

The C.P.R. cannot be scathless officials testify that they inspired to evade it.

Worship writes to inform the that the rate charged by the in city overdrafts is 6 per cent., per cent., and that the loan McDougall & Secord, by which municipal machinery was kept was made at 6 1/2 per cent. Also city did not pay interest to bank and the bond purchaser the delay in payment, but only bank. These corrections are ally made. The two former were in reports of municipal mat- appearing in the press. The lat- a conclusion from the experi- the city in its recent sale of in London, when we were to pay the \$2,000 "accrued in" and were apparently also bank money from the bank at bank during the time this debent- interest was accruing. The cor- do not of course affect the that when the McDougall & Se- was secured the bank would no more money, either at six cent., or at eight per cent., and private sources had not been willing to accommodate us, the ap- pal vessels must have ceased to Nor the fact that bonds sold were paid for in August, and in the meantime we paid bank on what money we needed, ratifying, however, to know that the shortsightedness cost us less supposed. His Worship ex- to the Bulletin a general appeal him "just what is wrong with administration" anyway. With- to be rude, and still less to- vent, we may confide to him consensus of public opinion that alone knows what all them- is a general suspicion, however, trouble is located in the head, originated in a lack of business was aggravated by un- severe financial conditions.

## SIXTY-SIX.

of proving his sagacity as a man, demonstrates also his ability as a diplomatist. And all this, indeed, is the simple that Sir Wilfrid's reputation, as political fortunes, must de- upon what part he has been taken in the upbuilding of his progress, and yet it is his fortune to have his name associated with abundance and prosperity. Mr. McKinnon, who made of a transcen- railway project the one visible sign of his term, has been known in public life, so far from to do with these material de- ments, has been to bring the ment races of the Dominion into and more amicable relations. at he has succeeded in perhaps as a measure as he has been- but without wholly extinguish- fires that smoulder under the of the conflicts of the Dominion. even here, however, has the full- if his personality been revealed, or all of these things fully for the hold his personality upon the people of his time. Sir Wilfrid has done well in prop- perhaps the last he has done how that he is not carried away. The present financial string- showing that most of the- the slightest degree compro- position of the prime min- Here again what's done bulks fair than what's resisted. He to say "go" to more than his colleagues, but he has been to say it, and has emerged from unpleasantness more secure before in the confidence of the He has lived and ruled as he high minded, studious, regard- the people's unerring sense of and wrong, keeping his eyes well above the mists that dim- sion of those who gave them- up to the bitterness of party- In the worst of times his serene, his conduct level. He moved an eyelid in resentment day Mr. Blair covered him denunciation; he never raised ice in face of the conflicts that on between his supporters when government bade fair to wreck- the autonomy bills. His- sies, whatever it may consist in, to be measured, as the Morn- measures it, by what he has privileged to accomplish. All fail if it would not be still more as if tested under adversity. sixty-six, however, it may be he will be spared the need of demonstration.

## King's Sentence Commuted.

Edmonton, Dec. 6.—Sheriff Hand- received a telegram stating that Governor-General had commuted sentence on Edward King, man, sentenced for killing Dr. Wilton, and had afterwards op- posed him, explained the circumstances and said that Dr. Wilton had been

## Manitoba Legislature Opening.

Winnipeg, Dec. 6.—The opening of the Manitoba Legislature is announced for Friday, 16, 1906, instead of December

## McDOUGALL THE MAN FOR MAYOR

Enthusiastic Meeting in East End Endorses Him—Candidates Speak Elogistically of Him

The closing gun of the municipal campaign of 1907 was fired last night in McEwen's hall in the eastern part of the city. The contest has been the most interesting one for the past week and a half but last night's meeting in point of general success was undoubtedly the best of the brief but spirited campaign.

The hall was crowded to the doors, even standing room being scarcely available. The meeting was jointly conducted by Mr. McDougall and the East end candidates, but glowing trib- ute to general success was undoubt- edly the best of the brief but spirited campaign.

Mr. McDougall's Speech. The meeting was a distinct success for Mr. McDougall and indications are that he will virtually sweep the East end and from one end to the other. It is seldom that so many candidates for alderman speak so forcibly for a municipal candidate as last night strongly supported Mr. McDougall. Practically all candidates spoke elo- gistically of that gentleman and some even went so far as to say that they would rather be defeated themselves than fail to see him elected.

