

EDMONTON BULLETIN

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DUNCAN MARSHALL,
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MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1907.

AN OVERSIGHT

Monday's daily)
Premier Roblin, of Manitoba, having leased a large area of land on the shore of Lake Winnipeg to Senator Kirchhoff as a duck shooting preserve, the Winnipeg Telegram attempts to detract attention from the dead by accusing the Federal Government of an inclination to do likewise. The charge falls however in a couple of fairly important particulars. If the lands are swamp lands they belong to Manitoba and the Dominion Government has nothing to do with them; if they are not swamp lands nobody would want them for a duck shooting preserve.

WHICH

Tuesday's daily)
In the following panegyric on the social consequences of an irrigation system the Calgary Herald leaves its readers to judge whether its opposition to the Medicine Hat irrigation project arises from a fear that it will put "thousands of families in possession of desirable homes," that it will give opportunity for "a high grade of education," or that "fewer and better churches" will be built and fewer and better ministers engaged.

"The enormous irrigation development now taking place in Alberta has been discussed in the press largely from the economic standpoint. The fact that agricultural production under artificial watering will increase the wealth of the province enormously, is not now questioned by thinking men. The hearing of irrigation on the social and educational problems of the west has not, however, been as prominently dwelt upon as the merits of the case deserve."

"The irrigation movement will put thousands of families in possession of the most desirable homes for their own comfort and for the welfare of the nation—the small but surely productive farm. This settlement of families on small tracts of land will give an opportunity never before known in our history for a high grade of education in its citizenship. This education can be provided for while these communities are in the formative state at less expense than would be required in the organization of the ordinary country schools, and will furnish these people with very much better educational privileges in every line. This desirable consummation can be had by a school house at a central point of say ten miles square."

"This school house will accommodate the pupils of twenty-five districts of four square miles each as usually formed under the present district school system, thus saving the expense of the construction, heating and care of twenty-four buildings. It will save twenty-four reference libraries and the apparatus necessary to illustrate the subjects to be taught in the twenty-four schools. It will also save the salaries of eighteen or twenty teachers, and at the same time secure the highest class of teachers, men and women of the best educational attainments, who, by reason of the closer grading possible and the stimulus of larger classes, will have much better opportunity to secure good results. In fact, these centralized schools can give all the advantages of a college to each settlement, to which will be added the very important moral and physical advantage of having the pupils at home on the farm at night, and on Saturdays and Sundays."

"The same remarks apply to the religious life of the communities. Fewer and better churches, fewer and better clergymen will follow in the wake of such density of settlement as is possible only in irrigated districts. The extension of rural telephones, frequent social intercourse, rural mail delivery, etc., will bring to the irrigated farm all of the conveniences of the town and city, without the drawbacks and pitfalls of the latter. Good roads and electric lines will speedily connect outlying districts with large centres of settlement."

"The irrigation movement is one of national importance. It will insure a generation of men and women of the highest grade of citizenship; more than ordinarily sound of mind and body. It stands for prosperous and happy homes, and will perhaps be one of the most outstanding factors in the future social and economic life of the Province of Alberta."

TO REGULATE THE EXPORTING POWER

Tuesday's daily)
A bill has been introduced in the Federal House by Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, providing for a duty on electricity or electric power exported from Canada over wires and on petroleum, natural gas, water or other fluids when exported through pipes, conduits or other contrivances. The bill is an outcome of the development of electric power from Niagara falls, and originated in a desire to prevent the Canadian falls being turned into a mill race for the production of power for United States cities and enterprises. The scope of the measure was widened however to restrict the exportation of natural gas, petroleum and other fluids used in power production.

The bill provides, as follows: "No person shall export any power or fluid without a license, or no power or fluid in excess of the quantity permitted by such license; provided that any person who immediately prior to the passing of this act is lawfully engaged in the exportation of power or fluid, shall not, with respect to such exportation, be subject to the provisions of this act, until three months after this act goes into force, or until he has sooner obtained a license under this act; provided, also, that his exportation does not at any time during the interval, rateably exceed in quantity of power or light, the amount which he was exporting prior to the passing of this act."

