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DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1907.

MEN OF THE PEOPLE.

The visit paid to the town of Vegreville by the Minister of Public Works and the Minister of Agriculture to attend the banquet to Mr. J. B. Holden, M.P.P., afforded the citizens of that enterprising town an opportunity to become better acquainted with two members of the Alberta government, and also gave the ministers a chance to secure information about the progress of that section of the province, which is bound to be of value to them in the discharge of their public duties. It is important that the men who have charge of the administration of the affairs of a growing province like this should keep in close touch with the people, and the constantly conditions in the country. People like to meet the public men to whom they entrust their provincial business. They like to hear them discuss the business of the country and to personally meet the heads of the departments at Edmonton. There can be little complaint made on this score against these two ministers especially.

In the discharge of his duties as Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. T. Finlay has not spared himself in his efforts to keep in close touch with agricultural conditions in every part of Alberta. Last year he visited almost every agricultural exhibition of importance in the entire province, where he met the leading farmers of the district, examined their exhibits and thus gained a knowledge of the work required to be performed by his department that could be secured in no other way. Every town visited by the Minister of Agriculture will welcome upon a return visit, his genial manner, his readiness to receive suggestions and his devotion to the public duties of his position, has not only won him many friends, but has convinced the public of his competency as Minister of Agriculture. On his recent visit to Vegreville he took up the question of the operation of a creamery that is standing idle in the town, and it is confidently expected that the result will be its operation by the Department of Agriculture, which, if accomplished, will mean added business prosperity to the town of Vegreville as well as a great advantage to the farmers in the vicinity. Thus it is by keeping in constant touch with the people our provincial ministers can be of greater public service.

As Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. H. Cushing has also spent a good deal of time travelling about the province, and he has personally visited almost every important public work in progress under the direction of his department This personal knowledge has been of great value to him, and at the same time he has met the people in many parts of Alberta and become better acquainted with them and their local conditions, with which he has to deal.

Much of his work has been done at no small sacrifice of comfort and time, but the results have repaid him amply, because as the people come to know Alberta's Minister of Public Works, they learn to esteem and regard him as one of the most capable and conscientious men in public life to-day. His direct, straightforward, business-like methods of discharging his somewhat difficult duties have been favorably commented upon by both political friends and political opponents.

During his visit to Vegreville, Mr. Cushing was waited upon by the town council and board of trade of that town in respect to the establishment of a telephone exchange and rural branch lines. The whole matter was discussed before the Minister, and the desires of the town represented to him. The requests were reasonable, and the Minister at once assured the deputation that their views would be met. It was the policy of the government to construct telephone lines where they were required, and it was also their desire to obtain the opinions of the people as to where these lines should be run. The result of the interview is that the wishes of the citizens of Vegreville will be carried out in a manner that will be satisfactory to that town and to the province.

These are tangible results of the visit of these two ministers, and go to show the great advantages of having public men ready and willing to take every opportunity of meeting the people and learning their desires and requirements. Opportunities of this kind should frequently be given to our provincial cabinet ministers to learn more of the province, and its rapidly increasing population, the result of which would be to popularize our public men and secure as nearly as possible the embodiment of the wishes of the people in the laws of Alberta and the administration of them.

THE C. N. R. "BREAKDOWN."

The Canadian Northern Railway ompany have been for some tim nd are at present receiving a very beral measure of censure from western newspapers and semi-public bodes in particular on account of the aralysis which overtook their western ystem during the past winter. That e service or lack of service is open criticism needs no proof but it is lso clear that the criticism has not een tempered by an equally ready cknowledgement of the causes which ave led to the breakdown, and while is the undoubted privilege of the ess and the public to condemn an efficient service it certainly is not the interest of the country served the C.N.R. or of the western country generally that this condemnation hould be carried to a point of further embarrassing and crippling the oad and neither is it in the interest f the public that the condemnation hould be confined, as has been too ften the case, to the younger of our western roads while its older and ther competitor to whom much ore was given and from whom much ore should be expected, is exonerad by silence for the execrable treatent it has meted out to the public for a generation — treatment which nder similar circumstances has equalled if not eclipsed during the past and all other winters the worst the anadian Northern has done.

