

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1905.

The Montreal Standard has published a handsome special number in connection with the "Back to Montreal" week. The production is very creditable, containing nearly 150 half-tone plates, besides two panoramic views of Montreal.

A Calgary alderman confesses the belief that the Calgary reporters are a dull-witted lot. He may be right, though from this distance the pressmen seem to be making it rather uncomfortable for the pass-grabbing aldermen. The alderman, for instance, declares that the Calgary reporters are carrying "about \$150 worth of aldermen" free every day. That should be sharp enough to penetrate an aldermanic skull, particularly as the assumption is left that the valuation includes the whole council.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has little faith in the usefulness of the Hudson's Bay route. This will neither excite much surprise nor weaken public confidence in the project. As a transportation expert Sir Thomas should be better able than most men to measure the commercial probabilities of the route, but his connection with the C. P. R. discounts the value of his evidence. The man who is trying to make a long railway pay is likely to look with some prejudice on the prospects of a shorter rival.

Once in a while, though not often, an Opposition paper drops a tear over the fate of the Nova Scotia coal strikers. The strikers, it seems, are in a bad way. Winter is coming on months of idleness have exhausted the family treasury, and the breadwinner is still out of work. This is a most unfortunate state of things, none the less so that it was brought about by the action of the breadwinner himself. To go on strike he broke a solemn contract with his employers, on the advice of agitators from the United States. The strike prevented the employers filling their contracts and supplying their customers. It completely demoralized the coal mining industry of the Province. Incidentally the trade went to the United States mine-owners. Promptly the Nova Scotia men went out on the advice of emissaries from across the border, men from across the border who flocked into Montreal and the other centres of the St. Lawrence market seeking orders for the Pennsylvania mines. Of course they got them, and as weeks went on got the bulk of the trade which has supported the Nova Scotia industry. To fill their orders, of course, the miners of Pennsylvania have been digging full time, or over-time, and presumably doing out strike money to the Nova Scotia men with the suggestion of a smile. It has been declared more than once that the Nova Scotia strike was engineered by the Pennsylvania mine-owners as a means of capturing the St. Lawrence market. This seems to be a fair possibility. It is also possible that it was produced by the mine workers across the border, who saw in the capture of the new market, more wages for themselves. However it is, the strike seems to furnish the unusual spectacle of one of the parties in an industrial "war" getting the worst of it. Usually the public which has nothing to do with the struggle is called on to bear the burden of it. Perhaps this explains why the people of Nova Scotia are not up in arms demanding the settlement of the strike. They have gotten the worst end of so many strikes that they may not be adverse to seeing the participants receive a dose of their own medicine. Of course, unless conditions improved, the dependents of the strikers will have to be provided for, but in extending relief to them care should be taken that it is not extended also to the husbands and fathers who should have thought of them when they broke their contract, but didn't. How poor a case these men have is suggested by the fact that even the Opposition press refuses to take up the struggle for them as an excuse for assailing the Government.

THE FRAY.

The New York Evening Journal

sizes up the battle in this way—

"The people of America are proud of American heroes. But they wish, along without calling each other liars most sincerely, that heroes could get and pretenders."

"Dr. Cook may be the discoverer of the pole. And Peary may, as he says, be the discoverer, and Cook only a pretender. Just at present there is no doubt that sympathy is with Cook."

"Peary denounces Cook, says that he can prove him to be dishonest and untruthful—but he has not proved it. He should have given his proof with his accusation or withheld his accusation. As things stand, he has injured himself and his country in the eyes of the world."

"Unfortunately Peary has not left open any question as to his keen craving for personal and isolated glory. His own account of his adventure makes it plain that he could not tolerate the sharing of an achievement, even with men who had risked their lives to make his success possible."

"We know of nothing more unpleasant, nothing less calculated to arouse admiration for this country, and for Peary the individual, than his action in sending back all the white men that had risked their lives with him, in order that he might be the only man to reach the pole and share with none his glory."

