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BULLETIN CO., Ltd., DUNCAN MARSHALL.

> Manager. MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1908.

THE ONTARIO GERRYMANDER.

The Ontario Legislature has passed a new redistribution bill. The Toronto News, consistently friendly to the changes the alteration of boundaries

before thta contest: 1905 maj, By new Bill, present,

	Brant, NorthCon. 78	Con.	80
	Brant, south Lib. 159	Lib.	157
	Brockville Lib. 169	Con.	39
	Cardwell Con. 889	Con.	714
	Huron, East Lib. 142	Lib.	612
	Huron, South Con. 411	Con.	633
	Huron, West Lib. 12	Con.	207
	Leeds Con. 910	Con.	702
*	Middlesex, North Con. 56	Con.	330
	Middlesex, West., Lib. 11:	Lib.	587
	Northumberland,	74.	
	West Til Off	T.11	010

West Lib. 270 Lib. 246 York, North Con. 268 Con. 290 then the proposal. York, East. Con. 429 Con. 509

York, West Con. 1448 Con. 1346 ridings, three which returned Liberal members at last election, have been carved up to leave a substantial majority of Conservative voters in each,
Five which returned Conservatives with less than five hundred majority tions. Street paving, grading, side liave been cut down or enlarged to leave a larger proportion of voters of market building, must all be provided that persuasion in each. And the swamping of the three Liberal ridings and the swamping of the three Liberal ridings and the reinforcement of the weaker Conservative holdings have been made without reducing the presumble without reducing the presumble maker than the added requirements for the resumble maker than the added requirements for the resumble maker than the reinforcement of the weaker than the reinforcement of the reinforcement of the weaker than the reinforcement of the reinforcement of the weaker than the reinforcement of the reinforcement o able majority of any Government the street railway would deplete supporter below the five hundred paralyze our credit. If it did so o mark. Supposing the same number of immediate burdens must be increase votes to be polled at the next election beyond our paying power or the equias at the last and the electors to vote ment of public utilities must cease in exactly the same way, out of the In such crisis it is altogether probab seventeen seats the Government that we should have to let go some would have three more supporters, of our civic enterprises and a force every supporter who had less than sale of a civic enterprise is the thin 500 majority last time would have we particularly want to avoid.

crument's new redistribution bill does -on paper. THE STREET RAILWAY

vatives, and does all this without re

ducing any Government supporter's

SITUATION. It will be admitted that \$86,000 per might not feel justified in undertakmile is a lot of money to put into a ling. The tracks are being faid now street railway system. This appears not with the view to immediate or to be about what Edmonton's tracks early use, but to avoid the necessity are costing on paved streets. It is of tearing up the pavement to lay due to say that the quality of the them when needed. But the interest track is generally admitted to be be- begins from the time we lay the

youd criticism. The heavy cost has brought the future to purchase the system, com

plete and operate it

question is not what we would like a company permission to complete \$11.642 and in Saskatchewan \$12.339. to do but what we can afford to do. and operate the system for a number The average wage per employee in the merly there was a body to prosecute; Edmonton is committed to the poi- of years.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN | final and permanent disposal of the [terests, and with clear-cut provision street railway franchise to a com- for the resumption of the system by pany. The ultimate value of this the city when it is considered the city civic resource is too well known to will be able to take over and proper require proof and certainly too well ly operate it. The question to be deknown to be discounted in the pub- cided is not what we would like to c estimation. Whatever may be do, but what we can afford to do. one with the franchise as a temporary expedient its ultimate possession nust remain in the hands of the city and this possession the city must be able to exert at no distant date by taking over and operating the enter-

Or supposing the cftizens were willing to part with the property, it is by no means assured that the present is the best time to sell. It is true that the severe lesson taught the spe-Whitney Government figures out the culator last year has turned the volume of investing funds toward munishould make in the political complex- cipal securities and enterprises, but last provincial general election in than it is at present, and that it will seventeen constituencies, and also continue to increase for years. The what the results would have been had oppearances are therefore that even duct was \$718,352,603. the present jugglery been performed supposing we wanted to sell, we would be making money by not selling at