In the first place it should be reembered that a railway is preferble to no railway—even if it be poorly operated and two railways are correspondingly better than one, even if he second does suffer an occasional eakdown in seasons of unusual verity and when laboring under the rain of reaching out to meet the requirements and demands of the country. As compared to the wagon nd the trail a railway which gets train through once a month is an immeasurable improvement, and for the greater part of the country travrsed by the Canadian Northern Railay—Winnipeg to Edmonton—line e choice was simply between the railway and the wagon trail. The newspapers which now so loudly conemn the break-down of the Canaan Northern service have most of em been born since the Canadian orthern was built and would not ave been born if it had not been uilt. The boards of trade now passg resolutions in condemnation of e road have in a great many cases een formed since the road was built and that for the excellent reasons at the towns did not reach the dignity and could not reach the dignity trading towns until the road was onstructed. And from the towns hich had railway communication bere the C.N.R. was built some measre of leniency might also be expect- for the faulty operation of a new ad. Of these towns those west of innipeg at least were invariably oubled in wealth by the advent of e Canadian Northern. Real estate hich previously could not be sold ame into ready demand and prices se accordingly. Immigrants flocked in, settlement spread and business creased. And in the lowering of reight and passenger rates throughut the whole western country the ublic received a very tangible and aterial benefit — a benefit which ould surely not be forgotten when e road falls into unfortunate cirumstances. Certainly of all such laces Edmonton should be the last o forget that the first train that entered the town was ober the Canadian Northern line and that if the town of five years ago has become e city of to-day some measure of redit is due the road which freed s from the grip of railway discrimination and railway monopoly.

Nor should it be forgotten that if the Canadian Northern service has roken down it has done so because e company displayed too great enrprise rather than too little—that the anxiety to extend lines to the istricts which were demanding railay competition the company in the nguage of the street "bit off more an it could chew," and the comletion of the Battleford-Edmonton ne in a single season was a venresome thing in itself from a railway point of view. The line was onstructed without one dollar of subsidy or one acre of land grant, and to undertake to construct and equip the line and put it into operation in a ingle seasoon would have been a rmidable proposition even for the wealthiest of railway corporations in hese days when locomotive works nd car shops are running night and ay in the hopeless task of overtakg the demand for equipment. When on top of this the Canadian Northern ok over the Prince Albert branch hereby adding another two hundred nd ninety miles to its lines the prolem of operation was again complicated. Yet it has been by doing such aring things that the company has een able to extend its system from e Great Lakes to Edmonton and introduce railway competition into three provinces. It might have been etter railway management if the ompany had built and equipped only alf the length of line but in devoting their energies to the extension ather than the equipment of their ystem they certainly were meeting he public demand and for that reasn are entitled to a certain amount o. public consideration.

And it must be remembered that "there are others"—others too of greater wealth and longer experience o whom more was given and from whom much better should be expected, from whom little may now be received, but from whom better has not een received under similar circumtances. The lamentable failure of the Canadian Northern to meet the equirements of the country during the present season has been merely an accentuated and aggravated intance of the service rendered by the C. P. R. under similar onditions. That that company after twenty years' experience in the operation of a transcontinental road, with the equipment of all kinds that has been accumulated during that time, with twenty years of work pent on its road-bed, with the money arkets of Europe and America claoring for its stock, and back of all ith cash subsidies and land grants eat enough to build the road—that uch a company would be able to operate more efficiently than its rival hould be expected. It would be a onder of mismanagement if it did ot and yet during the past winter the branches from the Calgary and Edmonton eastward have been tied p for two weeks at a time without train over the line. It is not an nknown thing for the Calgary and Edmonton line only two hundred miles in length to be tied up for a eek in years gone by. And Edmonton merchants who in days not so long distant have waited two months for consignments of freight from Monreal and a month for shipments from Winnipeg—and this in the dead of ummer when the road-bed was as ood and the equipment as lightly urdened as at any season of the ear—will find nothing to marvel at when a road which has been built only a year and a half is temporarily ed-up by a winter of almost unpreedented severity. If the C.P.R. with its mines, its wealth and its equipent has not coal enough on hand operate its western system for a onth when the mines are shut down hat wonder if its competitor goes nder before the combined forces of evere weather and over-worked equipment

