THE EDMONTON BULLETIN
(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

DAILY—Delivered in City, $4 per year. By mail, per year, $3. By mail to United States per year $6.

SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year $1. Subscribers in the United States $2. All subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1908.

EDMONTON'S "SCHOOL QUESTION.

There is not much novelty about the opening of a new school building in Edmonton. Perhaps the event has been of such frequent occurrence in recent years that we overlook the significance. A city can do nothing more creditably significant than to open a new and well equipped school building—and to do it as often as the increase of pupils overcrowds the existing accommodation. The $60,000 structure opened in this city last week represents the ideas of the modern school builder as to how school children should be housed, but it expresses also something of a great deal more importance than this—the readiness of the citizens to provide the proper accommodation, cost what it may. That readiness the people of Edmonton have already expressed in the erection of four magnificent common school buildings, and yet we are only at the beginning of things. For years our regular school buildings have been crowded, and branch schools have had to be opened in various parts of the city to relieve the pressure. The completion of each new building has so far proved but a temporary relief, and in one or two occasions scarcely that. The new building is already fully occupied, yet it is necessary to continue the school in temporary quarters on North Syndicate. The public school board may not be unfairly represented as facing an unceasing demand for more room. Already the foundations have been laid for a new ten roomed school in Norwood to be finished during the coming summer, and which will be filled the first day it is opened. Meantime a small school has been opened in temporary quarters on Fourteenth street, and the growth of population in that section will in all probability demand the erection of a new modern building there during the summer of 1909. North of the C.N.R. yards and west of First street too settlement has been going on rapidly for a couple of years, and is certain to continue to do so. Children in that district are a considerable distance from any existing school and a building will probably have to be provided there during the summer of next year. The prospect is therefore that for several years we must continue to add on the average one, eight or ten-roomed school each summer. The important point is that the people are fully prepared to do so. This is a disposition of which any city may well be proud, for it holds the promise that Edmonton's future citizens are to be properly equipped to grapple with the problems of life, and to discharge their duties as members of society. No thoroughly appreciated or more generously and cheerfully provided for anywhere in this world is education more

TALK IS NOT ALWAYS CHEAP.

It is a common maxim that "Talk is cheap," but clearly the maxim cannot be applied to talk in the House of Commons as regarded from the standpoint of the tax-payers of the country. It is estimated that the total expenses connected with the holding of a session of Parliament amount to $257 for each minute the House is in session. This is the sum that the people of the country have to pay for each minute that the attention of Parliament is claimed by a speaker, whether his subject be of great importance or no importance, and whether he contributes something of value to the discussion, or whether he fills Hansard with platitudes and commonplace. Whatever may be the subject of discussion, and however valuable the contribution a speaker may make to it, it still cannot be asserted that talk at the rate of $257 per minute is conspicuously cheap—to the man who has to pay for it.

It does not follow of course that because talk is not cheap that it is not valuable, nor because talk is expensive that it is not profitable. The business of the country must be carried on and cannot be satisfactorily carried on without reasonable opportunity for discussion. Whether this discussion is expensive or not, it is something which cannot be avoided, and which no one would propose to unreasonably restrict. Though directly expensive, if the discussion result in the more efficient management of public affairs or if it conduce to the advancement of the public weal, it is money well spent and will incur no public opposition. There is no criticism coming to the man who detains Parliament, expensive though it be, to contribute something of information or of thought to fix the attitude of Parliament on a question of public importance.

But it does follow that because Parliamentary discussions impose enormous expense on the country that those discussions should be concentrated on the subjects of chief public importance, and that they should not be protracted more than is necessary to present all the available information bearing on those subjects and to express fairly the sense of the House regarding them. This is the purpose and the whole purpose of Parliamentary discussion—to bring out information and to reflect to the Government the judgment of the people. When that purpose has been served there is neither reason nor pretext for prolonging a debate, and the man who persists in doing so is simply squandering public money. And at the rate of $257 per minute he is squandering it pretty fast.