Old Time Reminiscences. There was abundance of interest to the old timers present and Mr. Mc- Dougall's graphic portrayal of the early days was listened to with rapt attention. Others of the early resi- dents including Messrs. Gallagher, Mc- Innis and Lee, touched upon the early incidents and the magnificent district that surrounds Edmonton and the great future that awaits the city itself.

Maladministration Exposed. One of the questions of paramount interest to the electors was the East End park purchased from the city. It is decidedly suspicious and of which no full explanation has been forthcom- ing. Other points made by the vari- ous speakers were with reference to the big accounts, some as large as \$20,000, of which no detailed state- ments are given by the adminis- tration; unauthorized expenditures of public moneys, the necessity of house- cleaning the public out of the city, and general maladministration of the civic authorities.

"If I had conducted my business as the city's business is," said one of the most successful of Edmonton's citizens at the meeting last night, "I would be on the road in the course of a year or two."

The chair was occupied by Wm. Short, who made an ideal chairman and gave general satisfaction to the big audience. Mr. McDougall, in opening, and speaking of the upbuilding of Ed- monton, said he had come west when 19 years of age and had lived here 34 years. Needless to say, he has seen great changes in the city. When he came to Winnipeg in 1873 the city was just recovering from the rebellion of the '70's. Winnipeg had become known and settlers had begun to pour into the country. There was much to contend with, such as a plague of grasshoppers.

The Grasshopper Plague. "I have seen them six inches thick on the roofs of the houses," said the speaker; "and they completely de- stroyed the crops. At that time very little was known of Edmonton. The traders had to take their supplies over- land from Winnipeg to Edmonton, a distance of 900 miles. Then he came to Prince Albert. In this west part of the country there were then thousands of buffalo roam- ing the plains. He came to Edmon- ton the same year as Hon. Frank Oliver. Many other settlers followed the Hudson's Bay fort. The town was strategically situated and it was hoped the C. P. R. would come through. All were disappointed when it went to Calgary, but still they stayed with the town. Mr. McDougall touched briefly on the trying time of 1885 at the time of the Northwest rebellion. It was then discovered that the soil of the Edmon- ton district was very fertile, but the grain had to be taken down to Vic- toria, where was situated the nearest mill. Later mills were built nearer to the city.

Coming of the C. & E. Speaking of the coming of the C. & E. Mr. McDougall outlined the founding of the board of trade which did much to induce settlers to come up from Calgary, after the building of the C. & E. a traffic bridge across the river was thought of and Mr. Mc- Dougall and Mr. Beck, now Judge Beck, went to Ottawa to get some as- sistance. Edmonton had its early trials and it was because of its people and their belief in its future that it had reached its present position. The natural advantages were great, coal, gas and oil could be readily obtained and when the latter two were put on the market the effect will be great. McKinnon & Mann, who had already done great things for the country, were now prospecting for oil and he sincerely hoped their efforts would be successful. The west offered great ad- vantages to the young man and he looked forward to seeing Edmonton a great manufacturing, as well as a great railway centre. He hoped to see Edmonton with a population of 100,000 before many years to come. It was already the capital as well as the centre of the finest province in the west, in the midst of a rich agricultural land.

Good Government Needed. Edmonton needed good government in this time of rapid growth. It was intended to live and die in Edmon- ton. All his interests were tied up in the city and if elected he would give his best ability for the admin- istration of the city.

Speaking of the charge made that he had signed a requisition for Dr. Wilton and had afterwards opposed him, he explained the circumstances and said that Dr. Wilton had been

his friend since that time and was now supporting him.

Speaking of the time when he was mayor of the city he said that in that year the assessment was reduced from \$914,000 to \$768,000, and the taxation from five and a fraction mills to three and a half. At that time, too, he had also taken the part before referred to in securing the Saskatchewan bridge, in closing Mr. McDougall said if elected the city affairs would receive his best attention and practically all his time. If elected he would try to make the same success of the city's affairs that he had made of his own.

Mr. McDougall's Faith in Edmonton. The chairman, Mr. Short, remarked that Mr. McDougall had neglected to tell the meeting of an experience with Mr. McKinnon & Mann, who had some years ago.

"Mr. McDougall was an old friend of Mr. McKinnon's in the east, where they had been brought up together," said Mr. Short. "When Mr. McKinnon was building the C. & E. he came over to Mr. McDougall and said, 'I have been your friend and I want to give you a bit of advice; get out of Edmonton. It is a bad place. The finished Edmonton will go to the wall and Strathcona will flourish. Mr. McDougall replied, 'I will stay in Ed- monton.'"