"No person shall, without a license, construct or place in position any line of wire, or other conductor for the exportation of power or fluid, or any pipe line or other like contrivance for the exportation of fluid."

"Subject to regulations of the Governor in Council in that behalf, he minister may grant licenses subject to such conditions as he thinks proper for the exportation of power or fluid, where such power of exportation exists by local authority; and such licenses shall be revocable upon such notice to the licensee, as the minister deems reasonable in each case."

"Any such license may provide that the quantity of power or fluid to be exported shall be limited to the surplus, after the licensee has supplied for distribution to his customers the use in Canada power or fluid to the extent defined by such license, at prices in accordance with the conditions, rules and regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council."

"Every such license shall be revocable at will by the minister if the licensee refuses or neglects to comply with any of the conditions imposed with regard to the supply and distribution of power or fluid in Canada."

"Subject to any regulation of the Governor in Council in that behalf, the minister may grant licenses for the construction, placing or laying of any line of wire or conductor for the exportation of power, or of any pipe line or other like contrivance for the exportation of fluid."

"Every person who exports any such power or fluid contrary to the provisions of this act shall for each day on which any such export took place be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000 and not less than \$1,000."

"Every person who, contrary to the provisions of this act, places or lays in position any line of wire or other conductor for the exportation of power, or any pipe line or other like contrivance for the exportation of fluid, shall for each such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$5,000 and not less than \$1,000, and to forfeiture and confiscation of such line of wire or other conductor, pipe line or other contrivance, which may forthwith upon such conviction be destroyed or removed by direction of the minister."

"The Governor in Council may make regulations not inconsistent with this act for giving effect to the objects and intentions thereof, and by such regulations may impose fees to be paid thereunder by applicants for licenses."

"The Governor in Council may by proclamation published in The Canada Gazette impose duties not exceeding 50 per cent on power or fluid exported from Canada, or not exceeding () cents per cubic foot, fluid exported from Canada, and such duties shall be chargeable accordingly after the publication of such proclamation."

"The Governor in Council may by proclamation published in The Canada Gazette exempt from the payment of such duties such persons as comply with the direction of the minister with regard to the quantity of power or fluid to be supplied by such persons for distribution to customers for use in Canada."

\$8,300 GONE

Wednesday's daily)
The fact that the Commissioners were in such a hurry to place the order for sewer pipe would appear to have cost the city the sum of \$8,300. With a difference like this between two tenders it seems strange that a week should not have been spent in investigating the matter thoroughly. The mayor seemed particularly bent upon putting the matter through at once and remarked several times that if the council had no advice to give that the Commissioners were prepared to act upon their own responsibility. When the matter was referred back to the Commissioners to report upon the mayor reported off-hand and the matter went through immediately.

It now transpires that the information in possession of the Commissioners was not only meagre but

inaccurate. The city is out \$8,300. This is rather a bad start for the public business of the city for 1907.

FLOUR FOR JAPAN

Wednesday's daily)
During the ten months of 1906, ending on Oct. 31st, the exports of flour from Canada to Japan amounted to \$64,240, as against \$47,154 during a similar period last year. This is an increase of nearly 40 per cent, and is very gratifying, but when we note that during those ten months the imports of wheat and flour into Japan amounted to \$3,691,632 we see a very great opportunity for the expansion of Canada's trade in that direction.

The importance of the oriental market to the wheat grower of the Canadian West is just beginning to be realized and no effort should be spared during the next few years to place Canadian wheat and flour upon the Japanese market which is large enough to be well worth cultivating.