This kind of talk is anything but "cheap" to the taxpayer, and it is the kind that the taxpayer has been getting more and more of during several past sessions of Parliament. Who that follows with open mind the debates in the House of Commons will aver that thirty per cent. of the time of Parliament is spent listening to speeches which either enlighten the members on matters of public consequence or reflect more clearly the opinion of the public? Humiliating as the acknowledgment must be, it must be admitted that two-thirds of the time of Parliament is occupied in listening to speeches which serve neither one purpose nor the other. Rapidly and surely this useless and expensive prolixity is lowering the status of Parliament in the minds of the people. The remedy lies in the hands of both Parliament and the electors. The offenders are few in number and too well known to need designation. If the counsels of good sense cannot be made to prevail upon them, Parliament would be quite justified as a measure of self-defence and public economy in amending the rules of debate to suspend the deluge. If certain members of the House either cannot or will not put a limit to the duration of their effusions, Parliament should do it for them. Failing this, the electors will have an opportunity on polling day of freeing themselves from these geysers whose perennial spouting has been costing the country $257 per minute.

EDITING BLUE-BOOKS.

The Winnipeg Telegram declares that "a judicious editing of blue-books "would save expense and aid in the "dissemination of information." The Telegram is right for once, absolutely and unquestionably right. But what of the Telegram's friends who assailed the Minister of the Interior two years ago because he enunciated the same doctrine? These gentlemen, headed by Mr. Foster, declared unequivocally that to omit even irrelevant or unnecessary documents or portions of documents from the annual blue book of the Department was to garble the official records of the country, and under no circumstances to be tolerated. When Mr. Oliver ventured the suggestion that the public welfare would be promoted and considerable economy affected if the annual departmental reports were edited by the Ministers responsible, he was held up as proposing an un-heard of but an essentially villainous practice. It was held that every report from officials, sub-officials, agents, representatives or employees of any kind, manner or degree must go into the blue book; that no matter how lengthy or irrelevant they must appear in undiminished prolixity and unsullied uselessness; and this without regard to the size of the volume or the cost to the country. It is refreshing to find that lucid intervals occasionally visit the Telegram, belated though they be.

SOME TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

Hon. Geo. P. Graham reviewed the affairs of the Railway and Canals Department in the House a few days ago, touching on some important features of the transportation problem in its present state. The review was highly creditable to the new Minister and reflects a clear and comprehensive view of the business of his Department.

Altogether Canada has put $120,000,000 into canals. Most of this has gone into the improvement of the great national waterway formed by the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence river. Along this route 12,000,000 bushels of western grain travelled to market last year. But 14,000,000 bushels went to Buffalo, and thence to New York. At present the rate of carriage of wheat from Fort William to Buffalo is 1.5 cents per bushel, and from Buffalo to New York, 5.9 cents, a total of 7.4 cents. This cost the United States intend to cut in two. By deepening and enlarging the Erie canal they expect to be able to handle wheat from the head of Lake Superior to New York for 3.5 cents per bushel. If the United States route captures so large a share of our export trade at 7.9 cents per bushel, it would assuredly capture a much large share at 3.5 cents per bushel. To prevent this undesirable condition of things, Mr. Graham suggested that if the Welland canal were deepened to admit the passage of the upper Lake boats grain could be carried from Fort William to Montreal at 3 3-8 cents per bushel—an advantage of one-eighth cent over the improved United States route. The enlargement of the canal would involve a large expenditure and the Minister did not advocate the plan. That it will ever be done is problematical for the opening of Hudson Bay route should provide a cheaper line of transport than either the New York or the St. Lawrence route. At any rate it is altogether improbable the enlargement will be undertaken until the Bay route has been opened, and it is found by experience what part it is to play in directing the currents of trade.

Some interesting details were given regarding the progress of the Grand Trunk Pacific. On December 1st the work on the Winnipeg-Edmonton section was advanced as follows:

From 0 to 13th mile. No grading had been done; the work is very light, merely surfacing.

From 13th to 650th mile. The grading was practically completed, merely a few narrow cuttings remaining to be widened, and a few embankments not yet fully brought up to grade level, to be completed. The culverts and wooden structures were about completed.

