given. whey, appear to be improved by modtion is allowed to proceed too far pro lutely harmful, are at least of no feed the Gospels, of the Epistles of John, ed. It, therefore, does not follow that because milk is improved by slight fere-mentation, similarly good results will be obtained from the fermentation of

One of the disadvantages of dre tain amount of waste. This may be man and his eldest daughter, who pass- and in a short time they were able to the better, so the meal may be spread read the books for themselves. One of as thinly as possible on the bottom. Sheplef, who inquired when this sheplef, who inquired when this originated was made. Mr. Lefurgey replied that it was in September, 1902. There was a large party on the trip, it being the occasion which led him to find the trip, it being the occasion which led him to find the trip, it being the occasion which led him to find when R. L. Borden made his political tour of the west.

A sketch of Archdeacon McDonald's the Union Trust Co. and the Forest the best the Silver the was all the syllabary had an opportunity at the trading post which he frequented the syllabary had an opportunity at the trading post which he frequented the syllabary had an opportunity at the trading post which he frequented the syllabary had an opportunity at the trading post which he frequented the syllabary had an opportunity at the trading post which he frequented the syllabary had an opportunity at the trading post which he frequented the syllabary had an opportunity at the

ly went to Pope and Fowler. Lefurgey's share was calculated upon
a basis of one tenth of the balance,
but as there was apparently only
five in the combine he demanded

Fort Aux Liards, Mackenzie river disone-fifth. He received between one-fifth. He received between trict; but he proceeded instead to Fort \$11,000 and \$12,000 cash and a memor that he was entitled to 55 shares mo that he was entitled to 55 shares. For Aux Liards, Mackenzie river district; but he proceeded instead to Fort translations printed. The length of ducer to put his birds up for a week translations printed. The length of ducer to put his birds up for a week value of two of close feeding before market caused by the outbreak of 1885, known ing them. Skim milk and crushed river, where he labored until 1904. make one of the most satisfactory fattening rations.

> THE NORTH COUNTRY Prince Albert Advocate- Many and varied are the resources of the Great eston, who arrived home on V evening from a long trip through it. Mr. McBeth was census enumerator for the northwestern portion of the June 28 to count heads in that section. From Edmonton he took stage to Athabasca Landing and there hired a cansnowshoes in winter. In 1855 scarlet years more were devoted to the work on and two, men to take him to Lake Athabasca. They ran all the rapids on the river and saw lots of game, Moose and bear were platiful and geese as plentiful that hunters neglect the ducks for them, and bags of 150 to200 birds a day are common. From Fort Chipewyan the went across the lake to Fond d and were nearly swamped by a high wind while returning.

The mission tug was taken by Mr. McBeth up the river to Fort Mc-Murray. To get the steamer back to the Landing ne had to take three-days' walk across a po across a portage which is estimated variously at fron sixty to ninety miles. For 100 miles or so the Athabasca runs through natural asphalt. There are

nountains of it all the way from

Grand Rapids, 163 miles below the mark. The week's average for good Lending, to Fort McKay, thirty-five miles below Fort McMurray. There is a strong odor of the pitch and in places black rivulets of it can be seen creeping down the mountain sides. There are indications of fourteen miles below Fort McMurray arrivals last week being 71,000 up to and boring is going on. At Fort Mc-Friday, as against 93,000 for the same Kay there are coal deposits which are being utilized locally.

ast 242,000 for the same period in ing for eight years. The noise of it Pelican Rapids which has been burn be heard half a mile away ion seems to be in the expected de-line in lower grades, owing to the col-shootsu p fifteen or twenty feet and water comes boiling up with it is a gas spring below Grand Rapids Prices ruling at the close of last cek in Chicago were well maintained and Mr. McBeth found several other seventeen mils from Fort salt is being mined and sold for ten cents a pound. There are quantities number of settlers going into There are quite a Peace River country, Mr. McBeth

> 540 MILES IN 512 MINUTES (From Black and White) According to the officials of the three rival tallway routes from London to Scotland, there is no such thing as railway racing. It is merely a question of accelerating their service of trains proverbially hard to fathem, and al-

Bays.

that influence more or less the results. started on the first of this month. In British Railway are somewhat similar impossible to say that any one 1888 and 1895 the competition was solemethod of feeding is essentially the ly between the east and west coast the Mid and's latest types of expressions. The nature of the feed, the age routes, while this year the Midland gines with 7-foot 8-inch driving wheels Company have stepped down from their which work many of their fastest oking, the price of labor, the season position of superior alconness and entrains was exhibited last year in Parts. tered the fray severely handicapped as The East Coast trains between London they are with one of the hilliest main and Scotland are drawn by the enlines in the country.

usyley eq sanu pus "Suipeej jo spoqueu out any opening flourish of trumpets.