This, however, is a long way from saying that it would be bad policy to ease the franchise for a term of years to a company, provided they would complete and operate the system, that he city's interests were fully saidguarded during that time and provision made for resuming active confrol of the system when the term expires. The advisability or inadvisa-Peterboro, West .. Con. 1174 Con. 1078 circumstances which tend to streng-

First, we will require enormous sums for other purposes during the In the gentle art of gerrymandering next few years. We are to put \$140,the Whitney Government has displayed both constructive and destructive the summer. Water and sewer extensions must continue with rapidity whatever the cost. We are installin

an increase and no supporter who had through overstraining the city's cree more than 500 majority in 1905 would it municipal ownership broke down have his majority reduced below that one point, it would be very likely point. A gerrymander which kills of break down at others, and with our of seventeen seats, which augments the majorities of five of the nine Conser-

three out of eight Liberals in a group credit demoralized we would be very glad to shuffle off the concerns to anyone who could put money into the in the average wage of employees. extensions and renewals necessary to make them efficient. Again, a street railway would not majority to less than 500 may be rebe a profitable enterprise in Edmongarded as a fairly successful performance. This is what the Whitney Gov. fon at present, for perhaps for several years. It could only hope to be made profitable in reasonable time by

ong extensions into the outlying residential districts-extensions which must be costly and which the city der the tariff policy that was supposed track-not from the time we begin to run cars over it. And until the cars council face to face with the problem begin to pay their way the interest of whether or not the enterprise and sinking fund must be a fixed should be proceeded with as a civic charge of no small amount on the curundertaking or turned over to a rent revenues of the city. Eventually company. It is understood one, and of course we shall get the money back ed in Alberta alone, and nearly perhaps two, offers have been made from the system, but in the mean-strong the burgen.

**A,000,000 in Saskatchewan. The aversished. Mr. Roblin purposely or inad-shoring the burgen.

**Roblin purposely or inad-shoring the burgen. or are likely to be made in the early time we are bearing the burden. Whether we can afford to do so, be-

The problem is a large one, an important one and should engage the matter for some calculation. The and Saskatchewan received \$465,763 sponsible association of individual standard by the large one, an important one and should engage the matter for some calculation. The and Saskatchewan received \$465,763 sponsible association of individual standard by the large one and should engage the matter for some calculation.

Edmonton is committed to the poilor years.

Territories in 1900 was \$399; in 1900 for of municipal ownership, not as a Time is essential in this matter, in Alberta it was \$569 and in Saskatnomical and satisfactory method of supplying the conveniences and utilities of civic life. With that policy the Bulletin is and has been in full of the street railway must be settled.

Two GREAT CANADIANS.

Two GREAT CANADIANS.

Two GREAT CANADIANS.

Two GREAT CANADIANS.

The city during the last couple of years there were many portions of C.P. the will or strength, to cleanse the years there were many portions of C.P. This shows conclusively that in the streets to lay the rails the question of the Laurier administration takes is the taunt that the deputy ministers, are gone, but neither the Bulletin is and has been in full of the street railway must be settled.

PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES.

A blue book has been issued from the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, giving the results of the census of Canadian manufactures taken in 1906 for the calendar year 1905 The vol ume contains a mass of most interest ing information on the growth and condition of this class of national in-

dustry. The industrial establishments in the Dominion were found to be 15,796. These employed capital aggregating ion of constituencies. In the follow- there is reason to believe that volume \$846,585,023, gave employment t ing table are shown the results of the will be larger a few months from now 392,530 persons, to whom wages and salaries were paid amounting to \$165. 100,011. The value of their total pro-

Provincially, the number of establishments and the canital amployed

were as follows:	Сприс	ат ещиоуес
Alberta	120	\$ 5,545,82
British Columbia.	459	53,022,03
Manitoba	354	27,517,29
New Brunswick	628	26,792,69
Nova Scotia	900	75,089,19
Ontario	7996	397,484,70
P. Edward Island	285	1,680,54
Quebec	4965	255,479,665
Saskatchewan		3,973,07
From 1900 to 190	05 the	capital em

bility of so doing would depend of ployed in manufacturies in the Do course on the detailed bargain the minion employing five or more hands. Peel. Lib. 32 Con. 143 company were prepared to make with grew from \$446,916,487 to \$833,916,155, Peterboro, East . Lib. 118 Lib. 56 the city, but there are some general an increase of \$386,999,668 in five years. Perhaps it is not remark. able after all that a scarcity of money should be noted in a country whose manufacturers | practically doubled their invested capital in five years.

