THE CITY COUNCIL

Geo. Balfour, English Capitalist, Makes Offer to Take Street Railway System Off City's Hands—Aldermen will Hold Special Meeting to Decide Whether or Not They Will Consider a Proposition to Sell—New Principle Approved Referring to Remission of Taxes—Other Business.

Like a bolt from the blue the announcement was made in the form of a communication, at the regular meeting of the City Council Tuesday night that an established and recognized English capitalist was prepared to take over the street railway project of the city.

The letter was as follows:

Proposal of George Balfour, of the City of London, England, Civil Engineer and Contractor, to the Mayor and Council of the City of Edmonton.

Gentlemen,—I will purchase from you at actual cost that portion of the street railway construction now under way, or upon which outlay has been made, along and upon the track allowance of the proposed line on Jasper avenue, and the material in your hands or contracted for, and will without delay resume and complete lines according to plans to be agreed upon between us, upon conditions of receiving a workable franchise for myself and associates; purchase money as above to be paid by me in full within thirty days after agreement between us shall have been signed.

It would be part of my final agreement with you that such extent of lines within your municipality, also a connecting line with Strathcona shall be placed in operation within a period also to be defined between us, permission to make the interurban connection over the proposed high level bridge being first obtained.

If above basis of an agreement be satisfactory to you, I am prepared to meet you and go into all details of franchise.

In behalf of Geo. Balfour,

P. CRONIN.

P. Cronin is a Toronto (Ont.) man, and is the Canadian agent of Geo. Balfour, who is an English civil engineer, contractor and capitalist, and who owns half a dozen street railway systems in England and Scotland.

Mr. Cronin was in Edmonton recently to investigate the situation, and as a result has submitted the proposition of his principals to the Council. He is now in Vancouver, and will not return to the city for three weeks.

From the tenor of the remarks of the aldermen when the communication was read, and the disposition of it was to be decided, it was apparent that there was no decided opposition to considering the proposition.

"We'll have to give this matter some considerable consideration," said Alderman Manson. "There are many details connected with it, such as ascertaining the city's position as to its charter and its franchise."

"If we can secure the right terms," said Alderman Manuel. "I know exactly my position. I'd sell it. As a city we do not want the street railway for the reason that we can't get the money to build it. But if the railway were built at once it would be a great boon to the city?"

"Is there any advantage to be gained by taking immediate action on the question whether or not the city is prepared to talk business with this man" asked Ald. Gariepy.

"Only this," said Commissioner Kinnaird, "that the applicant is prepared to go ahead to build immediately in the spring."

"Then I'm prepared to meet Mr. Cronin at once, and would favor telegraphing him to return to the city. This action would not commit us to anything, and by meeting him we could better learn his proposition."

"I think this matter should be allowed to stand," said Ald. Walker. "We have not decided that we will consider selling our franchise, and if we did decide to do so, I have no doubt there would be many other capitalists prepared to make us propositions."

It was finally decided to hold a special meeting of the Council on Wednesday, Sept. 25, to discuss the whole question. At this meeting a statement of the cost of that portion of the railway already constructed, as well as other data, will be brought down by the commissioners, and the city solicitor was asked to have all papers relative to the city's charter and franchise on hand.

No Remission of Taxes.

The commissioners presented an important report in connection with the application of the Whitelaw Co. for remission of taxes on business assessment. The importance of the report arose from the fact that this recommendation of the commissioners involved the adoption of a new principle, and the establishment of a precedent, in recommending that no tax remissions should be granted in the case where a business is merely transferred. The report was as follows:

The facts in this case are as follows:

The Whitelaw Company retired from business on or about the middle of May, presumably a month or more after the business assessment had been fixed at $9,610 upon floor space measurement, the tax levy upon which amounts to $128.13.

C. W. Campbell, confectioner, immediately moved into the premises vacated by the Whitelaw Company, and is now occupying them and carrying on a grocery business therein. Mr. Campbell's business assessment upon his previous premises amounted to $6,370 only (including the old bakeshop which he still retains, assessed at $686), taxes $84.93. Under his new conditions, the business taxes would amount to $137.28 ($10,296 at 13 1-3 mills) for full year.