There is another phase of the question which should be kept in mind. is not in the public interest that the Canadian Northern Railway should be further hampered and crippled and yet this may well be the utcome of inconsiderate and wholesale ensure of its service. The Company as been notoriously short of funds comparison to its rivals and is at resent undertaking to raise money England for the better equipment the road. Last week Parliament mpowered the issue of $5,000 bonds r mile for the express purpose and nder the explicit condition that the oney be spent in rolling stock and ad betterment. The company anounce that they have under contract for delivery during the present ar locomotives and cars aggregating a cost of $5,000,000 and are alady placing orders for additional quipment for next year. It is reasnable to suppose therefore that they re making faithful efforts to bring he road up to the proper standard heir doing so depends, of course, n the willingness or unwillingness the British money owners to suply the funds and nothing is more urely calculated to defeat their purose than to create in the minds of British investors the notion that the oad is regarded in Canada as a hopeessly mismanaged enterprise and doomed to failure. Yet such notion ay well be created if only the unavorable side of the enterprise is reealed and emphasized. The time not so far past when the C. P. R. ired gratis to every newspaper in estern Canada a report that a block C.N.R. bonds offered in London ad failed to find purchasers and had en thrown back on the agents' ands. There is every reason to suppose the C. P. R. would be willing similarly report a failure in the present instance, and no reason to uppose they are not prepared to take hand in creating the situation they would be glad to report. While ewspapers semi-public bodies of unquestioned sincerity have criticized the lamentable tie-up of the Canadian Northern, the discerning may distinguish also amid the din the favorite melody of the C.P.R. organ.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of Sir William Mulock as the third member of the conciliatory board in the settlement of the coal mining trouble should meet with general satisfaction. It was Sir William who established the Department of Labor at Ottawa and he was Canada's first Minister of Labor. Through his efforts a number of strikes have been amicably settled and his work in the cause of labor has been accepted as the most important of any Canadian public man.

The fact that Mr. Mulock is now on the bench and so removed from party politics will allay any prejudice that might have existed in the minds of those with whom he has to deal if he were still a member of a govment. Sir William is a man of very large experience and excellent judgement. His sympathy has always been with labor but he has endeavored in former disputes to act, as Minister of Labor, with absolute fairness. He can have but one end to serve, that of the public good, in the present instance, and there have been few men in public life in Canada who have given their country a more genuinely patriotic service than Chief Justice Mulock. Independent of all necessity to work, he gave his time for many years in very arduous labor to the public as a member of the Dominion Government in a manner that was both capable and faithful, in fact he seriously endangered his health in his very close application to his administrative work.

Mr. Mulock brings to the task now before him a long experience in both public and private business, an excellent knowledge of Canadian affairs and Canadian conditions, the ability to quickly grasp the situation, an obsolutely fair and judicial mind, and a desire, which he always possessed, to serve the best interests of his country, and we have no doubt that in the settlement of this dispute, frought with so much importance to Western Canada his services and counsel will be of very great value and to all fair-minded persons is likely to give satisfaction.

SAXON STILL.

The report of the department of the interior for the last fiscal year proves by the inexorable truths of mathematics that the predominancy of the English speaking people in the west is in no way imperilled. During the last fiscal year there were 41,689 homestead entries made in the Canadian west. The entrants are classified as follows:—

	No. of Entries.
Canadians from Ontario	7,584
Quebec	792
Nova Scotia	348
New Brunswick	245
Prince Edward Island	167
Manitoba	1,531
Saskatchewan	393
Alberta	393
British Columbia	122
Persons who had previous entry	2,951
Newfoundlanders	17
Canadians returned from U. S.	703
Americans	12,485
English	5,897
Scotch	1,657
Irish	543
French	317
Belgians	317
Swiss	56
Italians	14
Roumanians	65
Syrians	29
Germans	1,024
Austro-Hungarians	2,193
Hollanders	75
Danes (other than Icelanders)	102
Swedes	589
Russians (other than Mennonites or Doukhobors)	534
Mennonites	143
Doukhobors	7
Persians	1
Australians	14
New Zealanders	12
Canadians from Yukon	6
Turks	2
South African	2
Trinidad	1
Jamaica	1
Peru	1
Total	41,869

The Canadian prairie country is getting a very mixed population but the overwhelming proportion of the new-comers is English-Speaking, a contrast to the immigration of the United States, which is chiefly from the south of Europe.