Provinces ranged as follows:	
British Columbia	\$21,
Manitoba	13,
New Brunswick	8,
Nova Scotia	8.
Ontario	8,
Quebec	7.
Alberta	1,
Saskatchewan	7
Prince Edward Island	1
The average throughout the	Don
ion was \$8,507 per establishme	ent.

The wages per employ	ee in th	e va
ous Provinces in 1900 ar	nd 1905	wer
	1900	1
British Columbia	\$476	\$
Manitoba	463	
New Brunswick	259	
Nova Scotia	240	
Ontario	350	
Prince Edward Island.	117	
Quebec	331	
Alberta	399	in i
Saskatchewan	399	
The average for the	Domini	on
1900 was \$334 and in 19	05 was	8422

Among the Provinces, Alberta takes second place only to Manitob The comparative value of product

in 1900 and 190	5 was:	Service IV	1
	1900.	_ 1905.	
B. Columbia	\$19,447,778	\$37,796,740	1
Manitoba	12,927,439	27,857,396	1
New Brunswick	20,972,470	21,833,564	1
Neva Scotia	23,592,518	31,987,449	-
Ontario	241,533,486	361,372,741	
Quebec	158,287,994	216,473,496	1
P. E. Island	2,326,708	1,696,459	
Alberta		4,979,932	
Saskatchewan	1,964,987	2,443,901	
It will require			1000
that Canadian	industries	generally	
have been rema	irkably pro	sperous un-	1

to bring "blue ruin" upon them. The showing for Alberta and Saskatchewan is on the whole very satiswan was \$1,689,870; in 1905 nearly tion. The interest of the farmer was age capital per establishment in 1900 Territories in 1900 was \$399; in 1905

It may be taken for granted that antee of completion and operation, wancement and prosperity that has be citizens would not sanction the with due safeguards for the city's instance of completion and operation, wancement and prosperity that has into the cabinet, and that of itself is while Dr. Sproule was attacking some into the cabinet, and that of itself is piece of administration which Mr. B. liable for improvement taxes, and the vent of men like Mr. Aylesworth, Mr. F. Smith was responsible for,

HOME RULE The British House of Commons concongratulated.

luded the other day that the soluion of the Irish problem lay in "giving reading; quite as interesting to those who disagree with him as to those who disagree with him as to those who agree, for few will deny the vanquished trickster the poor satisfactory and the control of the cost, although it will be shown that private firms paid without a murthe charges the government and some control of the cost, although it will be shown that private firms paid without a murthe charges the government and thousands of dollars and partisan

Liberals are catching up to the pol- to the wholesomeness of our politics. icy of a leader whose fault was that he thought too far ahead of his day and party. That point is a most important one, for its solution means the removal of a grievance that has made for dissatisfaction, animosity

,384 ing to complain about. perial calamity that the policy Britain tion was disallowed. extended to Canada long ago was not 3,254 also extended to Ireland—the policy ,795 of local control of domestic affairs, the supply of flour at Quebec. The .722 The qualities for which the Irish peo. commissioners make the statement 7,355 ple are famous the world over surely 1,226 suggested the wisdom of such course. Their passionate and emotional loyalty to what they regard as their rights could surely never have been expected this overcharge, but its discovto rest easy under a grievance, real auditor general. Mr. Brodeur pointed 905 or fancied, and that they considered out that this was wholly erroneous. \$475 the refusal of home rule a grievance was long ago manifest in sufficiently as convincing manner. Had that griev convincing manner convincing ance been removed the very racial Brodeur added that these explanations were not made to discredit the source of perpetual annoyance to their neighbors would have been turn. 398 their neighbors would have been turn tice to the officials whose fidelity and touches tide water on both sides of correspondence branch to come up, he

660 ed into links of Empire. They would even honesty was unfairly although the continent, and is thus freed from opened them in the presence of the 495 their have come to regard the people perhaps unwittingly impugned by the dependence upon connections with secretary. Then, having made a memin of England and Scotland as their report. He did not deny that some of the roads for handling through traffriends and equals quite as surely as open to censure because of the manner they have come to regard them as in which they despatched their duties. their political enemies and oppresnot too late, and unless the Irish not be satisfied until a special comcharacter has been altogethen mis- mission had examined and reported is at the southern end of Canada's erer, but in no case was it awarded

THE DIFFERENCE.

ter would be still further investigated.