"A bigger, better nature would have insisted that all of those that shared the danger and discomfort should share in the honor."

"But Peary sent his white companions back one by one. He had led a thousand white men to the pole with him. For he was the leader, and he would have done better had he arranged to have himself recognized as a broad-minded, unselfish leader."

"As it is his conduct is like that of some actor who would send all of the chorus and the subordinate actors off the stage at the critical moment and stand under the limelight all alone."

"In his attitude toward the white men in his party Peary shows jealousy and what must certainly be called 'unmanly selfishness.' Therefore, until he shall have given some very solid proof of the character of his makes against Dr. Cook the world will be justified in believing that his attitude toward Cook may be simply part of that selfish disposition that was shown in the treatment of his white companions."

"The average American on the whole, will hope that Dr. Cook shall prove to be the first white man at the pole. His attitude thus far seems to be the character of one rather better than does the character of Peary."

HAMAN OBJECTS.

It transpired that at the Manufacturers Association convention Mr. P. W. Ellis presented a resolution in protest against a clause of the Dominion Insurance Bill which provides for the payment of a tax on all insurance placed with companies not registered in Canada. The resolution set forth that the Canadian Fire Underwriters were seeking to have further legislation enacted which would make it impossible for the insured in Canada to place insurance with companies outside of Canada which accept insurance under conditions and advantages that cannot be obtained from companies registered in Canada as a class of insurance also largely used in Canada, and which, moreover, offers the only safeguard against exorbitant rates; therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Manufacturers Association, while recognizing always the principle of protection for Canadian industries, places itself on record as strongly opposing any present circumstances and conditions, to any legislation which would impair or prohibit the continued use by the companies of the valued service rendered by such unregistered companies.

Mr. Ellis regarded the Government's proposal to tax insurance with unregistered companies as a direct discrimination against Great Britain, and as a blow that would hit hard many Canadian manufacturers who insured with old English companies. It was a monstrous condition that they should be taxed for insuring with old English companies on terms that could not be obtained in Canada. The Government might as well tax loans obtained in other countries.

Following is an extract from Porritt's "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada":—

During the week the Tariff Commission was in Toronto the ex-president of the Manufacturers Association, Mr. Ellis, who is a manufacturer of jewellery, urged an increase in the duties on jewellery from England. Mr. Brodeur, then minister of inland revenue, the statistician of the commission, and I, at always turning up important figures at the psychological moment, called Mr. Ellis' attention to the fact that in the preceding year only \$56,000 worth of jewellery had been imported from Great Britain.

But Mr. Ellis had a revelation to make to the commission. He had discovered that the British manufacturers of inexpensive jewellery, stimulated by the preference, were adopting American designs to meet popular taste in Canada. Formerly British jewellers had ignored the Canadian market, but Mr. Ellis had ascertained that designers from British factories had recently been in Canada to study Canadian taste. Travellers from these British houses had even been seeking orders, and it was to ward off this threatened competition that Mr. Ellis asked—without success—for an increase in the duty on these British imports.

The Mr. Ellis who moved the resolution to admit unregistered insurance

was the same Mr. Ellis who be- seceded the Commission to exclude British jewellery. Haman, it seems, objects to mounting his own scaffold.

THE INDIANS.

The superintendent of Indian Affairs expounds the commonly-held notion that the Indians of Canada are "dying off." In his introduction to the annual report of the Department he points out that last year the births outnumbered the deaths by 838! This, of course, includes only the truly Indians, statistics regarding those in the remote northern regions being unavailable.

The progress of the race in material things, too, has resumed its normal way after being interrupted, by various causes, during the preceding year. This progress the superintendent now expects to be more rapid and steady. Though the coming of the white man and the introduction of the white man's mode of living is not an unqualified blessing to the Indian, he points out that the Indians of Canada have now been living under the changed, conditions long enough to have adapted themselves in some measure to the new order of things. From this he hopes to see more continuous improvement in their conditions.

