

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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C. F. HAYES, Business Manager

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1910.

A PEOPLE'S VICTORY.

Contests were held Saturday for seventy-six seats in the British House of Commons. Of these the Liberals and their allies held in the last Parliament 57, and the Opposition 19. To get a majority of these 76 seats the Oppositionists had to hold their own 19 seats and win 50 from the other side. They won only 15. If the same ratio is maintained through the remaining contests the Government will have a large majority, a tremendous majority over the Conservatives alone, and perhaps even a large majority over all parties other than Liberals. The chances are that the complete results will be more favorable to the Government than those held on Saturday. The seats contested Saturday were said to be rather more than usually favorable to the Oppositionists. They can scarcely be counted less favorable to them than the English constituencies generally. And the Welsh and Scotch ridings are certain to go strongly with the Government. It is already assured, therefore, that the Government will be returned with an ample majority. This means that the House of Lords will be deprived of the power to legislate with fiscal legislation and to make and unmake Governments, and that the budget will become law.

The victory is essentially a victory of the masses over the classes, of the people against interests and institutions. The battle is not the more notable for the issues involved than for the opponents found in array against the Government. The ministry effected battle on the budget and the interference of the House of Lords. Whatever value this may have had on an appeal to the masses, it was a daring challenge. For it united in solid array all those who for any reason were dissatisfied with the ruling dynasty. The Peers took the stump to save their lands from taxes and their legislative powers from curtailment; and the others found themselves, willingly or otherwise, constrained to fight with the same weapons. The owners of unimproved land declared for a tariff as an alternative scheme for raising revenue. The brewers, engaged on the licensing bill, assailed the budget as an instrument of injustice. A section of the Church, resenting the Education act, used the same weapon in hope of driving out of the Government a dangerous Government out of power. Manufacturers who hoped to increase their profits declared for "protection," and drew after them an army called "imperialists" built on a tariff of dependants and employees. Opponents of some rule for Ireland defended the House of Lords as the only barrier against separation. Those who cannot look with equanimity on a cabinet not composed of titled gentlemen and a Parliament composed largely of workmen laid hands on the same weapons. With this formidable array, all fighting as vigorously as they knew how, it would have fared badly with the Government if there had been a weakness in their line of defence. The outcome shows that there was no vulnerable point in their position. They rightly measured the results of the depression, and chose fighting ground which made the solid body of the electors their allies.

A PROMISING PROSPECT.

The signs point to a prosperous year for Edmonton and for Central Alberta generally. Not for several years have the prospects in this time been so bright, and it may well turn out that all our previous records will be broken by those of the coming twelve months. The beginning of the revival was of course the splendid crop of last season. So excellent was this that it enabled many farmers to recover almost the results of the depression, while it generally resulted in the paying of debts incurred during that period. Many persons find themselves attracted with a certain eagerness to an attack of influenza. As this could be promptly cured by the use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it should not be allowed to run on until it becomes troublesome. Sold by all dealers.

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to merchants and dealers. This process has made itself felt in the city already and will be still more apparent in the coming months. A large part of last season's crop is still lying in the granaries. This is proof that many of our farmers are getting in position to sell when they want to instead of having to sell as soon as they can. It is also a sign of their expectation that better prices will rule during the spring or summer. The reason for this expectation is the large amount of railway construction which must be carried on next summer. The railway camps require large quantities of supplies of all kinds for both man and beast, and offer a local cash market for the produce of the farm. The progress of this work again means the employment of a large number of men, whose pay roll will be a gratifying stimulus to the trade of this City and of the other cities and towns of the district. Of even greater permanent importance will be the settlement which railway construction will permit and induce. This will again bring money to the trading centers, and what is of more importance, will put hundreds of thousands of settlers on land which has not hitherto been producing. The country opened up by the lines built last summer will also be the channels along which will flow streams of settlers and equipment. In this extension of the cultivated area lies the basic cause for the present optimism and the justification for looking for "good times" in all lines of business.

MADE IN CANADA.

Toronto Star—The Hon. George E. Foster protests against the statement that Canadian liberties were wrested from Great Britain. An error may easily be made by failing to distinguish between Great Britain and the governing classes of Great Britain. It is a matter of history that nearly all the leading statesmen of Great Britain were at one time opposed to the granting of responsible government in Canada. In his fight with Baldwin, Lafontaine, and the other advocates of responsible government, Mr. Metcalfe was warmly supported by Peel and his colleagues, and when his parliament brought up the British parliament hardly a voice was heard on the other side.

Edmonton stands to share largely in the results of this general progress. The Alberta and Great Waterways will be under construction. The C. N. R. branches will likely be extended toward Athabasca Landing and the Peace River country. Construction work on the G. T. P. westward will proceed vigorously, and what is of importance, will put hundreds of thousands of settlers on land which has not hitherto been producing. The country opened up by the lines built last summer will also be the channels along which will flow streams of settlers and equipment. In this extension of the cultivated area lies the basic cause for the present optimism and the justification for looking for "good times" in all lines of business.

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE PLACES

(Continued from Page One.)

a very popular view as it was feared the seat would be lost by the Liberals. J. J. Lalonde, a Quebec Canadian, won East Finlay, though a Canadian, was in the majority. He was cheered vehemently when he reached the National Liberal Club last night. In response to the speech he made a brief speech, in which he said he was his chief foe, but he had no quarrel with the aid of his gallant workers.