GET DOWN TO BUSINESS

Wednesday's daily)
If this city is to go before the Railway Commission again upon the railway questions of the city and the entrance of the C. P. R., it is to be earnestly hoped that its case will be prepared differently from what it was last time. The Railway Commission is a judicial body and has no interest in any past or present quarrels we may have had with any railway. Because some fool official of a railway at one time said that his company would make the grass grow on our city streets is fortunately not a sufficient reason for the Commission to discriminate against any one railway company, and such talk only serves to make the city ridiculous. The evidence of spite or bad feeling in a business matter is too small a performance for the city of Edmonton.

This winter has pretty clearly proven the necessity of more railways and a good deal better accommodation upon them. We want all the railways into this city that we can get, and we want them now. It is up to the city council to prepare an agreement for the entrance of the C. P. R., make the basis a reasonable one and stand by it. We don't owe this railway any particular debt of gratitude, but we owe it to the future of this city that all the possible shipping facilities should be given to its business men and given at once. This matter has been dragging on for quite a while. If the railway will not come in on a reasonable basis let it stay out, but a fronting of the city that there will be no retreat should be taken.

COLONEL SAM AND THE RIFLE

Wednesday's daily)
The Ross rifle seems to have come in for some criticism in Parliament recently as a weapon that falls short of being perfectly killing. If there is anything wrong with the Ross rifle public opinion will not come of it down to Colonel Sam Hughes, who sat on the committee which looked at the gun and passed it. Colonel Sam ought to know everything about guns. He has talked about them all his life, and has used them when it was absolutely necessary.

Brigadier-General Otter was a member of the committee, but the Brigadier-General has had nothing to do with guns for a long time now, having been raised to the tactical mathematical class of warriors, who win battles by their brains, and who have only a detached interest in the firing zone. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson of the Marine and Fisheries Department was another member, but the gallant colonel has never shot anything fiercer than rapids, and is not in very close touch with musketry. Major Gaudet, of the R. C. A., has never had need to cannonade anything that offered more resistance than an opening of the Parliament of Canada. In short, Colonel Sam was the one man on that committee to whom we looked for skill, judgment, and, above all, experience, in lethal weapons.

In the South African campaign Colonel Sam, we remember reading, surrounded the Boer army, which subsequently escaped owing to the vigilance of his man Turpin, who found the army too numerous to keep in line with a pocket pistol. On another occasion, at some Kop or other, Colonel Sam again hurled back the Boer hosts, but this he was armed with a sword and one of his ripping newspaper articles. At neither place did he carry a rifle, but we did infer from his writings that one way and another he had forgotten more about rifles than most men ever knew.—Toronto Star.

NOTES AND COMMENT

Wednesday's daily)
It is somewhat amusing to hear the city council framing up an agreement that they are sure the C. P. R. will never assent to.

It was rather an inopportune time for the Board of Trade to ask for a third daily train between here and Calgary.

There will be half a dozen district judges to be appointed in this province after this session of the Legislature.

SESSION OPENS TODAY

Thursday's daily)
The second session of Alberta's legislature opens today, the work of the session promises to be of considerable importance, there may not be quite as much legislation as was passed at the first session, but some very important items are upon the bill of fare.

A public health act will be passed and it will be a measure of the very first importance to the people of Alberta. The formation of new judicial districts will work a very necessary reform in the administration of justice, rendering the collection of small debts more expeditious and less expensive. Some amendments will be made to the liquor license law.

Strathcona is the only town at present ambitious to be a city and a charter will be granted to our neighbor across the Saskatchewan at this session. The number of private bills will be much smaller than last year. A good deal of interest will be attached to the speeches of the mover and seconder of the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Mr. Riley, the hero of Gleichen, will make his bow as the mover, and Mr. Holden, the boy member for Vermilion, will make his maiden speech as seconder.

The late member for Gleichen, Judge Stuart, will be missed by the members as will also the genial governor of the penitentiary, otherwise the House will be the same as last year.