From 650th to 796th mile (Edmonton). Considerable grading had been done in patches, aggregating about 54 miles. There, however, yet remain about 1,750,000 cubic yards of excavation to be done to complete the grading. A large proportion of the culverts were built and the pile foundations of about 75 per cent. of the bridges were driven.

The track was laid from the 45th mile to the 326th mile, and from the 428th mile to the 468th mile, aggregating 310 miles; in addition to which 47 sidings were laid in.

This rapid progress will no doubt be gratifying to the public generally, but to no section more than to the people of Western Canada for whose relief the enterprise was primarily undertaken.

The section from Edmonton to Prince Rupert he said is 955 miles long. The Yellowhead Pass had been selected because better in every way except as regards carvature. The grades were easier and the cost would be less than via the other passes. The total cost of this section is expected to be $42,115,500. This is $4,536,100 less than the estimated cost via the Pine River Pass; $3,490,000 less than via the Wapiti, and $6,251,000 less than via the Peace River route.

The Government section, between Winnipeg and Moncton, has been located, and grading contracts let for 859 miles. Over three hundred miles have been graded, and upwards of a hundred miles of track laid. Three more contracts on the eastern section are to be let in the course of a few days. The total length from Winnipeg to Moncton will be 1807 miles.

The Quebec bridge, declared the Minister, must be reconstructed, and reconstructed on safe and permanent lines. "Whatever our differences may "be this much will be known to the "world—that Canada, though a young "country, is able to finish what Canada begins."

The Intercolonial earned during the nine months of the fiscal year $6,248,311. The expenses were $6,030,171, leaving a balance of over $200,000. Last year the balance was nearly four hundred thousand dollars. It was doubtful if the balance this year would be as large, for in common with other railways, the Intercolonial had found business less plentiful during the past few months.

There was an opinion abroad that the Intercolonial had cost an excessive amount per mile. The real cost was $57,112.93. The average cost of United States roads is $57,966.

Unfortunately there has been all too good reason in the past to regard the Intercolonial as a white elephant. It is satisfactory to know that it is beginning to earn its keep. For this Canada is indebted to Hon. H. R. Emmerson more than to any other man. Mr. Graham will do well if he can follow up the good work.

That the Intercolonial should be managed by a Commission, he was not prepared to say. The Government would be held responsible for its management and must therefore retain the power of managing it, whether the power were exerted directly or indirectly through a Commission. And if a Commission were to be appointed he would make it a Commission, not of three, but of one, for "only one man can be boss of the "situation and carry on the work properly."

"YON CASSIUS."

More than ten years ago the Minister of Trade and Commerce addressed to another leader of the present Opposition a warning which the present leader would do well to take to himself. Then as now Hon. Geo. E. Foster was a gentleman with aspirations all his own, and with none too fine a sense of courtesy and honor in promoting them. Then as now he chaffed under the leadership of a gentleman whose superiority he did not admit, and lost no opportunity of showing in the House and out of it how much better he could handle the business of the party management. Sir Richard Cartwright, in a moment of chivalrous concern, drew the attention of the endangered leader to a remark credited to Caesar concerning an attenuated follower of his far-off day and fortunes:

"Yon Cassius has a lean and hungry look;
"He thinks too much: Such men are dangerous."

Sir Mackenzie Bowell heeded not the warning and perished among the "nest of traitors." Will Mr. Borden read the signs of the times? Or will history repeat itself?

WHERE HE DIFFERS.

Mr. Hazen apparently does not share the views of the party press that his win in New Brunswick was a "sweeping Conservative victory." At any rate he is to take Mr. John Morrissey, of Northumberland, into the cabinet. Mr. Morrissey is the leader of the disaffected Liberal members whose withdrawal weakened both the support and prestige of the Robinson Government, and paved the way for their downfall. His elevation to the new cabinet may mean one of just two things. It may be his reward for upsetting the old Government, or it may be his price for not upsetting the new. Whether it be his wages for past assistance or the price of his future loyalty, determines whether it is Mr. Hazen's acknowledgment for services rendered or his admission that Mr. Morrissey holds the balance of power. In the former event it bespeaks Mr. Hazen's disagreement with the pronouncements of his distant and perhaps better informed friends that he won a party victory. In the latter event it discounts the pronouncements of the same gentry that he intends to institute a clear-cut party government. On this point Mr. Hazen declared himself clearly enough before the election in announcing his desire "to "conduct the Provincial affairs irrespective of Dominion politics." No man could run a modern Conservative Provincial Government on those lines.