A. Archibald, druggist, moved into the premises formerly occupied by C. W. Campbell on 1st July, having leased them whilst his new store is under construction. Mr. Archibald's old store was considerably smaller, the business assessment being $3,270, taxes $43.60—the classification being the same for confectioners and druggists. In his present premises the taxes for the full year would be $75.79 ($5,684 at 13 1-3 mills).

The solicitor advises us that the letter, or intention, of assessment law does not contemplate business changes of this nature, and that it is impracticable to provide for adjustments during the year, the intention being that assessment fixed and taxes levied upon conditions pertaining at the time of assessment should be deemed sufficient for the full year, and any changes taking place during the term should be the subject of agreement between the parties affected. All previous claims for remissions of this nature which have been considered and invariably granted, by the council have been upon businesses which have entirely ceased, the premises being closed or diverted to another purpose, and in the present instance although the Whitelaw Company have ceased to do business, the premises are still occupied by Mr. Campbell, who for all purposes of assessment and taxation may be regarded as their successor. A new principle is therefore involved, and a new precedent will be established by the decision of the council on this matter.

The council adopted the report and passed a motion refusing to grant the request for a remission of taxes.

Land Slide Report.

The report of the commissioners recommending memorializing the Dominion to construct a retaining wall along the river bank at the foot of Kinistino avenue, where, at the corner of Grierson street, a land slide recently occurred, was adopted by the council.

Beaton & Mallet Dispute.

Wallbridge & McDonald, solicitors for Beaton & Mallett, contractors for the Isolation Hospital, wrote stating that their clients would not agree to accept $400 in settlement of their claim for damages. The award of the arbitrators of $1,200 was not accepted by the council. Wallbridge and McDonald pointed out that it would be preferable to settle this dispute amicably rather than go into the courts.

In view of this suggestion, Alderman Gariepy moved that City Solicitor Beck should meet the solicitors for Beaton & Mallett to ascertain on what basis a settlement independent of the courts could be effected, and to report at the next meeting of the council.

Chimney Sweeping.

J. S. Scott, whose vocation is that of a chimney sweep, wrote asking the city to pass an ordinance governing the sweeping of chimneys. His letter stated that in other cities there were by-laws which required the regular sweeping of chimneys as a question of fire protection. In Prince Albert the ordinance requires two sweepings annually. The commissioners were asked to report.

Two Petitions.

The members of the syndicate avenue Baptist church petitioned for a sidewalk and crossing on Morris street. The petition also asked for a light at this section of the city. The matter was referred to the commissioners for report. Commissioner Pace stated that a crossing was certainly required.

A petition was received asking for a crossing on Namayo avenue at the corner of Isabella street. It was pointed out that this crossing was largely used by scholars attending Queen's avenue school. The commissioners recommended placing a two-plank crossing at this point. The report was adopted.

Two Agreements.

An agreement between the city and the Edmonton Incline Railway Co., relieving the company of all further damage in reference to the sewer and water on First street, the company having paid the city $600, the amount required to move the sewer and water pipes on the street. The agreement was adopted. The deed transferring that portion of the street used by the railway was authorized also.

An agreement transferring the agreement between the city and P. O. Dwyer, in reference to concessions granted the packing plant, to the J. Y. Griffin Co., was endorsed.

Answers To Inquiries.

There were two queries propounded by Alds. Picard and Anderson, to which answers were submitted. The queries and answers were:

Ald. Picard—What is the reason the arc lights were out last Sunday night?

Answer—On Sunday evening a few of the arc lights were out, owing to defective carbons or broken inner globes. On Monday the employees responsible for this was reprimanded, and the defective lights attended to.

Alderman Anderson—What is the cost per day for running the steam roller?

Answer—The cost of operating the steam roller per day is $6.50. As the engineer is paid only whilst running the roller, no expense is occasioned whilst it is unemployed. Whilst operating, the engineer's wage is $3.50 per day; consumption of coal, oil and waste is approximately $3.

