THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1909.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Anyway, a wet 24th dampens the ardor of the firecracker and saves life and property.

The suffragette movement is spreading. A woman is leading the Columbian rebels.

Now the high-born ladies of Somaliland are vieing with each other for the pleasurable privilege of carrying Mr. Roosevelt's camp truck. The ex-president seems to be running in great luck as an adventurer.

The conciliation board are in a fair way to make an early settlement of the trouble in the Southern Alberta coal mines. Once more it is being demonstrated that reason is mightier than a club.

The City hospital board have decided to leave the choice of site with the ratepayers. The decision is wise. The city is asked to put $50,000 into the new building. It is right that the people who provide the money should have a say in its location.

Of the economic conditions produced under the Dingley tariff the Winnipeg Telegram says: "The citizen of the United States during a period of delusively inflated prosperity became uneasily conscious that his own prosperity was becoming more and more unreal." Quite true, but the Telegram must have slipped a cog when it admitted so.

The Montreal Gazette hands a timely rebuke to those of its friends who consider it good politics or good public policy to assail the character of the British immigrant: "Some English newspapers and publicists think that as Canada is getting so many first class immigrants from Great Britain she should not object to a proportion of the wastrels along with them. This sad plaint makes it seem that some Englishmen are like some Canadians in that they worry more about their possible loss through weaklings than they rejoice over their gain through good men."

A French inventor has discovered means of controlling the direction of Hertzian waves and claims to be able to explode combustibles at a distance with no transmission medium but the air. It would pay Canada better to charter a man of that stamp than to build battleships. If the secret of hurling thunderbolts has been discovered the nation owning the secret is more secure than if her ports were blocked with Dreadnoughts. And if a current strong enough to explode gunpowder can be shot through space why not one strong enough to electrocute an army?

The West has been a large and luxuriant pasture for fortune tellers, of both sexes, divers species and many methods. Of late though it has been overstocked for the general good, and a movement is afoot to work off some of the surplus feeders. Winnipeg passed a bylaw recently preventing palmists and phrenologists and astrologists and tea-cup prophets and what-not other breeds there be from operating there. Like Jonah, the modern seers departed to other cities. Some came to Calgary. Calgary authorities now conclude that its residents should not be enlightened as to what they are coming to, and will find means or make them to prevent the disclosure and oust the disclosers. It looks like a case where Edmonton should "Do it first." Else the rejected of Calgary will flock hither and we have plenty of this particular kind already.

A British government agent has been inquiring into the working of the United States beef trust. He finds that "jungle" methods obtain in the financial department about as thoroughly as Mr. Sinclair says they hold in Packingtown. "Hunt in a solid pack" seems to be the motto and when one proves inharmonious the gang turns on him. The report should strengthen the kindly feeling of the United States meat consumer toward Britain for through her action he has acquired a knowledge of what he has long suspected but has never been allowed to thoroughly look into. It is even suggested that the United States government may enter action against the ring on the strength of the finding. Meantime the jingo journals of the trust will no doubt warmly resent the impertinence of the foreigner.

The consequences of the recent heavy rain suggest a new opportunity for usefulness to the street railway. The line from Norwood boulevard to Alberta avenue, being unballasted, went badly out of trim and it has been considered advisable to operate only the smaller single truck car on that section. The roadway on Namayo north of the pavement and along the tracks was simply reduced to a quagmire and has been closed to traffic. Obviously the tracks on improved streets must be ballasted with gravel and made in all respects as reliable as a steam railway. If a spur were laid to a pit or to some point along the river where gravel can be obtained it should be possible to haul this ballast on the railway with very substantial saving. There would seem indeed room for economy in bringing up all the gravel needed for the city streets by car and dumping it in convenient places for distribution by team as and where required.