THE BUSINESS OF PARLIAMENT.

The first business of Parliament is to reflect public opinion, not to create it, or mould it, or influence it. The member of Parliament is chosen not to become a light and prophet to the people, but a representative of the people. He is chosen not as an advocate of his own opinions, superior or otherwise, but as an exponent of the opinions of his constituents. His first business is to express what the public think, not to dictate to the public what they should think, nor to influence them to accept his way of thinking. No one, of course, would desire to deny the member of Parliament the common right to persuade other men to agree with his views, but the plain fact is that he is not sent to Parliament for this purpose. His business there is to discharge public business in the way the public want it discharged. If in so doing the reflex action inclines the public to agreement with his views, all well and good. But the member who treats public business as merely the implement to be used in propagating his own opinions is reversing the proper order of things and playing the renegade to the men who elected him.

Parliament should be first and foremost a reflector of public opinion, not a factory for generating or influencing it. That a Parliament creates and influences public opinion is true. That the best of Parliaments is most effective in creating and influencing public opinion is true. That the efficiency of a Parliament may be judged by the measure and character of its influence on the current of public thought is true. But it is also true that the creation or influencing of public opinion is not the primary business of a Parliament; that in the best of Parliaments it is never misconstrued as being the business of importance; and that a Parliament is most wholesomely effective in making and shaping opinion, when the members least try to do so but set themselves faithfully to the discharge of public business along the lines of the public judgment.

A recognition of this fact seems to be badly needed in Canada to-day. During recent years a comparatively small group of Opposition members have deliberately set themselves to the task of subverting the functions of Parliament, and of degenerating it into an enginery for the influencing of public opinion to the interests or supposed interests of themselves and their party. Not only have they neglected themselves to express public opinion in the discharge of public business; they have prevented their better intentioned fellow members from doing so; and on occasions neither few nor inconsequent they have prevented the discharge of public business altogether that the machinery of Parliament might be used to burnish up their own tarnished reputations or to blacken the characters of their opponents. Perhaps this is good politics or perhaps it is not—for the gentlemen concerned. But whatever else it may be it is mighty poor business for the taxpayer, and it is to discharge the business of the taxpayer that Parliament was instituted and is maintained. From his standpoint it amounts to nothing more or less than the prostitution of Parliament into a machine for the manufacture of campaign literature—at a cost to him estimated from $50 to $257 per minute.

CONSERVING OUR CREDIT.

Strathcona has decided to instal a Government telephone system. Since a single system covering both cities with one exchange was not to be hoped for, this may not be a matter of such serious regret. The Edmonton system must always be run on the principle of serving the public rather than that of making money, and it would scarcely have been either fair or practicable to draw larger revenues from the Strathcona system than from the local portion. Edmonton, therefore, under the agreement stood to pledge her credit to provide Strathcona with a telephone service at a minimum of profit. The abandonment of the agreement leaves us free to conserve our credit for the extension of our own municipal enterprises, which is certain to tax our resources severely and may possibly prove more than we can economically and satisfactorily handle.

PUZZLED.

The Edmonton Journal is unable to understand how the Toronto Globe and the Edmonton Bulletin can entertain divergent opinions on a subject so far distant as the Yukon. Such license of thought is not tolerated on the Journal's side of the House except when a family quarrel is in progress.

TWO IN ONE.

A contemporary talks itself into the opinion that Mr. Borden in 1904 wanted to extend the Intercolonial into Western Canada, but that the iniquitous Grits are bound to give the G. T. P. "undoubted sway" in the prairie country. There is only one thing the matter with this opinion—both halves of it are wrong. First, Mr. Borden never promised to extend the Intercolonial or any other Government railway into Western Canada; second, the steel gangs are laying track on a Government owned railway from the Atlantic to the city of Winnipeg.

SIZING UP THE SITUATION.