Big Grist of Accounts.

Despite the fact that the city work has been very materially curtailed. There is as yet no appreciable diminution in the amount of the accounts presented for payment. The aggregate amount authorized was $44,312.70. Itemized the accounts are as follows:

A. Archibald	$ 1.65
Alberta Lumber Co.	3.95
Armstrong Bros.	4.50
Blythe, G. P.	100.00
Beaton & Mallett	2,011.90
Breyer, W.	14.35
Bulletin Co., Ltd.	14.35
Blowey-Henry Co.	15.00
Beauchamp, I.	.50
Baird Manufacturing Co.	37.00
Beck, Emery & Newell	274.30
Creighton, C. J.	16.00
Cushing Bros.	11.13
Chown Hardware Co.	7.05
Canadian-White Co., Ltd.	6,738.39
City of Strathcona	5.05
Canadian Northern Tel. Co.	4.83
Cluff, W. J.	1.00
Capital Real Estate	2.50
Carreau, H.	2.50
Central Tel. and Elec. Co.	144.00
Canadian Fairbanks Co.	36.24
Cash account—Telephone Department	13.25
Pay sheet	319.25
"	1,111.35
Can. Pac. Railway	205.81
Can. Northern Railway	1,747.06
Dominion Bank account	9,100.47
Dominion Express Co.	1.00
Douglas Co. Ltd.	22.40
Edmonton Fruit and Produce Co.	6.58
Eclipse Livery	6.00
Edmonton Iron Works	18.10
Edmonton Printing and Publishing Co.	69.50
Field, H. G.	.75
Fraser, D. R. & Co.	8.11
Glanville, R.	2.25
Gorman, Clancey & Grindley	360.98
Globe Wernicke Co.	20.75
Gardener, W. H.	5.00
Harbottle, N. F.	89.00
Harvey, W. H. & Co.	4,771.28
Hardisty Bros.	38.00
Ibbotson, W. G.	613.45
Johnston & Warren	1,403.86
Jackson Bros.	2.25
Journal Co., Ltd.	35.00
Kerr, J.	1.25
Kneally, Wm.	.25
Latta & Lyons	33.95
Morrow, A. A.	.75
Martin, W. H. & Co.	4.50
Morris, J. H. & Co.	21.75
McCleish, R. B.	29.00
McIntosh & Campbell	8.00
McInnis Lumber Co.	2.24
National Meter Co.	103.50
News Publishing Co.	669.78
North End Store	54.15
Postmaster	250.00
Prov. Gov. Tel. System	75.30
Potter & McDougall	5.50
Quebec Fire Assurance Co.	10.92
Ross Bros., Ltd.	37.61
Sevillon Bros., Ltd.	215.06
Scott, Mr. Justice	20.00
Sommerville Hardware Co.	1.80
Sunday Parties	50.00
Standard Coal Co.	1,329.05
Stromberg Carlson Co.	128.43
Stevens & Sons	12.08
Sargent Steam Meter Co.	247.50
Taylor & Spinks	15.75
Cash account—Pay sheet	
Wages, Hilliam's	2,450.35
Wages, McLean's	857.74
Wages, engineers	139.75
Wages, McCallum's	571.00
Wages, Hilliam's	6,476.45
Hilliam's wages	566.85
Ormsby salaries	470.00
Total	$44,312.70

THE PROVINCIAL JUDICIAL ACTS WENT INTO FORCE TO-DAY.

Monday's Bulletin.

Three acts of parliament passed by the Legislative Assembly of Alberta last session go into force today by proclamation. These are the acts establishing the Supreme Court of Alberta, the District Courts Act of Alberta, and the Act to Amend the Statute Law. These acts, which were assented to last March, contained clauses that they come into force by the proclamation of the executive council. The limits of the judicial districts created by the District Courts Act have been fixed by the Alberta Government. The occasion of the appointment of the judges by the Dominion government has been deemed a suitable time to put the new acts into force.