"This is the kind of men that have made Edmonton," Mr. Short, said, amid great applause and cheers.

Aldermanic Candidacies. Mr. Calhoun spoke briefly and was followed by Col. E. J. L. He said he had heard the story of the early days of Edmonton from Mr. McDougall. He had signed his requisition and would support him as the best man for the mayoralty. He referred to his former experience in the city and his speak- ing of its progress. He announced himself in favor of the retention of the street railway and of tenant franchise. He made a plea for a solid substantial city of brick which should characterize Edmonton among the cities of the west.

Too Little Interest in Civic Politics. Mr. Armstrong was the next speaker. He thought not enough interest had been taken in Edmonton in the past. Now in its youth was the time to lay the foundations for a great city. He touched briefly on the municip- ality of the city and the ownership of the public utilities, which should be given at the lowest possible price. If elected, he would make a square deal to every part of the city alike.

Mr. Clegg was the next speaker. He commended a speaker at the last meet- ing for introducing the question of an alleged division in the city. He was confident for the future of the city, not for a part of the city. He was in favor of tenant franchise and a war- rant system for the city. Speaking of an educational question he claimed that the candidates for school trustee should have been on the platform in the separate schools. He said that his views should have been given.

What is Graft? He thought the question had been some explanation of the charge. John Breton that the city paid \$12,000 an acre for a city park and the vandals got \$12,000 a piece. It was up to the authorities to at least give an ex- planation.

Mr. Clegg, continuing, said Mr. Breton should have had an answer to his question and asked him if he had one yet.

Mr. Breton: "I haven't had an answer yet." (Cheers).

Mr. Fraser was in favor of the tenants' franchise, and was in favor of giving all possible assistance to in- coming industries. He thought the city work could be carried on more cheaply by contract. If he had ear- lier he would have done so. The city done in the last three years he would be on the road.

An elector: "They'll soon be on the road, too, if they keep on." He closed by stating if elected that he would give his very best attention to the city.

To House-clean Public Affairs. Mr. Galbraith was in favor of more detailed statements of the civic ac- counts. Keep out the sundries and the ceteras as at present. He urged greater watchfulness in making con- tracts with railways entering the city. If elected he would assist Mr. McDougall in a thorough house- cleaning of municipal affairs. If there was anything wrong it should be cleared up, and if there was any- thing wrong it should be known. He endorsed the single tax system and the government by commission, in- stead of the present system of corrup- tion here as the best possible fea- tures of municipal government.

Mr. Gallagher said he was to plead Edmonton's cause instead of his own. He had signed Mr. McDougall's no- mination papers, and even if he hadn't he would vote for him. He had filled almost every position in Edmonton, as alderman, mayor, etc., and, with the exception of Alderman Picard, he was the oldest alderman. He was a personal friend of the latter, but he thought Mr. McDougall was the best man for the city and would rather be defeated himself than see Mr. Mc- Dougall defeated. He closed with a plea for his election as one who had stood by Edmonton in the old times, when her prosperity was not as great as at present.

East End Park Question. Dr. Lane, in one of the most ani- mated speeches of the evening, said he was willing, if elected, to support any measure that was for the good of Edmonton as a whole. He would fight for tenant franchise and would do what was fair and square for the whole city at large. He denounced the purchase at increased cost of the east end park, and wished to know who got the take off. Why has the city got material lying up in the city yards for the past three years?

An elector: "No, they hauled it all round town last summer and then hauled it back again."

Alderman Manson and Alderman Picard had pretended, he said, to an- swer Mr. Breton's question, but they had failed to do so, and it still re- mains unanswered. In a recent is- sue of the Bulletin, a report of the council meeting, he had seen a sum of about \$24,000 under the head of sundries. If better bookkeeping had been done at the city hall it was time we had someone who was

able to present the accounts in better shape than they are.

Condemns Unauthorized Expenditure. Mr. Lee quoted figures to show where money had been spent by the city for purposes unauthorized. This practice he was decidedly opposed to, and if elected would use his efforts to stop it.

Alderman Manson's Defence. Alderman Manson, apparently the only defender of the present adminis- tration, spoke with considerable warmth. He said he was glad now that he was in the field after the charges of graft, etc., that he had heard tonight, in order if re-elected that he might be on the ground to face these charges. He took up the Brenton east end park charge, that a \$50 an acre graft had occurred in the purchase of an east end park. He was chairman of the parks committee when the purchase was made, and he said that \$175 an acre was the least for which the property could be ob- tained. If there was any graft it must have gone to the J. H. Morris Co. or the Brenton Co. He would rather be the means of wiping out any sectional feeling than be elected an- other man in Edmonton. He had a tenant franchise, his views were well known. At the present time any leaseholder could have a vote. On this point he appealed to the chair- man, who substantiated what he had said.