The Calgary Albertan is trying to stir up the Board of Trade and the Hundred Thousand Club to pay more attention to railways, even if in so doing they pay less attention to publicity. By way of pointing the moral the Albertan draws attention to the present sphere of railway construction in this Province. It says:

During the last two years active work has been going on upon four railways coming through Alberta, and not one of the four is pointing this way, and every one of the four is building up the northern country. The C.P.R. roads are driving into the north. The C.N.R. has reached its temporary destination, and the G.T.P. is hastening its course to the north.

And not a mile of road in southern Alberta, and no sight of one. This is a serious matter, and one which deserves more than passing consideration of the Calgary Board of Trade or Hundred Thousand club."

ASK AND YE SHALL RECEIVE.

Certain Conservative journals have considered it good morals or good politics to represent the Minister of the Interior as taking an autocratic position and preventing or trying to prevent legitimate access to documents in the custody of the Department. It may be worth while to reproduce just what the Minister said on the matter as illustrating the position he takes. The following questions and answers appear in Hansard for Friday, March 6th:

Mr. J. D. REID—I wish to ask the Minister of the Interior what position we are in with regard to some of the papers in his department. We moved that several files of original papers be produced in the Public Accounts Committee as we want to examine these files. If I understood the minister aright the other day, the only time he would allow us to examine the papers is while the Public Accounts Committee is in session. It is impossible for us to examine them during the sitting of the committee, and I want to know if the minister still holds that view.

Mr. OLIVER—The position I have taken is that the files are under my charge subject to any order of the House or of a committee of the House, and any order of the House or of any committee of the House will of course be obeyed by the officers of the department under my instructions. Otherwise, certainly I do not think I am justified in permitting the examination of the files by those who are not properly authorized.

Mr. J. D. REID—It has been the custom to allow an officer of the department to come over with the files to the committee room and to allow these files to be examined by one of the members with the officer present when the committee was not in session. Will the minister allow that custom to continue?

Mr. OLIVER—If the committee so orders, certainly, but not unless.

Mr. FOSTER—Which committee?

Mr. OLIVER—The Public Accounts Committee. If the committee orders the files to be brought to the committee, or if it orders the files to be kept away from the committee, any order the committee chooses to give will be respected. But the order of a private member in regard to the files would not be warranted in taking notice of.

Mr. J. D. REID—I want to ask a further question?

Mr. SPEAKER—There cannot be a discussion raised at this stage.

Mr. J. D. REID—I am not going to discuss it; I simply want to understand it. An order was made by the Public Accounts Committee for the production of the original papers in a certain case. Will the minister allow the original papers to be brought over to the Public Accounts Committee at any time whether the committee is in session or not?

Mr. OLIVER—I take it that the order of the Public Accounts Committee for the production of those papers can only be filled by the production of the papers before the committee. If the Public Accounts Committee have any other order to give, it will be respected when they give it; but I do not propose to interpret the order beyond its wording.

A LIGHT FROM EDMONTON.

Vegreville Observer: In the Edmonton Journal of March 5th, 1908, appears a report of a Conservative meeting held there on the evening preceding.

Among the speakers was Mr. A. Williamson Taylor, the president of the Conservative association of the city. According to the Journal report, Mr. A. Taylor "illustrated the case of binder twine, the duty on which the Laurier Government had refused to lower."

Mr. A. Williamson Taylor evidently was desirous of having people believe that the duty on binder twine is still in existence.

For the benefit of Mr. A. Williamson Taylor and others it might be pointed out that the Laurier government wiped out the duty on binder twine altogether. Mr. A. Williamson Taylor is referred to section 619 of the tariff schedule of 1897, which provides that after January 1st, 1898, "binders' twine, or twine for harvest binders, of hemp, jute, manilla or sisal" shall enter free of customs duties.

Mr. A. Williamson Taylor is further referred to section 544 of group 10 of the tariff schedule of 1907, which proclaims that binder twine is free.

TYPICAL OF REAL JOURNALIST.

Toronto World—It is correct and comfortable over the wine glasses at the club dinner for the Canadian journalist to assume the important academic air and to feel within himself the "influence" of his close association with church and university in a triple alliance acknowledged with gratitude by the country at large. This may be the Canadian newspaper man's destiny.