The proclamation at the same time abolishes the old Territorial Supreme Court. Today the old judges were sworn in again by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Bulyea. These are Chief Justice Sifton, Hon. Justice Scott, Hoon. Justice Harvey and Hon. Justice Stuart. All officers of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories in the several judicial districts continue to hold office under the new act.

The effect of these measures is to remodel the judicial system of the Province of Alberta.

In the act, known as the Alberta act, which came into force in September, 1905, constituting this province, a provision was made that the legislature of the Province of Alberta might abolish the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, and a further revision was made whereby the legislature of the Province of Alberta would have the right to constitute new courts.

Purpose of the Act.

The purpose of the District Court Act, in conjunction with the Supreme Court Act, is to establish in Province of Alberta the judicial machinery which was contemplated in the original constitution of the province, and as the formation of the two courts, which are provided for in these acts as a whole go to make up the judicial machinery in Alberta.

The principle involved in the District Courts Act is the distinguishing feature between the judicial system of the province as it exists today under the territorial system and the system inaugurated by the proclamation.

Up to the present time there has been but one court of justice in the Northwest Territories, known as the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, and constituted as a court under the Northwest Territories Act, the act under which for a number of years the whole of the Northwest Territories ,including the present Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, operated until the passing of the act, commonly known as the Autonomy bills.

The Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories dealt with all manner of actions, large or small. An action for one dollar; an action for $10, or an action for $1,000, was brought in the same court.

Result of Old System.

Owing to the large increase in population during the last three or four years, the territory now constituted as the Province of Alberta has been rapidly settling up, and as a result the time of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories was to a very large degree occupied in the trial of small debt cases. At the last sittings of the Supreme Court in the city of Edmonton considerably more than one-half of the cases on the docket were cases which in any other province in Canada would have been relegated to a court of inferior jurisdiction. As a result of this the judges of the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories were not only in the first instance overworked, but they were unable to devote a proper share of their time in the consideration of judgments in cases of great importance to the litigants. This advantage was felt very keenly not only by the litigants and the judges themselves, but from a standpoint of public convenience, a very much more serious state of affairs existed in consequence of the present state of the court system.

Present Small Debt System Defective.

The disadvantages referred to are the impracticability and frequently the impossibility of persons in the outlying districts of the province and even in the more settled and thickly populated districts and along the lines of railway obtaining speedy justice in small debt cases proper provision for the trial of small demt cases is the important feature of a well regulated judicial system. It was a matter of common knowledge in the Province of Alberta that a very great number of cases in which parties felt themselves aggrieved were never brought to trial, because the amount involved would not justify the beginning of an action at law which might have to be carried to a place some hundreds of miles distant from the place where the cause of action arose and where the litigants were residing.

Object of District Courts.

The principal object of establishing the District Courts in the Province is to inaugurate a system whereby the judges of that court will travel through their districts and hear the complaints of any persons who think themselves agrrieved, and give justice to such persons. It will be arranged that the judges make circuits of their districts every six weeks or two months, covering all the important points within such districts and hearing at the place where the dispute arose any causes brought before them for trial.

The primary difference between the old judicial system and the new one, as set forth in these acts, is to make it as easy, cheap and quick as possible to obtain speedy justice.

A Larger Judiciary Needed.

Upon the basis of population the Province of Alberta is entitled to ten judges. Up to the present there were only four Supreme Court judges. It is quite clear to anyone who is intelligently informed as to the condition of affairs in the Province of Alberta, that it requires a larger number of judges to cover this province in an efficient way than perhaps in any other province, for the reason that the settlement in this province is very widely diffused. Settlers are taking up land in far distant places from the railways in the well grounded hope that before very long these places will be tapped by a railroad and thereby rendered just as accessible as any other part of the province. The result of this has been that small communities have grown up, and today are growing up all over the province, oftentimes long distances apart, and in order to serve a province so settled properly, it is perfectly clear that a larger judiciary in proportion to its population is required than in such a province, as for example, British Columbia, where the population is centralized to a great extent in the cities of Vancouver and Victoria, and in a number of smaller cities and towns immediately along the line of railway.