They blew off their chagrin in re-Exchange, and occupied by them as vamping the Merwin charges and the is, the Exchange as an incorporated thrown at the minister for two sesbody is out of business, but the mem-the Merwin charges as if the governdo it without charter and hence withticles he had sold the department were. out the legal liability that a charter excessive, and that as a consequence ployed in both Alberta and Saskatche- of Mr. Roblin's spectacular legisla articles thereto.

now there is no body to prosecute.

ties of civic life. With that policy streets to lay the rails the question the Bulletin is and has been in full accord, and from it we have no notion of departing. More, as the street railway must be settled before the paving begins. Under the railway franchise will in time be the most valuable of all our civic franchise will in time be the distribution and British Columbia it demonstrates cited above the Bulletin is constrained to admit not with the records of Manipolic and prospered in the paving begins. Under the correspondence to the general development. With the records of Manipolic and prospered in the state of the paving begins. Under the correspondence to the general development, and anything to do with the sale of which criticism of the Laurier administration that the street time along with other first own of the cost of the pavement is larged correspondence to the government is larged changed since it was first of do with the sale of which criticism of the Laurier administration that the bottom of the street railway must be settled of the street railway must be settled of the street railway must be settled of the paving begins. Under the correspondence to the government is larged changed since it was first of the taunit administration that the street of the paving begins. Which eriticism of the Laurier administration that the better of the cost of the pavement is larged correspondence to the government is larged changed since it was first out and in the correspondence to the government is larged to with the sale of the cost of the paving the cost of the paving size for the cost of the cost of the cost of the cost of the paving the cost of the paving the cost of the cost o

Brodeur, Mr. Lemieux, Mr. Graham, Mr. Oliver and Dr. Pugsley is something upon which the people may be Brodeur asked. The point of this Brodeur asked.

The outstanding thing, however, is "ing the Irish people legislative and that in the two leading offices of the worthy doctor shied at once, and no"executive control of all purely Irish government no change has taken thing coherent could be obtained from "affairs , subject to the supreme au- place from the beginning. Sir Wilfrid him with regard to it. thority of the Imperial Parliament."

Laurier is still premier and Mr. Fielding is still manager of the Dominion several places frankly recognizes the M.P., explained to the public accounts This practically commits the British finances. No greater guarantee could good acts and public zeal of the pres Government to home rule. The chances are pretty good, therefore, that Joseph Chamberlain will live to our history two men who combined the procedure of wednesday (March 25) the profession of the procedure of wednesday (March 25) the profession of the procedure of wednesday (March 25) the profession of the procedure of wednesday (March 25) the profession of the procedure of wednesday (March 25) the profession of the procedure of wednesday (March 25) the profession of the procedure of wednesday (March 25) the procedure of wednesday (March 25) the profession of the procedure of wednesday (March 25) the profession of the procedure of wednesday (March 25) the profession of the procedure of wednesday (March 25) t see the policy he frustrated carried in a greater degree parliamentary capacity with that zeal for the public good and spirit of unselfishness which it required reorganization, and to that characterizes the highest type of public companies to devise a system of accountants to devise a system of polymatter will no doubt make interest- lie man. Canada has not been with countants to devise a system of book-

CIVIL SERVICE REPORT

Ottawa, Mar. 26-In laying the reand disunion between the parent port of the civil service commissioners races of the British peoples. Ireland on the table today, Hon. Mr. Brodeur good. has been taunted with disloyalty. felt it incumbent on him to make some The taunt was never deserved by the comments thereon. The commissiongreat mass of the Irish people, but ers, in the course of their valuable rehad it been deserved there would port, fell into some errors which Mr. have been nothing to wonder at. A Brodeur felt it his duty to point out people with a grievance are surely not to be denounced as traitors benot to be denounced as traitors cause they decline to show a whole- ably on the fact that Mr. Stumbles, an hearted and unquestioning satisfaction with their lot. Nor is a nation had reported that the contractor for to be condemned because a few ill-losing money to his contract, and re-advised members carry their conversions. The supply of coal at that post was the Yellowhead to a Pacific coast ter-losing money to his contract, and re-minal somewhere north of Vancou-of the names and amounts, to the chief advised members carry their opposi-tion to the grievance to unwise or increased or that 5 per cent. profit be

were highest in British Columbia, and lowest in Prince Edward Island. The lowest in Prince Edward Isla ances of the latter that he has noths lister had written across the face of and perhaps no Canadian company in made for a timber limit to be put up ing to complain about.