A lesson from the heavy rains of the few past days is that catch-basins are not always put where they should be, or that surface ditches are not always dug with sufficient regard for the location and altitude of the catch-basins—or even of the inevitable disinclination of water to run up-hill. Along the newer graded streets ponds may be seen lying in the ditches which are supposed to conduct water to the catch-basins. The reason seems obvious. The ditches were dug not so much to carry off water as to provide earth for grading. And as the least earth is required where the street is naturally highest the ditch on the knolls is frequently shallow while in the hollows it has been ploughed unnecessarily deep to secure the extra earth needed for the roadway. A contractor will not make a deep cut through a knoll and haul the earth half a block to fill a low spot if he is allowed to follow the cheaper method of finding the earth where it is needed. Grading operations should not be considered complete unless or until the ditches along the roadway have sufficient slope to carry the water to the catch-basins. A dirt road without drainage is frequently worse and seldom better than no road at all in wet weather. If grading contracts do not include the digging of ditches that will carry away water they should be made to do so. If they already include this the work should not be paid for until the engineering department certify that the condition has been complied with. If this has been a part of the contractors' duty in the past the city has been badly swindled.

Canadian protectionists have pointed persistently to the United States as proof that a high tariff rather than a revenue tariff fosters national strength. These gentlemen now have a problem on their hands. The United States senate is revising the tariff—not to the end of giving more protection but of getting more revenue. The treasury was a hundred millions short last year, and the makers and defenders of the Dingley schedules saw no hope of getting larger income from these. Wherefore they are overhauling the tariff and shaping it to produce more revenue—which means, to give less protection. While no radical lowering of the rates may be expected from Senator Aldrich and his colleagues the fact that they are revising the tariff for the assigned reason is full of significance. The U. S. has tried high tariff and found that whatever may be its benefits to the manufacturers, as a national fiscal policy it is a failure. The country is confronted with the choice of curtailing expenditure, going heels over head into debt every year, or revising the tariff. The first alternative being practically impossible and the second unwise, even the builders of the Dingley walls admit that a stone must be knocked out here and there—and have set about doing it. Not only so—an income tax bill is to be brought in, also as a means of providing revenue. The tariff may be considered to have reached its high-water mark in the Republic and the tendency will now be to more reasonable levels. A country cannot exclude imports and yet collect money on imports to run the national machinery. The end of the experiment is an empty treasury and direct taxation.

When Admiral Beresford retired from the navy in the heat of a national naval scare great expectations were built upon his future course. Retirement freed him from the restraints of office and left him free to discuss naval subjects with the technical knowledge of an old "sea-dog." The opponents of the Asquith government betrayed a hope that the Admiral would throw his knowledge and his forceful style of expression into the attempt to undermine or embarrass the government. He has done nothing of the kind. He had a conference with the Premier before he took the stump and his subsequent declarations therefrom have been anything but what the opposition would have had them. In a nut-shell, his position is that Britons should recover their sanity, should look candidly into naval things as they are, and right what is found to need righting—not in a feverish spasm, but with the calm deliberation that has characterized the nation through the ages. This call from "fighting Charley" must do much to bring the country back to its senses at a time when alarmists, politicians and naval contractors seem to have joined forces to plunge it into a carnival of premature expenditure. To this somewhat unexpected pronouncement, the Admiral now adds that "colonial" assistance may best take the form of developing local cruiser squadrons, rather than bestowing battleships on the Admiralty. Both proposals will be endorsed by the judgment of those who have not been carried off their feet by political bias, self-interest, race antagonism, or jingoism. But they will be cordially detested by the opposition at home and by those Canadian journals which consider it their patriotic duty to denounce the Asquith government and all its works and to represent the Empire as on the verge of disruption. Sir Charles will be conspicuously unpopular in these quarters in future, though it is not likely that will worry him much.

CANADA WANTS THEM.