It might be of interest to compare the number of judges in British Columbia with the number of judges which we are asking the Dominion Government to give us under the District and High Court Acts. In the year 1901 the population of British Columbia at the taking of the census was some 7,000 less than the present population of Alberta, and at that time there were in the Province of British Columbia five Supreme Court judges and ten County Court judges, making in all fifteen judgs or one each to every 12,000 of a population.

Will Now Have Ten Judges.

By the proclamation issued today Alberta will have ten judges—five Supreme Court judges and five District Court judges for the judicial districts of Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Wetaskiwin and Edmonton.

District Courts Unique.

In one very important particular the District Courts in Alberta will be unique. They will be able to try all classes of cases of every nature, kind and description, so long only as the claim or demand for relief does not exceed $400. In Ontario for instance, as in the other provinces, there are certain very important exceptions to the jurisdiction of the County Courts. They cannot for example try actions for libel, slander, malicious prosecution or action against a justice of the peace for anything done in the execution of his office unless he consents to the trial of such action. In Saskatchewan the new law provides for restrictions upon the character of the action within the jurisdiction of the district courts.

Under the Supreme Court Act Surrogate courts are also established, with the jurisdiction in probate matters which has hitherto been exercised by the Supreme Court judges. The other regulations follow closely the lines of those which govern similar courts in Ontario and Manitoba.

Many Changes in the Law.

The codification and bringing up to date of the old Territorial law has involved many changes with regard to particular phases of the legal system. In the trial of mechanics' lien actions for instance jurisdiction is given to the district courts. One feature is that the provisions of the present Land Titles Act with reference to caveats are adapted to the enforcement of liens. In the acts of the other provinces of Canada a person filing a lien is compelled to proceed by action within a certain fixed time to secure its enforcement. The new act provides that a claim for a lien remains good, upon being registered, for an indefinite period. The owner has the right, however, by a very simple procedure, to require that an action be entered to enforce the lien.

The Jury System.

Other subjects which have received careful consideration by the legislature have been wills, the devolution and descent of property,witnesses and evidence, the property of married women, and the form and interpretation of the statutes. With reference to juries and jurors an effort has been made to meet the peculiar conditions of a large and comparatively sparsely-settled area in the summoning and qualifications of the "good men and true."

Until the province is more densely populated the present law relating to juries will obtain.

New Provincial Law Society.

The act respecting the legal profession provides for the establishment of a law society in the province to replace the Law Society of the Northwest Territorries which up to this date has had jurisdiction over the legal profession. The control of the society is to lie with a governing body of nine benchers. All barristers and solicitors at present practising in Alberta will have the right to practise under the new law.

NEW READER FOR PROVINCES.

Monday's Bulletin.

John C. Saul, of the Morang Publishing Co., Toronto, is in the city today. The object of Mr. Saul's visit is to confer with the committee that is superintending and arranging for the compilation of the proposed new readers for the public schools of Alberta and Saskatchewan. This committee, which is composed of Dr. McIntyre, of Winnipeg, and two representatives from the Normal schools at Calgary and Regina, have drafted a scheme which will be followed as closely as possible by the Morange company. Mr. Saul states that his company will be ready to submit the readers to the education departments of both provinces by the last of October. If the readers are approved they will be introduced into the Alberta schools next January. The use of the new books, if adopted, will be optional for the first six months as classes promoted now would be at a disadvantage to be forced to use new readers in the middle of the academic year.

IS DOWN FROM FORT VERMILION.

Monday's Bulletin.

F. L. Wilson, who is a son of F. D. Wilson, the Hudson's Bay factor at Fort Vermilion, arrived in the city last night, from an 800 mile journey by boat and stage. He left the fort on the steamer Peace River and travelled to the Crossing, and then on to Dunvegan. From there he went to St. John's, where both the Hudson's Bay Co. and Revillon's have posts. At St. John's, he hired teams and started on a ninety mile portage to Slave Lake. The roads were in bad shape.

"It rained steadily for three days, and of course that did not help them any," said Mr. Wilson.