It will be seen from this table that next to Americans, the sons of Ontario farmers are the greatest in numbers, and represent a class than which there is none superior in the world.

A LIBRARY FOR THE CAPITAL.

The Canadian Club of Edmonton has undertaken a meritorious and laudable work in its inception of a movement to arouse the citizens along the lines of improvement, not in methods of municipal government, but in matters of general public policy that will create a healthy esprit de corps in the whole citizen body. The discussion of the club at its last luncheon upon a comprehensive scheme for beautifying the city will go far in stimulating and crystallizing public opinion in this respect.

The institution of a public library is another question that might be taken up in the near future by the club. At present few towns and cities of the province possess public libraries. In this respect the desire of the Alberta Government has outrun public opinion and has issued what is virtually a challenge to the municipalities of the province to do something to put the means of intellectual enlightenment before the community.

Encouragement for the establishment of public libraries is now offered by the Alberta Government and every town and city should avail themselves of the offer made in this act relating to "the establishment of public libraries." The act provides for the organization of public library boards and contains a clause to the effect that the government will grant a dollar for every dollar the public library board spends in the purchase of books and periodicals, though the amount that is to be granted each year is limited, but not to any meagre sum.

It is unnecessary here to detail the benefits to accrue from an institution that has been regarded as a public necessity since the days of Pericles, but simply to state that Edmonton, the provincial capital and the seat of the provincial university, has a reputation to keep up as the chief city in the province, and foremost in all the modern advantages for profitable recreation, and popular education. So many people from Eastern cities in Canada and the United States are settling among us that a move on the part of our citizens has become imperative.

The government's action in the matter is timely and commendable and places the responsibility now upon the city.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been creating a favorable sentiment in British financial circles toward Canada as a safe field of investment for British capital. There is no doubt that Canada needs the capital. The financial situation in Canada is tight. The rapid influx of immigrants into Canada is imposing a tremendous load on our money resources. Canada is trying to assimilate a larger proportion of immigrant population than any nation has ever handled before at one time. Though each settler represents a definite cash value in the community, yet at the present time they represent a vast earning power, and capital has to be provided to meet this contingency. Railways have to be constructed to accommodate them, houses and barns to shelter them and their flocks, and factories enlarged to supply their wants. All this development which is cause of all our prosperity, throws a great problem before our banking and financial system. Coupled with the above cause there is an immediate and local cause in the tie-up of so much capital in the Western wheat crops of 1906. Millions of dollars are tied up in the banks waiting to move the wheat. When lake navigation opens it gives temporary relief to the money situation, but by the time the crop of 1906 is moved the capital will have to come West again for the harvest of 1907.

To the London money market, therefore, Canada must look for her extra capital to maintain the present rate of development. Funds are somewhat more plentiful in London just now than they have been for some weeks, and it looks as if Sir Wilfrid had seized this as a psychological moment to reap an advantage for Canada by soliciting the interest of the British capitalist.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

Mr. John Paul took charge of the services in the Presbyterian church on Sabbath last; also at Agricola in the afternoon, because of Rev. A. F. Forbes' absence. Rev. Mr. Forbes is at the synod of Alberta now being held at Calgary.

Mrs. W. MacKenzie Walke and family of the barracks here returned on Saturday night from Kamloops, B.C., where they have been residing for a few months.

Mr. Dave Simmons and son Merton have gone to Kamloops, B.C. Mr. Simmons expects to return in the course of a few weeks, leaving Mert at Kamloops until his health is repaired, which we trust will be very soon.

We are delighted to see that the new instruments for our fire brigade band, lately organized, have arrived from Whaley, Royce & Co. of Winnipeg. They look well, and we are all impatience to hear them. Success to the new enterprise.

Mr. Ed. Bell of Calgary, travelling agent for the McCormack implement manufacturing company, is in the Fort looking after the company's business.

Mr. Walton of Cushing Bros. has gone to Penticton on a visit to his daughter.

Mrs. A. M. Sutherland will hold her post-nuptial reception in the afternoon and evening of Friday, May 31st.