Having failed to make headway against the Laurier government of Canada certain Canadian journals seem to think their chances better of scoring against the Asquith government of Britain. They fall upon the budget proposals of the British chancellor as furiously as though they were the landlords whose unearned increment must be divided with the people whose enterprise and industry have produced it. And the argument most often in their editorial mouths is that the new taxes will drive British capital and capitalists abroad. Whether this is so or not Britain may be left to judge. But supposing it is so why should Canadian journals worry about it? No corner of the earth offers more or better inducements to British money than Canada, and there is none whose opportunities for profitable investment are better known to the British money owner. If British capital goes abroad no country will get so much of it as Canada and if the owner of the capital follows, no where will he find a heartier welcome or a broader sphere of activity. The politico-financial coterie who control our leading industrial establishments and aspire to plunder the nation under the screen of an exclusive tariff may abhor the prospect of British manufacturers migrating to Canada and starting factories in competition with their own. But these gentry are not the Canadian people and do not speak for them, however loudly they may bray at the possible influx through the columns of the Mail and Empire and the Toronto News. Canada will welcome British capital in untold millions and British capitalists by the ship-load, and will offer them every inducement to reproduce in the larger field of the Dominion the marvelous industrial and commercial development they have built up in the cluster of little islands in the North Atlantic. Nothing would better satisfy Canadians than to have British capital and capitalists come to Canada and put their tremendous power into the creation of a larger and more powerful Great Britain on this continent than the one they leave behind. But it is incongruous to find journals which eternally prate their loyalty to Imperial interests, now going into hysterics lest this transference of British money and of moneyed men to Canada should take place.

VARIOUS VIEWS

NOVEL.

Montreal Herald—There is something new under the sun. A gentleman in this province has just been disqualified for illegally electing himself as mayor.

WHAT NEXT!

Stratford Beacon—No physician present at the Illinois Medical association meeting, it is reported, defended the retention of the tonsils. All who referred to the subject declared that no use for them had been found, and that the human physical system was better without them than with them. There are a few unscientific people who will be hard to convince that the Lord did not know what He was doing when He made a man, as well as some of the learned doctors.

LABOR DEPARTMENT JUSTIFIED.

Montreal Star (Con.)—But now that the new department has justified itself, there is no longer any reason why it should be held by the hand. It can stand upright, and Mr. Mackenzie King seems to be just about the right sort of a minister to give it backbone and personality. Nor need we worry because we have more ministers than the Americans. Our ministers are ministers, while the American ministers are presidential secretaries.

THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER.

Lethbridge Herald—It is very plain that Hon. Frank Oliver as minister of the interior intends holding to his policy of "the land for the settler." During the last session of the parliament he refused to give veteran scrip to the Fenian raid and other veterans and later when it was proposed to make a grant of lands to finance the Centennial exposition at Winnipeg, Mr. Oliver refused to entertain the idea. He chose rather to keep the land for the actual settlers in spite of the strong influences to the contrary. The experience with the South African scrip showed clearly that the land grant resolved itself into a speculation in which the veterans derived the smallest benefit. They got their scrip but the great majority disposed of them for from two to four hundred dollars while the speculating purchasers got from seven to ten hundred. There ought to be some better way of rewarding the veterans without using them as the means of speculative exploitation of the public lands. When the minister of the interior kept to his policy he did something of which the great body of the people especially in the west approved.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Toronto Globe—When the main features of Mr. Lloyd-George's proposed devices for raising additional revenue were cabled across the Atlantic the Globe expressed the view that the new forms of taxation meant much more than the sabled summaries of the budget speech indicated. The arrival of English papers containing the report of the budget debate confirm the correctness of this opinion. It seems perfectly clear that the Liberal ministers have deliberately created an issue on which they will force the fighting at the next general election, which will no doubt be held at a time to suit their convenience, unless the lords have the courage to reject the taxation proposals and thus create a diversion by making their own House an object of popular attack.