It can only be regarded as an Imminister coincided. The recommendation of the minister coincided. The recommendation of the minister coincided as an Imminister coincided. The recommendation of the minister coincided as an Imminister coincided. The recommendation of the minister coincided as an Imminister coincided as an Imminister coincided.

> The other case is concerned with He bad no reason to believe that there tem must of necessity be somewhere and sent them to Mr. Ryley, the chief was dishonesty anywhere, but in view between the terminus of the C. P. R. who did the rest. The remedy comes late, but of the language of the report he would

the taunt of disloyalty at the Irish to the public. The opposition members were very angry that Mr. Brodeur had taken the opportunity of accompanying the lay-ing of the report on the table with From Winnipeg comes an announce- would dearly like that the report had must push their line through the Yelment that the new Grain Exchange gone abroad without the minister's exlowhead Pass before any competitor opened, allowed anyone to supplement
building is to be sold by the contraction or his promise that the matbuilding in the same direction. That firms of private grain dealers. That voyage of the Arctic, which they have a direct line from Edmonton can they others dealing in timber limits in the bers of the Exchange will continue to desire the ment had ever denied them. Mr. and the Orient. If, therefore, the C. A. K. McLean—"Mr. Foster says do business at the old stand, and will Brodeur has said more than once that N. R. want the choice of terminals hundreds of thousands of dollars were

The fact of the matter is that it is five millions and a half were employ-in having the Exchange regulated with respect to the department of and controlled, not in having it abol marine and fisheries should be made vertently abolished it. But the aboli Brodeur has patiently borne a lot of was \$16,094; in 1905 it was \$55,674 in tion turns out to be only a metamor-bility for the sins of his predecessor. side providing for the steadily grow-Alberta and \$69,472 in Saskatchewan. phosis from a responsible corporation. The opposition has traded on this loy-phosis from a responsible corporation. It has become The problem is a large one, an iming expense of civic government is a In 1900, 1,168 employees in Alberta operating under a charter to an irrelative operating under a charter to an irrelative operating under a charter to an irrelative operation of operation operation. portant one and should engage the matter for some carnest attention of the ratepayers. chance of getting some one to bear in wages and salaries; in 1905, 1,983 in Alberta received \$1,129,772, while 1,376

The ex-members may be relied say: "I am not responsible for these And the attention should be devoted not so much to an insistence on this or that economic theory, but to a calculation of the cost of the enter-calculation of the cost of the cost of the enter-calculation of the cost of the ex-members may be relied say: "I am not responsible for these upon to "fix" the prices quite as result, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, and it adjoined my secretary is the cost of the ex-members may be relied say: "I am not responsible for these upon to "fix" the prices quite as result, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, and it adjoined my secretary is a proper cost of the ex-members may be relied say: "I am not responsible for these upon to "fix" the prices quite as result, Hon. F. W. G. Haultain, and it adjoined my secretary is a proper cost of the cost of the ex-members may be relied \$1.326. prise and whether we can bear it. The of the strongest arguments for giving stable.

| Mr. Forster himself was once minister | of marine and fisheries. He was occupied the most of his time in fighting ganization. The difference is that for Mr. Foster himself was once minister pied the most of his time in fighting the case of the British Columbia seal-

"Would you advise that Mr. Smith Sproule's are the same stripe.

tion of cursing the triumph of his any kind. So long as Canadian public mur the charges the government had former friends.

| The charges the government had life attracts to its lists such men as paid. It is a curious illustration of life attracts. On one point at least the British Baldwin, Lafontaine, Laurier and the inconsistency of the accusations Fielding there need be no anixiety as made against the government that one subject of the opposition jibes is tha it was an American firm which did the ecounting. If it had been a Canadian firm Mr. Brodeur would have been