A delegation from the Fort lodge No. 14. Independent Order of Odd Fellows went to Edmonton on Sunday morning to attend divine service.

The anniversary services of this order will be held in their hall here on Sunday, May 5. Edmonton and Strathcona lodges have been invited to attend. Rev. A. R. Aldridge of Vermilion is expected to conduct the service.

Miss Timney of Rivierre Qui Barre spent a few days at the manse last week visiting Mrs. Forbes and renewing some old acquaintances at the Fort.

Mr. T. Frieze has gone to Edmonton where he has entered into partnership with his brother in the tinsmith business. Mr. A. G. Griffin of Winnipeg has taken Mr. Frieze's place in the Fort at A. T. Chambers & Co. Mr. Griffin will be an acquisition to our band, as he is a cornet player.

Mr. C. E. Voss, formerly of Edmonton, has come to reside in the Fort, being the new manager of the Fort Electric company, limited.

LAC LA NONNE.

The settlers in this district have all been working like beavers getting out logs. The mill will have about 200,000 feet to cut, which will keep them busy for some time. Many new houses and barns will go up this spring.

A syndicate of some gentlemen in the district are seriously considering the erection of a large and up-to-date hotel on the lake.

Lac la Nonne ranks second to none of all the pretty lakes in Alberta, and, as one of our English papers states, we are the Naples of Canada.

There is a rumor that a brewery will be started if a certain gentleman, an experienced brewer from Engand, can be induced to take up his residence on the lake.

Mr. Langmaid, our busy storekeeper, intends in the near future to have a gasoline launch on our lake, and it is possible there may be two more.

Hay is up to such a price now that it is almost out of the question to feed stock much longer. It has been a hard and long winter, but all stock has weathered well.

RANFURLY.

Miss A. McBean of Strathcona has been engaged by the Ranturly school board to teach the children in Ranfurly school. Classes opened on April 22nd in McIntyre's hall with a very large attendance.

Last Monday evening the young people of Ranfurly and neighborhood enjoyed a bright dance in T. W. Thompson's hall. Mr. Lou O'Leary supplied the music, and Mr. Ike Houn acted as floor manager.

Mr. and Mrs. Madge Parent have returned from their trip to Prince Rupert. They say that it is a fine country around Prince Rupert. Mr. Parent was successful in securing a part of the townsite, but intends to make his home in Ranfurly and go into business.

The stock of J. S. Woods has been sold, and the store will be opened early in May by Mr. A. C. Whitman of Edmonton.

Labelle Bros. have taken over the postoffice.

Mr. Millar of the Horse Shoe ranch has been engaged with his assistants in loading several cars of wood last week.

The C.N.R. have an extra gang of men at work here fixing up the track and putting it into first class shape.

Mr. John Thompson has moved out to the Hartby farm for the coming season. Nelson Hagonson has also moved onto his homestead.

J. S. Woods has been successful in shooting two wild geese this spring. John is a crack shot.

E. Labelle and W. Moses went to Vegreville last week on business.

W. H. McNaughton took a flying trip to Edmonton a few days ago.

George Moses visited in Ranfurly recently.

Mr. Parent and the Misses Parent are visiting Mr. Madge Parent, Main street.

R. Snowball is building a house on his farm, and intends to move out shortly.

Mr. Courtemanche, contractor and builder, has returned to Ranfurly.

HAPPENINGS IN OTHER PLACES.

Seeding was about two weeks later this year at High River.

Stettler town bids fair to have a population of over three thousand in less than three years, says the Independent, on account of the C.P.R. not building east of the town this year.

A public meeting called last night at Prince Albert authorized the expenditure of a hundred thousand dollars for the high school to be built this year.

Six carloads of settlers' effects arrived at Manville on Friday.

The date of receiving tenders for the building of the new lands titles office at Regina has been extended from April 27 to May 4.

Mr. Swift of the Swift Co., Chicago, visited Moose Jaw this week in connection with his land interests in this district.

Another drug store will be opened at Battleford this month.

LETHBRIDGE.

The Odd Fellows in their annual church parade displayed about 50 members.

The city council has received propositions from a representative of the Gamewell fire-alarm system for the installation of that system there.

The new Cadet uniforms just received here, resemble the field dress of the Alberta Rangers. They will be supplied to the school cadets.