At Slave Lake Landing he took a steamer to the mouth of the Little river, hoping to find the boat that would take him to Athabasca Landing there. After waiting five days he decided to get on as best he could. After making a sixteen mile portage, he built a raft of logs, and placing his baggage on it, started on an eighty mile trip down the river. It took two days. The intervening night he spent on the beach. Reaching Athabasca Landing to take stage to Edmonton.

Fort Vermilion is a Hudson's Bay trading post about eight hundred miles north of Edmonton. There are about fifteen people at the post, and the company have established a flour and saw mill, and supply the country for miles around with flour and dressed timber. The Indians and half-breeds are employed in these mills, and are declared to be splendid workers. The mills and chief factor's house are lighted by electricity.

"The red men have had a very poor year," said Mr. Wilson, "and the trade has been greatly curtailed. The Indians had a hard time last winter. The snow was deep, and the cold severe. The wolves were plentiful and ravenous, and killed nearly all the young moose. The result was there was a great scarcity of moose this summer. But they are a hardy race."

In speaking of the surrounding country he said: "The land around the Fort for miles is magnificent farming land. The soil is rich and productive. There is a fine open prairie, readily adaptable to cattle raising. There is no scarcity of water. The settlers are coming in fast, and last year they raised about 35,000 bushels of No. 1 wheat. The Hudson's Bay Company paid $1.50 per bushel, so grain growing in that district is a good money proposition. Before I left, the greater part of the wheat had been harvested."

Mr. Wilson told of having accidentally shot himself with a shot gun, laying bare the nerves and muscles of the forearm, from the wrist to the elbow. There was no doctor within a radius of 200 miles, and it rested with his mother to dress the wound. The arm took three months to heal. Some time after, a doctor passing through the Fort said that had Mr. Wilson been in civilization, the arm would have been amputated.

Mr. Wilson's father is one of the old timers of the country. He was in Edmonton during the rebellion of '85, and has been in the north for eighteen years, with only two short trips south in that time. The "Lure o' the North" is on him, and he is in every sense of the word a pioneer.

Mr. Wilson will be in the city for a few days before continuing south for his holidays.

THE IDOLATRY OF SUCCESS.

In the McDougall Methodist Church Sunday evening, Rev. Edson E. Marshall preached on the subject, "The Idolatry of Success." This was the first of a series of three sermons to be delivered by him on successive Sunday evenings. The subjects of the remaining two are 'The Idolatry of Pleasure" and the "Idolatry of Novelty."

In his treatment of the worship of Mammon, the preached was effectively daring and fearless. He demonstrated the folly of pursuing riches at the sacrifice of health. "Wherein does a man profit in the attaining of wealth if in the effort of doing so he lose the capacity to enjoy it," was one of his forceful conclusions.

A large congregation heard the sermon.

The text was taken from the first chapter of Habakkuk, a part of the sixteenth verse: "Therefore they sacrifice unto their net, and burn incense unto their drag."

The modern man is not prone to worship the sun, the moon, the stars, or the myriad of other gods to whom the ancients paid tribute, he said, but the temptation to worship idols remains. Idolatry is the worship of anything which comes between God and us. The modern idols are free thought, Mammon, fame, honor, applause, pleasure and countless others. The most pronounced of the idols of to-day are success, pleasure and novelty.

The market is full of books enunciating the essentials to success. Success may keep the wolf from the door, but what of the tiger Success is not a barrier to sorrow or a defence against temptation, but is a poor shelter in a time of storm. There's a vital question which must be asked of the man who gets on. It is did he get up. An honest man is preferable to a rich man. There are men who get on, and who fail to get up. There are others who do not get on, but get up. They are pronounced failures by the world. But are they? The man who retains his principles even at the sacrifice of the opportunity to acquire wealth is not a failure. He is a crowning success.

A man does not need to despise wealth, but in the pursuit of it, he should not let his honor and his honesty be sacrificed. A man is a pauper who has nothing but riches. The man who bears an unspotted name ranks infinitely higher than the man who possesses only millions.