> is that while in some cases the com-missioners unquestionably were mised, as Mr. Brodeur abolutely show to the commissioner of Dominion ed, the report on the whole will do ands in 1901, when Mr. Turiff was

> Mr. Brodeur has announced one of in respect of tenders; and, as they results, namely, a specific and were received, entered them up and thorough inquiry into his department, made a note of the precise date and

THE RUMORED C.N.R. EXTENSION She then deposited them in a safe. vey parties to locate a Canadian them in her presence. Sometimes other Northern line from Edmonton through ver. The coast points indicated are clerk of the timber and mines branch, who formally awarded the berth. The even criminal lengths. That the English and Scottish people did not conlish and Scottish people did not conMr. Fyshe and his fellow commis
allowed him on the figures which the coal cost him.

Mr. Fyshe and his fellow commis
who formally awarded the berth. The diaries, in those days, were thrown into the waste paper basket on being verse is that lying porth of the C. P. used up; but recently she had received. lish and Scottish people did not constant from July 1898, to February, 1904, solid be noted in a country who have been annufacturers practically doubled sider the grievance as severe as the process of the opinion that this recommendation of the G. T. P.

The wages paid per establishment man who thinks he is being abused to be and carried out. The fact is that tentions of railway companies are a sioner from July, 1898, to February, 1904, solid that on application being the country minister. The grievance as severe as the sioner, Mr. Bazin, seem to have been main line and south of the C. P. and instructions to preserve them as records.

Unofficial announcements of the intentions of railway companies are a sioner from July, 1898, to February, 1904, solid that on application being forecasted than the C.N.R. But there were advertised for. He did not at are some very good reasons for think- first discharge the duty of opening the ing there may be at least an element Mr. Ryley, the chief clerk in the timof probability in the present guess.

The promoters of the C. N. R. have
the deputy minister (Mr. Smart) came

in Eastern Canada which could be made either sections of a through sys- the day arrived to open the tenders

The western terminus of such sys- money that accompanied the tenders; judged the advent of home rule will der the circumstances he owed this to the possibility of flinging his officials, and still more strongly to the rule will be the circumstances he owed this to he followed the northern end.

Retween these points the C. N. The to the public.

> their Coast terminus and the route they will follow in getting to it they any information as to the tenders rebuilding in the same direction. That a tender with an additional am the C. P. R. will be a competitor in each or by check. He was not interested in either the Imperial Pulp Co. this field may be assured, for only by or the Big River Lumber Co., or any compete with the G. T. P. for the traf-thing in any shape or form from the fic of Central Alberta with the Coast proceeds of any limit and routes, it is up to them to build thrust upon you by applicants for railway. It appears not improbable

factory. In 1900 the total capital emline to Edmonton to secure the choice anything improper. of routes from the G. T. P. they will Mr. push that line to the Coast to secure of your body. (Laughter.)" the choice of routes from the C. P. R. Mr. Turiff-"I am a party man, but

Regina, April 3.-A big suit is being

at issue is that of the liability of the side-pocket'?" (Laughter.)

council accepts that as good authority.

HOW TENDERS WERE OPENED

Miss Munro, secretary to the comcommittee on Wednesday (March 25), the procedure followed in opening and The evidence was an answer to the cusation, contained in the following aragraph of the Hon Geo E Fost

ne Hon. Clifford Siftont brought from west was put in a position of auconsiderations were pressed upon him from the man who made the applica on, from interested friends who backd him up, from lawyers who had their e to gain and their charges to getwhen all that took place, a strong partisanship dyeing every fibre of his charged with giving party friends a fat secluded room and given the full body, he was put into a darkened and power of decision in reference to those

matters.

commissioner, said she kept a diary hour when they were people came in at the time. But, as soon as the tenders were opened, she

where you choose."

secretary to keep a diary, so that when

ers and the amounts tendered by placed them with the checks and clerk in the timber and mines branch Mr. Turiff denied that he had ever

Between these points the C. N. R. accepted a tender, sent in after the must find its Pacific port.