The pyrotechnics for the Lethbridge celebration on May 9th, have arrived, and are of a particularly elaborate nature.

VEGREVILLE.

Rev. Mr. Gordon has been appointed to the Whitford district by the Presbyterian Church.

The Board of Trade is issuing 4,000 folders, well illustrated with maps, descriptive of the Vegreville district.

Wm. Rodgers has been given the contract of the town scavenging, and will be paid $125 per month by the council.

The council will hold a special meeting to consider the proposition of Mr. Meek in reference to establishing a grist mill. He asks free site, free water and fifteen years' exemption from taxation.

BANFF.

The Vanderbilt party which included Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, spent a couple of days here last week.

Banff's building record for 1907 ready reaches $150,000. The main item is a new hotel being erected Rathay & McDougall.

Rev. Mr. Way, formerly incumbent of St. George's Church, has bought the Beach House property at Lake Minnewanka and will cater there to visitors.

At a recent meeting of the Alpine Club it was decided to hold the annual camp from July 4th to 11th. Arrangements will be made to accommodate 200 persons.

CALGARY.

Competitive plans for the new city hall are pouring in upon the judges.

The annual meeting of the Alberta Life Insurance Underwriters will be held here on May 13th.

C. Hiebert, M. L. A., passed through Calgary en route to the Coast to make extensive purchase of lumber.

A satisfactory settlement has been arranged by the Arbitration Board between the building laborers and their employers.

The Western Alberta Irrigation convention will be held in Calgary on July 17th. Invitations will be sent to delegates in several of the Western States.

At a special meeting of the school board, H. McClelland was appointed a superintendent, to look after the new school buildings, his salary to be $1,800 yearly.

Calgary is considering the building of a Carnegie Library. A communication to E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Board of Trade, from the librarian of the Carnegie Library, Ottawa, encourages the Western city to accept Carnegie's assistance. Ten per cent. of Carnegie's gift would have to be provided by the town annually for maintenance.

LAMONT.

Mr. J. D. Weston has gone to Edmonton on business.

Mr. P. G. Leaney expects to spend much of his time in the new real estate office that he has opened in Strathcona.

Miss Mary Myrum has returned from a visit to friends in Strathcona.

The two branches of the Ladies' Aid are to hold meetings on Thursday next.

Rev. A. D. McDonald will hold communion services in the Union church next Sunday evening, and preparatory service the Sunday evening before.

Mr. Pendleton, agent for the C.N.R. Townsite Co., has moved into his new office in Lilge's store and has already made some good sales.

Saturday forenoon last, as Mr. R. Ford was working in the government park he slipped and the axe he was using struck his foot at the side. It almost severed the great toe of his right foot. Dr. A. E. Archer was called in to sew it up and now the patient is doing as well as can be expected.

Rev. Mr. McDonald took both services at the Lamont Union church as there was no one here to take the Methodist service. Mr. Haddon of Alberta college has been supplying in Mr. Barnes' stead, but he could not remain any longer and so has returned to school.

Mr. Robt. Swan has undertaken the building of the fenced road to the government park and has already begun the work.

Mr. F. Lawrence of Chipman spent Sunday in Lamont.

Miss Doze of Pakan is visiting friends in and near Lamont.

On Sunday, Miss Katie Alton, daughter of Mr. Jos. Alton, passed into her last rest. She has been sick for several years with tuberculosis and notwithstanding all that medical skill and patient nursing could do her life could not be prolonged. She was fifteen years old, bright, cheery and patient, and a favorite with all. The young men of the Presbyterian congregation of which she was a member, sent a beautiful floral tribute to be laid on her casket. She was also a member of Lamont Division of the Sons of Temperance, and at their meeting on Monday evening resolutions of condolence were passed and sent to the bereaved relatives.

The burial took place on Tuesday at the Bloomfield Cemetery, a large number of sorrowing friends and relatives following the body to the grave. Rev. A. D. McDonald conducted the services. Both the Beaver Creek and Bloomfield schools were closed.

HAPPENINGS IN OTHER PLACES.

Fifteen hundred dollars will be awarded in prizes at the grand celebration of Victoria Day (May 24th) at Kaslo, B. C.

A movement is on foot at Rossland to form a bugle band in connection with the local militia.