THE NEW LAND ACT

Thursday's daily)

When the Liberal party adopted their platform at the great convention held in Ottawa in 1893, the opening sentence of one of the planks in that platform read, "The land for the settler, not for the speculator," and it is very gratifying today to the supporters of this party to find the Dominion Government determined to keep faith with the principles then laid down. During the ten years the Liberal party has been in power, it has consistently turned its face against large grants of land to railway corporations, and at the same time has used every effort to induce settlers to come from other countries and make their homes upon Canadian soil. Thousands of industrious farmers have been induced to come to this country to till the broad expanse of agricultural land found in the Canadian West. Cities, towns and villages have sprung up all over Western Canada during the last few years because of the influx of farmers who are producing wealth in the country, all of which is a direct result of the progressive immigration policy of the Dominion Government.

When the Autonomy Bills were up for discussion and the question of ownership of the lands in Alberta and Saskatchewan was a live issue, the public opinion maintained that they only desired to hold the lands in order that they might grant them to settlers who would make their homes in Canada; and the Minister of the Interior has kept faith to the letter with the two new Provinces in the Land Act recently introduced by him in the Dominion Parliament.

By this Act, the old numbered sections which escaped the rapacity of the railways in the days of large grants to these corporations, are now to be opened for settlement and one has to visit some of the few townships where odd-numbered sections are inhabited to get an adequate idea of the advantage it is to the country to have all the land open to the farmers. Besides opening this land to settlers, the privileges of a pre-emption is granted to every settler at the rate of \$3 per acre, the terms of payment are made exceptionally reasonable; he pays a registration fee on his pre-emption of \$10, similar to that paid upon his homestead and has no further payment to make for three years, when the \$480 becomes payable in five annual instalments with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the date of this first payment.

Squatters' rights are protected in the new act so that where a man has already settled upon and improved land, that was formerly not open for location, he shall have the first right to locate it under the new law. The act has been prepared to facilitate the opening up of the country and will probably attract next year the largest immigration that has yet come to the Canadian West. It will probably be a great attraction to American settlers who are among the most desirable acquisition to our population and it completely vindicates the position taken by the Liberal party in the last Provincial election here. Had the Province obtained the land, no such generous disposition of it could be made to yield an adequate income for Provincial purposes as the receipts from pre-emption will not cover the cost of the expense in connection with the Immigration Department, so that we have the Dominion Government adopting a policy for the direct purpose of filling up this country with wealth producing agriculturalists, a policy that will be most conducive to the commercial activity and the general prosperity of the Province of Alberta.

Northern Hardware Company
Opening Announcement

The Northern Hardware Company will open for business on and after

FEBRUARY, 4th, 1907

in John Sommerville & Sons Old Stand, Opposite the Northern Bank.

Full lines of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Mechanics Tools, Granite ware and Tinware, Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Stoves and Ranges will be carried.

We have been appointed sole agents for

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We will pay particular attention to

The Farmer's Requirements

and with this in view particular attention has been taken in ordering our large stock. We cordially invite each and all to visit our new store, inspect our stock and judge us for further business by the quality and price of our goods and the treatment you receive at our hands. We will be open for business on and after Monday, February 4th, 1907.

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WANTED—1,000 TAMARACK FENCE posts, 14 feet long, not smaller than 5 inches at top. Apply D. R. Fraser & Co., Limited, town office, Edmonton.

FARM FOR SALE—IN STONY PLAIN district; fine farm, 329 acres, three miles west of Inga P. O.; known as the Kreye's Stopping Place, price and terms reasonable. For further particulars call on Henry Kreye, Inga P. O., Alberta.

STRAY MARE—CAME TO PREMISES of A. P. Gagnon, Sec. 14-56-22, on Nov. 15 last; dark red, 2 year old mare, white on feet and nose; no visible brand. Apply A. P. Gagnon, Sturgeonville, Alta.

ESTRAY—A BUCKSHIRE MARE, brand hardly visible, 4 years old. Anyone giving information leading to the recovery of the same will be rewarded. F. Morin, Morinville, Alta., Edmonton.