The two great new additions to the annual expenditure are the building of four Dreadnoughts, possibly more, and the establishment of old-age pensions. The Conservatives are handicapped in their opposition to the budget proposals by the fact that they have been in favor of building more large warships, and of granting aid to worthy but poor people for the purpose of making the evening of life more comfortable. Not being in a position to complain of the increase of expenditure, their only recourse is to criticize the government's fiscal proposals and set up their own by way of alternative. This will inevitably narrow the issue, but it will intensify the interest.

The nature of the Conservative fiscal device has been for some years familiar to the public: to put a tax not merely on manufactured articles, but on food, and on the raw materials to which human labor is applied in order to produce these articles. The tendency of such a mode of raising revenue is to make living dear, and to mitigate the hardship thus factitiously created it is proposed to lower or remove altogether the duties on food imported from the British colonies. The nature of the Liberal fiscal scheme is not yet generally well known, but it will soon become familiar enough as the result of protracted controversy. It imposes heavier burdens on those who can best afford to bear them, instead of increasing the cost of living for those who are hard set now to make both ends meet.

The outstanding feature of Mr. George's scheme is the proposal to take from the recipient of unearned income a larger share of it than before, and also to place a heavier taxation on the increased value of land and on the increased value of liquor licenses. Out of the greater revenue raised in this and other ways a large part is hereafter to be spent not merely on old-age pensions, but on other plans for the improvement of the conditions of life. The future safety of the United Kingdom depends to a great extent on the physical character of its citizens, and without additional revenue it will be impracticable to effect much in this direction.

IMPORTING WEALTH.

Winnipeg Free Press—A fair criterion of the improved class of settlers now entering Western Canada is afforded by statistics which have been furnished to the Regina Leader by one of the largest colonizing companies. This company states that the number of inquirers for land, at a price ranging from $15 to $25 per acre, received since January exceeds that of the intending homesteaders who have applied to the local Dominion land office administering a territory twice the size. Only a few years ago land companies in the west had difficulty in disposing of holdings at from $3 to $6 per acre, the greater demand being for government homesteads. Of course, the fact that homesteaders having now to locate at a considerable distance may have something to do with the change of conditions, but undoubtedly agriculturists with capital are being drawn to Canada from the United States and the United Kingdom in greater numbers than ever, particularly from the former country.

HUMBUG.

Sydney Post—In other words the Mail and Empire contends that under a tariff like that of Canada it is the foreign exporter and not the Canadian consumer who pays the duty. Readers of the Post will doubtless remember that one of the chief arguments raised by that journal and by opposition speakers in this country against the government was the growth in the customs revenue, claiming that it meant so much additional taxation. It was not contended then, but just the reverse, that the foreign exporter paid the duty. Conservatism, as exemplified by the Mail and Empire and the Post, is humbug.

American Suicided Abroad.

Versailles, May 25—Edward Sandford, of New York, committed suicide at a hotel here today. He shot himself twice in the head with a revolver. His act is attributed to ill health and financial worries. Mr. Sandford was about 50 years of age.

Japanese Paper Must Pay.

Tokio, May 24.—Mr. Preston, the Canadian commissioner, has won his libel suit against the Japan Herald for $5,000.

EMPIRE DAY AT KAVANAGH

Lieut.-Governor Bulyea Emphasizes Meaning and Significance of the Celebration — Interesting Program.

Kavanagh, May 24.—The Earl of Meath, writing to the Winnipeg Free Press from Italy about the observance of Empire Day, speaks of its watchwords as "Responsibility, duty, sympathy and self-sacrifice." His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in speaking to the Empire Day assembly at Kavanagh, emphasized the responsibility of Canadians, and more especially those of the West, where there are so many diverse races, in uniting in this bond of empire all the various nationalities that find homes and freedom beneath the aegis of the British flag. And speaking in the heart of the German colony to German Canadians, he illustrated, by quoting from his conversation with a German, the feeling that this animated the majority of these colonists in seeking homes in Canada, viz., the greater freedom and happiness they enjoy under its government, and he showed the value of gatherings of this kind in inculcating in the youth that love of country that is the basis of sympathy with his compatriot of whatever blood or lineage. His Honor speaks with the authority of experience, with the knowledge of western conditions gleaned in a residence in the West of over a quarter of a century. The significence of this assembly was that the youth who took part in it were better Canadians afterwards than before it. The pleasant memories of his youth would henceforth be intertwined with songs and sentiments of Canada and the Empire.