The buildings of the Piegan Indian Agency near Macleod will be moved this summer to a point on the railway.

Raymond is to have an electric-lighting system installed this summer, and will next improve its water system.

Rev. H. G. Mellick, pastor of the Baptist Church, Regina, has resigned after four years of successful ministry.

Mr. A. E. Torrie, principal of the Macleod Public School, has been granted a two months' leave of absence on account of his health.

Thomas Sanderson, M. P. P., returning to his home at Kinistino from Regina during the C. N. R. blockade was about two weeks on the way home, being compelled to take a freight from Prince Albert.

Forty-five Cents

Isn't much, but it will buy a
the best pound of Java and M
Coffee to be had.

GARIEPY & LESSA

BIG LOSS IN A TORONTO FI

Building Owned by Coun
Carnarvon was Gutted. Lo
Covered by Insurance.

Toronto, May 5.—Fire on Satu evening in the Knox Millinerp M facturing Company's premises, Wellington street, caused a los $145,000. Mr. Knox placed his at $90,000 on stock, which was to destroyed. On this there is i ance of $61,000 The building completely gutted, but the walls intact. The damage to the buil is placed at $25,000. It is ov by the Countess of Carnarvon, w Canadian agent is Mr. C. Czov This is said to be fully covered. damage to the stock of C. Kloe in an adjoining building was sioned by tons of water pou through the roof. The salvage did good service here, covering m of the perishable rugs with w proof. Damage by smoke was to the stocks of Wm Graham pany (woollens), The Canada Company and F. C. Beal (death This will not total over $5,000 is amply covered by insurance.

HON. ADAM BECK'S BRAVER

Stopped a Fire Team of which D Had Lost Control.

Toronto, May 5.—Hon. Adam did a gallant act on Saturday a noon in stopping a team of horse tached to a fire engine, and which got beyond the control of the dri It was found afterwards that the were not fastened to the bit of on the horses. The steamer came ou Bay street fire station, and rus southward, crossing the King st car tracks. Mr. Beck had just off a Belt Line car in a frock coat silk hat, and noticing that the dr of the team seemed to have lost trol of the horses rushed to his a tance. He grabbed the off horse the bridal, and in spite of its pl ing managed to slow it a little, was not able to stop the team t they had pulled him along a hun feet.

TO EXPLORE LANDS OF T

Ernest Thompson Seton is E
he Will go North----Beli
Empire in the Unexplore

Winnipeg, May 5.—Ernest The son-Seton, famous as a write stories dealing with the hunting wild animals, is in the west o visit of great moment, as he will plete arrangements for the most portant trip of exploration whic has ever made.

He will be accompanied on the by E. A. Preble, biologist of Smithsonian Institute at Washin who will, during the six mo which it is proposed to spend in far north, pursue studies to whic has devoted his life.

Bound For The "Barren Land

The ultimate destination of gentlemen will be the barren lying to the north and east of Slave Lake. In order to reach point the travelers will proceed to Edmonton, and from there by to Athabasca Landing. From basca Landing they go directly to Athabasca, and thence by River to Slave Lake. From the they will proceed by canoe north begin their work.

The summer will be spent paddling through a network of and lakes, every opportunity taken to study the conditions w obtain there.

Hunting With a Camera.

"One of the primary objects o trip to the Barren Lands," said Seton, "is to obtain typical pic of the wild animals which are there. For this purpose I am ing with me two of the best ca obtainable. I wish to study e ally the caribou and the musk It has been said that in earlier the caribou ranged this country immense herds. I desire to tain whether this is still the and, if possible, to secure a p graph of one of these great ba

Will Study the Country.

"While this is one of the o which I have in view during journey, another is connected the question of the possible colonization of this great area. are hundreds of thousands of p living in Northern Europe, in a try which is in many respects be compared as a place of resi with the so-called Barren Land

Conditions in Same Latitud

"Seven years ago I visited N and studied conditions obta there. On the high plateau of the interior of Norway consists will find a rural population cul in little spaces in the valleys more than twenty feet square.

"Hay is cut from the patches. This will support for a month. Every little pat that plateau is cared for in that The barren lands of North A would be a paradise for such Instead of a little patch abou size of a bedquilt they would h quarter section.