The creed of the man who is looking to get on is that the chief end of man is gold. Death is the end of speculation. Heaven is paved with gold and hell is a place for the retention of the shiftless of this world. It has been said that the fear of poverty among the educated classes is the greatest menace to modern civilization. The creed of to-day is nothing wants something, enough desires more, and opulence demands the earth. In every case it is give, give, give.

The desire to get is a deadly octopus fastening itself on man's soul. A man may have an immense bank balance, but an empty soul. The selfish, unspiritual rich man is often empty within. He cannot transfer his wealth into assets of happiness and character.

The folly of the worship of success is apparent if men will but remove the glare which blinds them. There are men who are so busy getting on that they have no thought for else. The saddest thing in life is to see the man with money bags in place of God.

What is success compared with health? If in the attaining of wealth a man is deprived of the capacity to enjoy it, what does it profit him?

"Don't allow business to put its foot on your neck," said the preacher in conclusion. "Be a man. When the final test came Baal was powerless to help the worshippers who called in agonizing cries. He was deaf, dumb and dead. Believe me, there is a time at hand when you'll need the consolation of Elijah's God. In your soul's hunger, you cannot feed on bonds. That is sustenance for mice. In the soul's thirst you cannot drink from the dry cistern, and when sorrow is in your home, only God can still the aching heart with the peace which passeth all understanding. Riches live only for the day; God's love lives forever."

AS IN JUDAH SO IN WEST TO-DAY.

Monday's Bulletin.

Rev. Dr. McQueen occupied the pulpit of First Presbyterian church last night for the first time at an evening service since his assistant, Rev. F. W. Kerr came last May.

Dr McQueen preached from the 10th chapter of Isaiah, which describes the chastisement of Judah by the Assyrians for the wickedness of King Ahab. His sermon dealt with the value of the Old Testament as exemplifying in a concrete manner the principles by which God dealt with the Kingdom of Judah as illustrative in a more general way the dispensation of His providences, which were the same "yesterday, to-day and forever."

For this reason the Old Testament would never cease to be a source of guidance in the essential actions of human life and government.

The immediate subject of the preacher was the problem of affliction and the ministry of hard times in the individual and national life, as well as in that of the church. This was, indeed, one of the eternal questions, the only solution of which was the supremacy of God in truth and righteousness. The Assyrian peril was God's instrument of discipline for the extravagance of the people of Judah in sin and wantonness. The preacher drew a vivid parallel, comparing the present day in Western Canada with Judah in Ahab's reign, and argued the stringency that was upon us would have the effect of disciplining the vulgar parade of wealth in society and business to legitimacy and decorum.

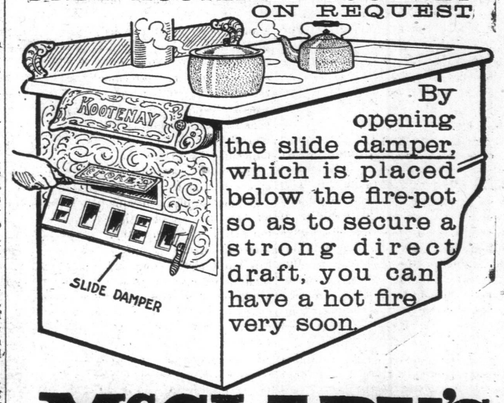
Dye With Maypole Soap at Home. Buy a cake of that famous English Home Dye—Maypole Soap and do the work at home—safe, easy, pleasant dyeing. Use it as you would soap—clean soap! The days of powder dyes are over. Maypole yieds fadeless, brilliant colors and dyes to any shade wanted. No streaks. A few minutes time only needed in your own home with **Maypole Soap**.

Made in England but sold everywhere. 10c. for Colors—15c. for Black. Book all about it free — address Frank L. Benedict & Co., Montreal. 69

Kootenay Steel Range

By inserting the poker in the conveniently located door, shown in illustration, you can loosen the ashes in the bottom of the fire-pot and stir up the fire in a jiffy.

FREE KOOTENAY BOOKLET ON REQUEST



By opening the slide damper, which is placed below the fire-pot so as to secure a strong direct draft, you can have a hot fire very soon.

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