ESTRAY. Came to the premises of the undersigned about Dec. 20 a buckskin mare, no brand, 3 years old. Owner can have same by proving property and costs. JOSEPH LABERGE, St. Emile Legale, Alta.

ESTRAY. Came to the premises of the undersigned a black heifer coming two years, and a black steer about the same age. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. FRANK THELEN, Ray P. O., Alberta.

ESTRAYED—ON MY PREMISES, 2 steers, one with and one without horns, no brands. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. F. Fischer, Stony Creek, Came to the premises of Hugh McKay, Edmonton, about Nov. 1st, a white heifer read on neck, rising 2 years old in calf. Apply Box 370, Edmonton.

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Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure
—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs.
25c.—at drug stores.
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SKUNK and GUILTY HIDES and all other kinds of RAW FURS bought for speckles. 10 to 20% more money for you to ship raw furs and hides to us than for you to ship them to the market. Write for prices. Hunter's & Trappers' Guide \$10.00. Best thing on the subject ever written. Illustrating all Fur Animals, 350 pages, leather bound. It is all about trapping, kinds of traps, decoys, trappers' outfits, skins and how to hunt and trap. Price \$2.00. To our Shippers \$1.75. A. & C. H. BROS. & CO., 31 HAINES PLACE, MONTREAL.

25¢ That Cough which ordinary remedies have not reached, will quickly yield to GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM. It cures those heavy, deep-seated coughs—takes away the soreness—breaks the throat—strengthens the lungs. None the less effective, because it is pleasant to take. Just try one bottle and you see how quickly you get rid of that cough. At your druggist. 25c. bottle.

USE EDDY'S PATCHES. Ask your Grocer for one of the following Brands—In Sturgeonville—Telegraph, and Telephone. In St. Emile—King Edward, "H. daylight," "Eagle," "Victoria," "Little Comet."

There's Nothing Better Steel Stubble and Sod Plow. Fitted with the celebrated "Garden City Clipper" Bottom. Made by David Bradley & Co., Bradley, Ill., U.S.A. About the best thing you can get hold of for all classes of work. At home in the stubble or fallow, turns a good fat furrow in the sod. Just a nice medium between the more abrupt old ground plow and the long slow turning breaker. Hardened midboard, share, and landside. If we knew anything better suited to general work in this locality, we'd be selling it. But we don't think there is anything better. You'll agree when you see this one. Come in and let us show you. Sole Selling Agents, Manuel & Corriveau, Edmonton, Alberta.

BIG SHOE POLISH. In patented safety box. Ever get your fingers all over the paste when polishing your shoes? Most people have. Impossible with Big 3 patented safety box. Big 3 Shoe Polish is a positive black, not blue. Big Box Big Shine Big Hurry 10c. DOMESTIC SPECIALTY CO. 54 HAMILTON, ONTARIO

A Page

4248 AN ATTRACTIVE GOWN SMALL MAKE

No-city is as much more than a dress as the dress of a woman of fashion. A dress in India linen is as much more than a dress as a dress in yoke in unusual in dress which may be obtained in



fashion. The short narrow yoke in front and back pleases and regulates the skirt. These small bows do little labor and are easy to fashion with the pattern. Realizes that one can make a dress that is as good as a medium as 23.2 yards of 36 inch material is needed.

4120 A PLEASING LITTLE PATTERN

It is now the season of parties and as the little ones are old enough to participate in the festivities they must have a few details. The light-colored lingerie fabrics and washable materials usually chosen of this kind, while being choice. A small gown constructed waist finished low in wide round collar, and a skirt tucked in front and back and the back is a 3/4 of a design and very pleasing. It is in full puff to the elbow, pleated by narrow waistband. The collar may be a lace collar or made of the material in the or of pleated silk. The same omitted, but it is so soft.



In effect that it is really complete the dress. For the size 4-14 yards of 27-inch material is needed.

4126 A SAILOR BLOUSE FOR SCHOOL GIRL

Sailor blouse is always



and always in demand by mothers everywhere. Such is its good