McInnis was the last of the candidates to speak. Following the lines of several of the other speakers, he said that the best in the world country was the best in the world today. He had a closer knowledge of the country than perhaps any other man in Edmonton. He had travelled the country from one end to the other, this year alone having made a trip of 2,400 miles in horse- back. Believing, as he did, that Edmonton had a great and magnifi- cent future, he would be a coward if he did not put his shoulder to the wheel and do what he should for the city.

Brenton's Charges. John Breton, being insistently called upon by the audience to give further details of the sale of the east end park, in reference to which a square of graft had been raised, spoke at some length in explanation of the transaction.

"If I had been listened to," he said, "the city would have been saved \$5,000 on that deal alone."

Alderman Manson: "Who got the money?"

Mr. Breton: "That's what I want to know." (Cheers).

Mr. Manson Vindicated. At this point, Mr. Short, interjected the assertion that with reference to the east end park purchase he could say if there was any graft that Mr. Manson had not done.

An elector: "Can you say if any of the aldermen did?"

Mr. Short: "I cannot say as of that; all I know is that Mr. Manson has been elected."

Mr. Breton, being called upon, spoke briefly. He commended the speaker for his report of the city and his associate stood for a united city. In closing, he moved a vote of thanks to The Bulletin and The Journal for their excellent report of the past meeting, and to Mr. Short for his ability in presiding. This was unanimously carried and the meet- ing adjourned.

## 9,000 SLEEPERS FOR STRATHCONA TRAMWAY

Orders Have Been Given by the Company to Get These During the Coming Winter.

That the Strathcona Radial Tram- way Company is in earnest in their intention to construct the radial tram- way line for which they have receiv- ed the franchise from Strathcona, is shown by their latest move.

The president of the company, John Walker, has been instructed to get out this winter 9,000 black and white sleepers for the new line, and to that end Mr. Walker is now up the river making selections of the best ties. It will require 9,000 of the best material to build the line, and the company will be brought down the river during the winter, and will be all ready to commence construction work in the early spring.

## DISCUSSION IN SENATE.

Douglas Proposes to Keep Off Committee Members Connected With Railroads.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—In the Senate when Senator Gibson moved the adoption of the report of the striking committee naming the members of the standing committees for the session, Senator Douglas offered an amendment that the report be re-committed with a view to remove from the railway com- mittee all the names of honorable members who hold office in the execu- tive of any of our railway corporations who may be servants of such corporations as solicitors, or who are known to hold large pecuniary inter- ests in any such corporation. The dis- cussion which followed was general. Senators McKinnon, Bowell, Lougheed, Davis, Mills and Ellis participated. A motion to adjourn was defeated. It was pointed out that the restrictions would necessarily have to be extend- ed to keep bankers from voting on the banking measure. The amend- ment was ruled out of order on the ground that it had already been guar- anteed against members of the com- mittee relating to a company.

## Victory for Aulouff.

Angier, Dec. 6.—According to ad- vice received here from Mogadore, Antinous tribesmen were a decisive vic- tory over the troops of Muli Halia, son of the late Sultan, on the south, on November 23rd. The tribesmen took many prisoners and the heads of four of Halia's leaders, and they are now exposed on the gates of Mogadore.

## FROM DAY TO DAY

### DAY TO DAY

I heard a voice at evening softly say, Bear not thy yesterday into to-mor- row, Nor look this week with last week's Lift all thy burdens as they come, nor try To weight the present with the by and by. One step and then another, take thy way—Live day by day.

Live day by day. Why art thou bending toward the back- ward way? One summit and another thou shalt mount; Why stop at every round the space to count? The past mistakes if thou must still remember, Watch thy hope, Put all thy fears away. Live day by day.—Julia Harris.

### SOCIAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Choate of Washington are guests of Their Excellencies at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

Mrs. Belcher and the Misses Belcher have returned from a lengthy stay in the East, and are for the present at the King Edward hotel.

At the reception held in Rideau Hall after the State dinner on the day that Parliament opened some of the gowns worn were—

Lady Laurier wore a very handsome gown of purple chiffon velvet, the skirt embroidered in a design of shaded flowers and the corsage trimmed with old rose point; diamonds of the most beau- tiful quality.