Miss Hoskins, who holds high musical degrees, and who had the full direction of the musical and literary programme, received very warm praise from the speakers of the afternoon for the work accomplished in training the young people for the celebration. So many songs and choruses with young people who had all the initial difficulties of a new language to meet simultaneously must have involved a deal of labor and skilful training; the chief choruses and songs on the programme were "Rule Britannia," "Soldiers of the King," "Second to None," "When the Empire Calls," and the Canadian Empire Day song, "The Colonials and the Flag." "The Colonials and the Flag" was also used as a military march for the cadets to drill to and was splendidly rendered by the school. His Honor led the applause in greeting the uniform of the school. The recitations were also of a patriotic nature. The old English May games have a quaint charm of their own, some of the drills and games being quite as interesting and amusing to the onlooker as to the youthful participants.

Mr. Telford, M.P.P., acted as chairman for the occasion and also gave a very able patriotic address, as did also Mr. Marks, barrister, of Leduc, who accompanied His Honor's party to the celebration.

Letters of regret were read from the Minister of Education, Mayor Gaetz of Leduc and others, and a vote of thanks to the Daughters of the Empire, Edmonton, for the present of the handsome flag given the school was passed.

Before His Honor left three hearty cheers were given for the King and Empire, three for His Honor and three for Kavanagh and those giving the celebration.

All expressed their delight at the charming programme rendered so well by the pupils and the beautiful decorations of the schoolroom, which must have entailed no end of labor.

Burglar Shot Mayor.

Cedar Rapids, Ia., May 25—The climax to a series of sensational burglaries came early this morning when Mayor John Carmody was shot and seriously wounded by a man who had broken into his house. The same burglar had first entered the home of his father, J. T. Toomey, pastor of the Immaculate Conception church. At the point of a revolver the burglar relieved Pastor Toomey of a gold watch worth $25

Fireman Killed.

Parry Sound, Ont., May 24.—A car standing on a siding at the station last night was the cause of a fatal accident. A young man named Walter McLaughlin, a machinist, living at Norwood, Ontario, and fireman on a north-bound freight, was leaning out of the engine cab window when his head came in contact with a corner of the box car and was split open. He died a short time after the accident

Fell Into Cellar.

Indian Head, Sask., May 22—A little boy ten years of age, named Lennox Linstead, who was playing this afternoon in a building going up on Boyle street, met with a serious accident. He fell through the joists into the cellar below, striking the stones and sustaining a compound fracture of the arm.

$16,500 APIECE FOR TWO PRINCE RUPERT LOTS.

Vancouver, B.C., May 25—With a couple of thousand bidders and spectators present the sale of Prince Rupert lots commenced this morning. In the first hour and a quarter one hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was sold at lively bidding. Westerhaver Brothers, of Seattle, bought the first lot, 25 feet frontage, on Second avenue, for eight thousand dollars. The record price up to noon was paid for two lots on the corner of McBride and Second street, in the centre of the low town, which were bid up to sixteen thousand five hundred each.

FOUR CROOKS CAUGHT.

Not Wanted in Vancouver They Will be Deported if Not Claimed.

Victoria, B.C., May 24—Four crooks, two of whom are amongst the most notorious confidence men of America, were arrested today, having been captured in a restaurant soon after their arrival from Seattle. John O'Keefe, of Chicago and John Scullin, of Detroit, are the best known of the quartette. Superintendent Welsh, of the Canadian detective bureau, happened to be eating lunch in the restaurant when Scullin, whom Welch had arrested last year in Detroit, strolled into the room. With him was O'Keefe who has a long criminal record in Chicago. Scullin was captured last year just after he had stolen a thousand dollars worth of diamonds from the shirt front of an excited fan at a baseball game. A search of the man failed to reveal the diamond. It later developed that the diamond had lodged in his throat and nearly caused him to choke to death.