Sufficient Majority.

John Burns and Masterman, parliament secretary to the Government, were heard Saturday, speaking after the results of yesterday's voting were known. He expressed the opinion that the Liberals were not in a majority sufficient to carry the government on progressive lines. Among those defeated in whom Canadians are interested were the Socialists, Labor men, who were beaten in Woolwich, and who recently visited Canada, and Richard Jabb, who was crushed beneath the Tory machine at Balfour's request—Stewart Lyon.

Special Cable by W. T. Stead.

London, Jan. 19.—The third day's pollings convince the Unionists that the Liberal majority is now assured. London has still four seats to poll, but if, as is expected, they go Liberal, the government will have 20 London seats and the opposition thirty. The figures would have been reversed had the Liberal majority in B'n and Bromley not been wasted by a tie between the Socialists and the Conservatives. The chief feature of today's pollings has been the first returns of the Scottish contests. They show not only a large increase in the Liberal majority, but a great increase. Winston Churchill has increased his majority in Dundee from 2,700 to over 6,000. In all the Edinburgh seats the Liberal majorities have gone up. If the increase is uniformly maintained the Liberals will hold their own and wrest several seats from the Opposition.

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far received by the Liberals was the loss of two seats in Sunderland by the narrow majority due to severe and long continued depression of the administrative and the adoption of tariff reform by Samuel Storey, Andrew Carnegie's old friend, and Benjamin.

Unionists Are Disappointed.

London, Jan. 19.—(Special cable to Montreal Star)—The Unionists are disappointed but not dismayed. They admit that number of gains is below their hopes. Instead of 19 yesterday they expected 25. At the present pace the Liberals will retain power, with weakened majority. This, the Unionists claim, would mean tariff reform as a result of two elections instead of one.

Same Sentiment at York.

London, Jan. 19.—The Liberal members' sentiment at York also is the same. It certainly is most noteworthy of comment how seldom deeply moved by any great crisis were the members of the House of Commons. A popular Radical street like that of Harry Lauder, is as follows: "I love a German sausage, a bonny German sausage; I put it in the cellar for my tea, and I went down in the cellar to fetch my umbrella. And the sausage came a barking after me."

Not Much Fun in Ireland.

Ireland shows little maintaining its reputation for fun at this election, a fact partly attributed to the shortage of candidates. The fact that the executive of the followers to take part in the manifesto says: "The manifesto is a long and tedious to smite their anti-Hom's knee, unprovoked by vexatious conduct. The manifesto is a long and tedious to smite their anti-Hom's knee, unprovoked by vexatious conduct. The manifesto is a long and tedious to smite their anti-Hom's knee, unprovoked by vexatious conduct."

CONSTITUENCY GOVERNMENT.

The appended table shows the complete returns of Saturday's pollings. It indicates the late number of the CONSTITUENCY GOVERNMENT, Metropolitan Boroughs.

OPPOSITION.

The figures after candidates' names show their total vote on Saturday.

CONSTITUENCY GOVERNMENT.

Table with columns: CONSTITUENCY GOVERNMENT, OPPOSITION. Lists various constituencies and their respective representatives and vote counts.

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YUKON BISHOP'S PERILOUS TRIP

Graphic Story of a Hardship's Campaign by Bishop in the North.

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—Rev. Mr. Whittaker, the Church of England missionary at Fort McPherson, the following description of a perilous trip across the Yukon by Bishop Stricker and his party, who were on their way to the Dawson News, Fort MacPherson, Nov. 17, 1899. The party consisted of five men, Bishop Stricker and his party, who were on their way to the Dawson News, Fort MacPherson, Nov. 17, 1899. The party consisted of five men, Bishop Stricker and his party, who were on their way to the Dawson News, Fort MacPherson, Nov. 17, 1899.

After the bishop's return from Eskimo country, he, on his way across the divide from the river to the Yukon they were with ice, and having only a few short rations, and being so far as it was deemed impossible to go to any other post. They were in getting back, having killed a few squirrels. The country was judged from the fact that not exactly fifty pounds in weight.

They Kept On.

The two men then attacked a known proposition alone. They went on to begin the first day, but they were so tired that they could not go on. They were so tired that they could not go on. They were so tired that they could not go on. They were so tired that they could not go on.

Could Not Turn Back.

There starting point, MacPherson lay beyond the mountains. The snow was so deep that they could not go on. They were so tired that they could not go on. They were so tired that they could not go on.

Their Strength Failed.

Food being so scarce their strength failed, and progress was slow. They were so tired that they could not go on. They were so tired that they could not go on. They were so tired that they could not go on.

First Signs of Habitation.

When they finally descended an steep slope and knew that they were past the maze of ice a thrill of assurance gave them renewed energy. They followed the bed of a small stream, which they called the Peavie river, and they came into the Peavie river, and they came into the Peavie river, and they came into the Peavie river.

Regained Health Rapidly.

Johnson says they ate more than they had in a long time. They were so tired that they could not go on. They were so tired that they could not go on. They were so tired that they could not go on.