There is, of course, an intimate connection between the improvement of the Indians' conditions of life and the increase, or even the maintenance, of the Indians themselves. The Canadian Indian is no longer an Indian. Though cooped up on reserves the habits of the white man have even there to a degree superseded the ways of the aborigine. The brave no longer lives in a tepee throughout the winter, but in a house, usually of one story and frequently with mud roof and floor. The advantage he thus gains in protection from the cold is offset by a menace to his health. The shack is warmer than the tepee, but it is also much inferior in the matter of ventilation, particularly when heated by a stove. If whites, after centuries of the secret of maintaining health under conditions of close confinement, it need not be wondered that these sons of the open air find such conditions a real handicap, and place only slightly increased burdens on his physical strength. When it rains the tepee admits the water freely, and when the fire gets low the inmates of the tepee get cold. To one used to such conditions it is not particularly harmful, nor particularly distressing to sleep in the open, in a snow bank or a mud puddle. But to the house-dweller who strikes off into the wilds and encounters the rigours of winter in the open, it is different. He is used to being tolerably warm and dry. A day's tramping with wet clothing or a night's sleeping without shelter is to him an experience both unpleasant and dangerous. Yet the nature of the Indian's life is such that he cannot avoid the conditions which make his life so uncomfortable. He goes out to brave climatic conditions which to his grandfather would have been usual, but which to him are unusual and therefore suicidal. The inevitable result of confinement to a badly-ventilated house is to make him more susceptible to lung disease; and the result of the exposure is to bring the disease upon him. Nor is he fortified against its attack by an ample and undiminished supply of animal food. The result has been a general weakening of the racial constitution and a shrinkage in the margin of racial increase, sometimes even its complete extinction. To the ravages of disease have to be added the consequences of indulgence for which the white man bears a tremendous responsibility. In the betterment of the Indian's conditions, noted by the superintendent in his report for hope that the race, as a race, is coming more into alignment with the new way of living and thus making its continued existence and increase possible.

It is somewhat surprising to learn from the report that the Canadian Indians last year made nearly three times as much from agriculture as from either fishing or hunting, and that they made more from wages than from agriculture. It may also be surprising to some to know that there are more Indians in the Province of Ontario than in the three Prairie Provinces combined, and that Alberta contains a smaller Indian population than any other province save the three smaller ones down by the sea. Perhaps it will be news to many people in Edmonton to know that very few of them have even seen a "real" Indian in this part of the country. But such is the case,

NATIONALISTS BUCK BUDGET.

They Strongly Oppose Taxes Imposed

London, Oct. 4.—The Nationalists have come out strongly against the clauses in the budget imposing additional duties on beer, spirits and tobacco. They have carried on a vigorous debate in the House of Commons and although they have rejected the government's majority as an indication, they have secured no concessions. By agreement between the government and the Nationalists the committee stage of the bill is to conclude by October 7, but it is likely that the Nationalists will cause a delay by a protracted discussion of the remaining clauses.

FATALITY AT STETTLER.

Walter Amick Accidentally Shot Himself on Sunday.

Stettler, Alta., Oct. 4.—Sunday afternoon a young man, Walter Amick, driving with two ladies in the neighborhood of Castor, got out of the rig to look for ducks, when placing the gun back into the rig the stock fore-most, the hammer caught and discharged the gun, killing Amick instantly. The body was brought into Stettler and is lying at McGillivray's parlors awaiting instructions from the deceased's relatives who reside at Garrison, N. D.