In 1888 the West Coast began by best system to adopt on any given farm.

WET OR DRY.

Tallway face usually begins with the North. The Great Northern's loomotives take them as far as York; then forward to Berwick they are taken the beginning of June, but it was some time before their rivals were expresses, and, finally, by the enthoroughly roused. On July 18th the East Coast companies reduced the time of their crack train to Edinburgh from nine hours to eight hours and thirty minutes, thus giving them the lead by half an hour. A month later the West Coast, also reduced their time to eight and a half hours.

But the East Coast were ready for this, and two days later announced their 10 a.m. express would reach Edinburgh at 6 p.m. Their triumph, howinskilled feeders there is a danger of 6th the West Coast also reduced their time to eight hours. No intermediate more water than is necessary in order and their trace, and the drivers race our special attention. to get sufficient nourishment. This worth. One has but to turn up the mistake is a serious one, especially in flies of the daily papers in both Britain mistage is a serious one, especially in the sortine daily papers in cold weather. Water has been said to and America to see what world-wide be fattening but "That depends." To attention this railway strife attracted. deprive an animal of the necessary was leprive an animal of the necessary was ler to satisfy the normal requirements. Coast companies made a further reducits system, is to impede the fatten tion in their time, their train reaching process; but on the other hand, to ing Edinburgh in 7 hours 45 minutes.

on August 31, when their train reached

Thus it will be seen that as yet this year has witnessed nothing to the records of 1888, and from the mere

a few seconds after 5.26.

traveller's point of view, one of the unfortunate things about railway races is that the record speeds remain the race is over, the old timing, or some thing very little better, is reverted to. The distance to Aberdeen by the West Coast route is 540 miles, but though the East Coast have the advantage as regards a shorter route, (523 1-2 miles) they did not by any means have things all their own way during the race of 1895. Before the race started, the fastest train from London to Aberdeen, by the East Coast did the journey in 11 hours 35 minutes, whilst the Coast took 11 hours 50 minutes. the West Coast companies began "cutting the time" by scheduling their train to run through Aberdeen in eleven hours, and this was its nomina ime while the race lasted, except that it constantly ran before time, and on one occasion arrived at its destination over two hours early! The East Coast the journey in 10 hours and 25 minute. Then they to d their drivers to 'let themselves go" and on the night of the 21st-22nd their train arrived at Aberdeen at 4.40 a.m., thus running 523 1-2 miles in 520 minutes, notwithstanding five stops and several "slacks." Or fourteen minutes later: but next night the West Coast people were on their mettle and their train ran to Aherdeen in 8 hours 32 minutes, or 540 miles in 512 minutes!. Thus ended the

Whether the present season wil be prolific of records remains to be seen. Edinburgh is again, the goal, and the racing trains leave King's Cross (Last at 10 a.m. and St. Pancreas (Midland) and gradients are concerned, the Midland has the worst road. The West Coast comes next with 400 miles, and the East Coast (395 miles), is the shortest. On July 1st, the actual times of arrival were as follows: East Coast 6.2 p.m., (8 hours 2 minutes); West Coast, 6.34 p.m., (8 hours 34 minutes); Midland 6.6 p.m. (8 hours 36 minutes). scheduled time for the arrival of the m., and oof the Midland 6.5 p.m. How these times have been affected recent racing is seen in the table above. The Caledonian Railway now promises that after the first of next month its trains will run from London to Edinburgh, with only one stop, in less than seven hours. One has only to look at the advertisement boardings and in the news-

papers to see how keen competition is a amongst those three railway companies for the Scottish traffic this summer, quite apart from the racing trained The London and North-West way, the English partners of the West Coast route, have for many years past, used compound locomotives; for many of their fastest trains, but the Caledon But the mind of railway officialdom is ian engines, which haut the trains north of Cartisle, are of quite a differ-Much difference of opinion exists as smell as sweet, the "man-in-the street" with four coupled driving wheels, and a to the relative economy of feeding prefers to call a spade a spade and a grain ground or unground, soaked or railway race a railway race. grain ground or unground, soaked or railway race a railway race.

There have been two railway races of the large variety of circumstances to Scotland previous to that which took summit. The engines of the North lesign too the Caledonian's. One of gines of no less than three different A railway race usually begins with- railways on their journeys to and from gines of the North British Railway.
The companies cover the 400 miles in excellent time.

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