Welch immediately telephoned to police headquarters and by the time the quartette had finished their lunch an auto patrol was waiting for them. Literally the four were herded into it. At the police station they displayed two thousand dollars in cash and as much more in diamonds. All will be held on vagrancy charges until it is ascertained if the police of other cities are looking for them. If not they will be deported.

QUAKER CITY ROUSED.

Train Robbers Believed to be in Hiding There.

Philadelphia, May 22—Information that two and possibly more of the bandits who held up and relieved the Great Northern fast mail of $20,000, and caused the injury of twelve of the passengers near Spokane, Wash., on May 15, may be hiding in this city reached Captain Gallaher, of the city hall detective force, at noon yesterday. He immediately detailed four of his men each with descriptions of the bandits to make a systematical search of the so-called Tenderloin in hope of finding them. That any of the bandits should have come to this city caused much surprise at detective headquarters, although among thieves it is generally believed that the best place to hide from the police is in a big city. The information received by Captain Gallaher is said to have been to the effect that the day after the robbery western detectives got upon the trail of three of the bandits and traced them as far as Chicago, there two of them purchased tickets for this city.

Man Missing.

Prince Albert, Sask., May 23.—Wilkinson is still missing. A searching party left here this morning under charge of two of the R.N.W.M.P. Shots were heard in the vicinity of the brickyard just west of the Prince Albert mills during the morning of the day he disappeared. Others saw a man answering the description of Wilkinson during the afternoon going south, and from his actions judged him to be mentally unbalanced. Great sympathy is felt for the brother, who resides in the city.

NO TRACE FOUND OF TRAIN ROBBERS

Quartette Held Up Union Pacific and Got Off With Registered Mail Sacks Containing Large Booty.

Omaha, Neb., May 23.—Not the slightest trace has been found of four desperadoes who last night held up and robbed the Union Pacific overland train, as it was entering the City of Omaha. It is known that instead of using an automobile, in which to carry away the seven heavy registered pouches which were stolen, the robbers used an express wagon and immediately after the robbery made their way to South Omaha. Three belated pedestrians, homeward bound, passed this wagon going at a furious rate, but the men are unable to describe the horses. Union Pacific detectives have positive information that three of the robbers boarded the train at Fremont, the last stop out of Omaha. These men ran from a saloon and caught the train as it pulled out. The signal to the robbers on the train by their comrade in the wagon was made by burning newspapers near the track. The government authorities have not finished checking up the list of registered pouches on the robbed train and cannot yet say just what is missing, but the total value of the booty secured is estimated at several thousand dollars. The $20,000 which has been offered by the railroad company for the arrest of the men has called out every peace officer in Eastern Nebraska and the entire country is aroused. The Omaha officers, as well as the postal inspectors and Union Pacific secret service men, are confident the robbers are in Omaha or South Omaha.

Man Arrested.

Omaha, Neb., May 24—Advices from Cheyenne, Wyo., tonight are that a man giving the name L. U. Steinhoff, was arrested there tonight on suspicion of being one of the Union Pacific train robbers. The man had $800 in bills in his possession and refuses to talk.

Held to the Nickle.

Toronto, Ont., May 23—His anxiety to save a nickle saved the life of Tony Murtille, an 8-year-old boy, who fell into the Canadian Northern slip yesterday afternoon. Some one threw a life buoy which Tony struggled with for several minutes before a man hauled him in to a dinghy. Somebody started jerking him up and down with pressure on the stomach. With a gasp Tony's mouth flew open and he coughed up a nickle. He had kept his mouth so tightly compressed trying to preserve the nickle he did not swallow a teaspoonful of water.

Big Nugget Found.