If the C. N. R. are to choose freely tenders did arrive on a few occasions, but they were never dealt with but they were never dealt with. He had, moreover, never disclosed

Mr. Turiff-"I never had a sugges-

'strong partisanship dyed every fibre

in all my official career I never once allowed partisanship to make me un-fair to any official in the department Important Case eBing Tried in the or do any injury or wrong to anybody who was on the opposite side in poli tics or to give any particular advantinstituted between the corporation of the city of Regina and the Canadian Pacific Mr. Maclean—"Did you ever have a 'dark or secluded room?' " (Renew-

Before the courts.

When the pavements were put down a longer and more sufficient time to ers, and had no time, even if he had in the city during the last couple of tenderers to examine berths before

Advertise in the Bulletin.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S LETTER TO THE FAI

The Third of a New Series of Articles Describing the A Impressions and Expressioning His Recent Visit to Car

Oh, little did the Wolf-Child As first he planned a home, What city should arise and be The weight and State of Ro

A shiftless, westward-wandering Checked by the Tiber's floor He reared a Wall around his ca Of uninspired mud. But when his brother leaped th

And mocked its height and m He guessed the Future of it And slew him for its sake Swift was the blow-swift

thought Which showed him in that How unbelief may bring to na The early steps of Power. Forseeing Time's imperilled he

Of Glory, Grace and Love—All singers, Caesars, artists, Po Would fail if Remus throve, He sent his brother to the Go And, when the fit was o'er.

Went on collecting turves and To build the Wall once more III -TESTING THE ELDEST

TER'S STRENGTH What would you do with a

carpet if one were lent you? because for a month we had a p car of our very own-a triffing less than seventy foot long and ton weight. "You may find he ful," said the donor casuall knock about the country. Hitch any train you choose and sto

So she bore us over the C.P.R. the Atlantic to the Pacific and and when we had no more no her, vanished like the mango-ti ter the trick.

A private car, though many

have been written in it, is hard best place from which to st have kept house and seen the se round under normal conditions same continent. Then you kno the cars look from the houses; is not in the least as the house from the cars. Then the very ter's brush in its nickel slip, th cathedral-like aisle between the known green seats; the toll of the and the deep organ-like note engine wake up memories; and sight, smell, and sound outsi together. A piano-top buggy maddy, board-sidewalked stre cut up by the narrow tires; the ling at the corner of a verand new-built house; a broken snake girdling an old pasture of mu and skull-headed boulders; a wi Virginia creeper dying splendid dozen panels of snow-fence ab cutting, or even a shameless medicine advertisement, yellow black of a tobacco barn, can mal heart thump and the eyes fill beholder have only touched t of which they are part. What was a prairie-bred girl on the coming back after a year on th tinent, for whom the pine-belted with real mountains behind, t ate friendly farms had nothing You can do these landscapes in Italy," she explained, and indescribable gesture of plain stifled in broken ground-"I wa push these hills away and get in open again! I'm Winnipeg." e would have understood Hanover Road schoolmistress, from a visit to Cape Town, wh

Other people ricochetted from to side of the car, reviving this discovering that, anticipating thing, which, sure enough, slid r the next curve to meet them, co nothing if all the world knew were home again; and the newl; rived Englishman with his wooden packing cases marked tlers' Effects' had no more pa at school. But two years in C of the Brotherhood in Canada does everywhere else. He may gr ble at certain aspects of the lit ment certain richnesses only found in England, but as surely grumbles so surely he returns big skies, and the big chances. failures are those who complain the land "does not know a gentle when it sees him." They are right. The land suspends all ment on all men till it has seen work Thereafter as may be, but

once saw drive off into thirty

of mirage almost shouting:

God, here's something like h

they must because there is a great deal to be done.
Unluckily the railroads which the country are bringing in per who are particular as to the na and amenities of their work, ar so be they do not find precisely they are looking for, they con in print which makes all men

The special joy or our trip lay having travelled the-line when it new, and, like the Canada of days, not much believed in; wh high and important office whose little fingers unhooked were also small and disregarded. things, men and cities were dent, and the story of the line n itself up with the story of the cou the while the car wheels clicked 'John Kino-John Kino! Naga Yokohama, Hakodate, Heh!" were following in the wake of the perial Limited, all full of Hong and Treaty Ports men. There old, known, and wonderfully cities to be looked at before we