GOOD BLOOD AND GOOD HEALTH

Is the Result Obtained When Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Are Used

To have good health you must have good blood. It is only when the blood is good that the body is healthy. The blood is the life-giving fluid of the body—it is therefore an absolute necessity that it should be kept free from all impurities and poisons. To do this nothing can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills make new, rich blood with every dose; they drive out every impurity—every poison—and thus give good health. Concerning this Miss Bernadette Lapointe, of St. Jerome, Que. says:—"For seven years my health was very bad—my system was completely run down. I had indigestion almost continually; my head was weak; I had headaches and backaches, and was sore all over. My blood was very poor and more than once I was in despair. I tried many supposed remedies but none of them helped me. One day a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, telling me that she had found relief in a case similar to mine. I followed her advice and began taking the pills. They soon gave me very solid relief. Ever since I have continued their use for several months and they strengthened my whole system. I am today in excellent health and always keep Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the house for if I feel a little out of sorts I take a box of Pills and am soon almost again."

Thousands of young girls throughout Canada suffer just as Miss Lapointe did. They are sickly all the time and are totally unable to take the enjoyment out of life that every healthy girl should. They need a tonic to build them up—to enable them to withstand the rigours of household duties, and to give them strength to enjoy social life. Such a tonic is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These Pills build the blood, banish headaches and backaches; cure indigestion, rheumatism, and relieve the many ills of girlhood and womanhood. Sold by all medicine dealers or direct by mail at 50 cents a box of six in Canada, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PUBLIC AUCTION

WM. CARNIGIE

Who is moving to the Pacific Coast at once. I have a number of fine properties for sale.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20, At 12.30 o'clock at the above mentioned home, Sec. 22-54-24, one mile north of Poplar Lake Schoolhouse, the following described property:

HORSES—3-year-old brown draft filly, 1250 lbs., sound; bay mare, rising two years, draft stock and sound. Bay gelding, 3 years old, sound, weight 1000 lbs. 4-year-old bay gelding, sound and a good looker, weight 1300 lbs. 4-year-old roan gelding, sound, weight 1000 lbs. 4-year-old bay gelding, sound and a good looker, weight 1300 lbs. 4-year-old roan gelding, sound, weight 1000 lbs. Black horse, weight 1250 lbs., broken to all harness.

CATTLE—6 milk cows, two of which are recently fresh, another to be fresh Nov. 12. These are desirable family cows. Two 2-year-old heifers. One 2-year-old steer. One 1-year-old steer. Five 16-month heifers. One yearling bull. Two calves. Two dry cows.

IMPLEMENTS—One Frost & Wood horse-drawn mowing machine. One Frost & Wood hay rake. One 16-inch Columbia sally plow, an extra good plow. One 14-inch brush breaker. One 16-inch walking plow. One 7-foot Massey Harris disc. One 4 sec. iron harrow. One new model harrow cart. 15 also Dodge tractor. 4-year-old Chatham tanning mill and bagger. Empire cream separator. One 15-horse Massey-Harris drill. Chatham wagon complete, hay rack. Also 18 good brooder coops.

HENS—200 barred rock chickens. HOUSEHOLD GOODS—New oak sideboard, a good one. New 6-hole steel range "Empress." Large kitchen cupboard, oak heater. No. 2 Favorite barrel churn. Six gallon stone churn. Chairs, Pots, Dishes, etc. One bed, complete. Forks, Chairs, Shovels, and many other useful things.

HARNESS—Two sets work harness. One set single buggy harness.

FREE LUNCH AT 12 O'CLOCK. TERMS: All sums of \$10.00 and under cash. On larger amounts a credit of 12 months may be had by purchaser on terms of 10 per cent. interest. 5 per cent. off for cash where entitled to credit.

FRANK WEBBER, C. H. WEBBER, Auctioneer.

FARM STOCK AUCTION SALES

The well-known firm of Farm Stock Auctioneers Crawford & Weeks, Strathcona, have opened an office in Edmonton.

24 JASPER EAST. (nearly opposite Ross Bros. Hardware) For the convenience of Farmers living on the north side of the river, be sure and see them about that Auction Sale. Phone 2562 or 2421.

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