Cobalt, Ont., May 25.—A sensational find was made in South Coleman, on the Cobalt Gem property, near Lawson. A nugget five feet six inches long, two feet five inches in width, 16 inches thick, and weighing 3,000 pounds, 75 per cent. pure silver, valued at $16,000, was found near the surface at the foot of a cliff sixty feet high. It will be forwarded to Philadelphia.

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RECORD PRICE PAI FOR JASPER PROP

Potter & McDougall's Corner Dominion Bank Who W Magnificent Structure.

Announcement was made T the biggest real estate deal, i price paid per foot frontage, ever taken place in Edmonto deed in any other city of t with the exception of Winn Vancouver. The property so corner of Jasper and McDoug occupied by Potter & McDoug The price paid was $49.00 exclusive of the building now land for which Potter & M hold a lease until next Febru vendor was Patrick Byrne, conducts a shoe-repair shop east, adjoining Jackson Bros The purchaser was the bank. The bank purposes e handsome brick and stone ba as soon as the lease held & McDougall expires.

A Record Price.

The property has a fronta feet on Jasper avenue and 150 feet on McDougall avenu price paid is at the rate of $ foot frontage. The highest price was $800 per foot fronta by J. W. Gardner, of Winn the 50 feet on Jasper avenue by the real estate offices form cupied by John Ross & Son present instance, however, perty is a corner lot and this extent accounts for the big d in price. This is the first e on this part of Jasper ave has been sold for some yea site for a bank is one of the the city, occupying what is busiest corner in Edmonto vendor of the property, Patrick who owns some of the avenue real estate quietly pu trade of a cobbler, opposite letin office, entirely unpertu the fact that he became the a day or two ago of $49,000 cash for one of his holdin Byrns is a bachelor who com monton about seventeen ye He had held the corner of M and Jasper for 15 years. H ased it for $375, but it was feet long. Later he sold the feet for $800, thus clearing having the corner to the goo

In addition to this prope Byrns owns a 16 1-2 foot where his shop is, for whi years ago he was offered hi $1,000 a foot frontage. He a the fifty feet east of the Bank of Commerce, occupied Kenzie's book store and the Realty company's offices.

The recent sale was put th the Magrath-Hart Co., and t ment in real estate is to som evidenced by the fact that d past six weeks they have $200,000 worth of Jasper av perty alone, beside other city

The New Bank Buildi

The Dominion Bank has n ed its plans for the new buil it will be one of the most p in the city and a worthy riv pearance of the magnificent perial bank. Immediately present building on the site cated in February next by McDougall, it will be torn work started upon the new

NO FREE LUMBER

U. S. Senators Still Wrestl Tariff Bill.

Washington, May 24—The tariff bill passed the Hou without extended debate. Clark, leader, contented hi a division on the bill, the standing with him almost u opposition.

Representative Underwood crat member of the ways a committee, and Hammon, sota, a friend of Governor J that state, supported the average ad valorem rate of about one-half that of the P It was drawn with the purpo ing Philippine trade to this The bill had the approval of Taft. Chairman Payne, of and means committee took of the presence of a quoru immediate consideration of Rican bill amending the Fo that the money may be h government of Porto Rico fused by the native house of It makes the same appropr for the last year automatic able in such an emergency.

Free lumber met its wate senate today. Senator M amendment putting throug on the free list was defeated of 56 to 26. This vote on h the second test of the Aldr tive policy strength in the

Battleford to Instal Se

North Battleford, Sask., The waterworks, electric sewerage by-law passed yes a majority of a hundred a eight. An offer has bee for a hundred thousand fiv debentures at par.

SIX CHILDREN BUR

Central City, Ky., M Six children participat commencement exerci Mrs. Boyd's school we ously burned, and th ence changed from app spectators to a fightin when Dorothy Clay dre lighted candle which her muslin dress and in other skirts caught. I pected the following ar burned: Dorothy Clay Clay, Louise Marshall McGeary and Rena a Miller.