Mrs. Hanbury-Williams wore a hand- some black sequin robe and diamond tiara necklace.

Mrs. R. L. Borden, handsome black sequin robe over black chiffon taffeta.

Mrs. Frank Oliver, becoming gown of ivory duchesse satin embroidered with rose points; diamonds of the most beau- tiful quality.

Mrs. Clara Oliver wore a pale blue velvet-trimmed gown with Honan lace and a black sequin robe and diamond tiara necklace.

Mrs. Clifford Sifton, striking Parisian gown of royal blue iridescent sequins and diamonds of the most beautiful quality.

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Western woman — of those who have spent so many years in the West as to merit the coveted title, pioneer.

A sparkling play on words directed attention to two women, the one full of repose, strong, gracious, artistically dressed in an acute and massive blue gown that exactly suited her blonde type. But it was the other woman who held the attention for the reason just given. Petite, vivacious, sparkling as a Parisienne, she was dis- tinctly Western, yet in appearance re- called the picture of French marquises in the courtly days of the Louis.

The plump brown picture hat, sat charmingly over the vivacious, fresh face and elaborate coiffure of silvery hair rising in waving masses to meet the pic- turesque head-dress. A handsome French- strait costume in tints of brown was admirably set off with a wide stole and muff of ermine, which put the last touch on a very attractive costume. She was dainty as a Parisienne, yet she was distinctly of the West—this wonderful West.

### HEY LOOK TOWARD CANADA.

The Montreal Herald is blessed with a writer of dramatic criticisms and comment on the stage world which either as literary journalism or as discerning criticism make good reading always. In a recent Saturday edition, "Munday Knight" has this to say—

"There are very threatening signs that Canada has at last been discovered by the playwrights—and not by Canadian playwrights at that. Two years ago you would have had to search for a very long time to find any play to be compared to 'The Little Father of the Wilderness' in point of being laid in a Canadian scene. But we all know how the American stage fall over itself when anything new is discovered which seems to 'take' and there are many indications that Canada is to be regarded for a while as a 'taking' locale for the drama. Not least significant is the put- ting of a play of that about the 'The Lancers,' a step which was certainly not dictated by any artistic reason, and which was probably due to a desire to attract interest by the romantic suggestion of the finest ancient city on the Atlantic coast."

"The movement appears to have begun with 'The Little Father,' and with the Canadian backwoods piece (which, however, from French and from Normandy), in which we were not permitted to see Mr. Otis Skinner. It re- sulted in an immense impetus, whatever the producer, who went back many years in Sir Gilbert Parker's literary career to dramatize 'The Right of Way.' It is now it is announced that Miss Ellen Terry is to present a new unnamed play in one act, the scene of which is to be laid on the Canadian frontier, whatever that may mean in a country which is so largely frontier in all directions. The piece is entitled 'The Right of Way.' It is a sentimental Cuse."

"If I am not greatly mistaken, we are in for a deluge of greater or less good plays dealing with Canadian life and Canadian 'color.' If any of our native writers desire to get into the limelight, the delicate task will naturally be 'but temporary,' and have the skill to use their real knowl- edge of the country to advantage, now is the time for them to get to work. It is idle to expect any real portrayal of our life and conditions by any but the best of our writers. In the west, the Canadian scene is so sympathetic of outsiders."

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## THE G.T.P. WILL BUY 600,000 RAILWAY TIES

Will Purchase Them in Alberta, Which Will Mean Disbursement of Large Sum of Money.

The Grand Trunk Pacific, through F. Crandell, purchasing agent for ties and timber for the divisions west of Winnipeg, is advertising for 600,000 railway ties. Offers for seven or seven ties will be received at the divisional offices at Edmonton from points on the C. & E. 100 miles south of Ed- monton, from points in the C. N. E. 100 miles north and east of the city, from points along the line of the G. T. P. to the McLeod river, for 125 miles west of the city and in the im- mediate vicinity of the city.

These ties will be purchased in Al- berta if it is possible to secure them, and the immense sum of money re- presented in their purchase will have an appreciable effect on the money stringency within the province. The ties will be delivered in Edmonton during the winter. Tamarac, jack pine or spruce ties will be accepted. The standard tie is 7 inches on the face and 7 inches thick. The second class tie is 6 by 6.

The G.T.P. officers here have been instructed to prepare to receive 100,000 ties, which were shipped from British Columbia, December 1st