The past has been otherwise, and it is well for the university that the triple alliance is a possibility of the future rather than a fact of the heretofore. The moral, heroic—or whatever adjective may rightly describe the type that stands most strikingly against the background of the newspaper man's share in our national progress—fits most truly the man who went out across the frontier to set up his press in his cabin and to sweat blood for many a year. The church as he knew it was poorer than himself, because its support came out of the poverty of himself and his fellows. Today settlement and the university have been encouraged and assured by the missionary and the pioneer journalist.

The World on this account prefers to see in Frank Oliver the picture of what the Canadian newspaper man is and has been. It was good to have him the foremost visitor at the reunion on Thursday evening at the National club. Enough of the great west rolls beyond the tide of the North Saskatchewan to afford ample room for the repetition of such a record as that of the Canadian minister of the interior.

A VICTIM OF BAD TEMPER.

Montreal Herald—At this distance from the protracted session of last week, all unpleasantness would have evaporated from the incident were it not for the peculiarly unsportsmanlike attack made by Mr. Foster upon Mr. Brodeur. Mr. Foster, whose long parliamentary experience ought to have taught him better, allowed himself to say that Mr. Brodeur had taken for himself some thousands of dollars, in advance of the spending thereof, had spent what he had a mind to, had made what use he saw fit of the money, and had only accounted for it when the auditor asked for information. It was that statement, repelled with indignation by Mr. Brodeur which led the minister and the Liberals to refuse to abandon the marine and fisheries estimates until some retraction had been made, some item had been allowed to pass, on midnight of Saturday had come. Mr. Brodeur told Mr. Foster very plainly, and those who followed the proceedings of the insurance commission knew exactly what he meant, that if somebody was to be accused of employing the funds entrusted to him by others for his own profit, it was not he; that he had never used for himself a dollar of money entrusted to him by others; and that he defied anyone to prove the contrary. Mr. Foster thereupon grew indignant because Mr. Brodeur, when leaving for England to attend the conference of last year, for which purpose parliament had not voted any money until after the ministers left, had dared to vary for the purpose a vote of money for the ice-breaking branch of his department. Mr. Brodeur answered that it was the only practical thing to do, and before the debate closed he had the satisfaction of showing that Mr. Foster himself had on one occasion done the very same thing, and had explained in the House that it was the natural and necessary thing to do, both in his own case and in that of Sir Charles Tupper. What was right and proper for Mr. Foster and Sir Charles Tupper is to be proclaimed highly reprehensible, it appears, in a Liberal minister.

It is safe to say that Mr. Brodeur came through this long ordeal with his reputation wholly unscathed, and with most of his opponents sincerely with most of his opponents sincerely had been attacked. It seems to be the cardinal defect of Mr. Foster's character, of which Sir Mackenzie Bowell was witness before Mr. Brodeur, that he is unable to control a singularly vindictive spirit. With the record of the land syndicate's dealings with the Union Trust company hanging over him, he ought to be the last man to lightly recount others of malfeasance; but his bitterness seems always to be getting the better of his judgment.

American Fleet Surprises Germans.

Berlin, Mar. 14—German naval critics are commenting upon the wonderful feats of seamanship displayed in the 12,000 mile voyage of the American battleship fleet and its arrival at Magdalena Bay four days ahead of schedule, without a ship being disabled. They consider it proof of excellent material as well as personnel.

Tickling or dry Coughs will quickly loosen when using Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And it is so thoroughly harmless that Dr. Shoop tells mothers to use nothing else, even for very young babies. The wholesome green leaves and tender stems of a lung healing mountainous shrub give the curative properties to Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. It calms the cough and heals the sensitive bronchial membranes. No opium, no chloroform, nothing harsh used to injure or suppress. Demand Dr. Shoop's. Take no other. For sale by all Dealers.

Unreserved Credit

AUCTION SALE

FARM STOCK, IMPLEMENTS, ETC.

The undersigned have received instructions from Mr. Gottlieb Streich to sell by public auction at his farm, the S.E. 1-4 of section 3 township 56, range 20 (two miles east of Bruderheim), on Friday, March 27th, 1908, the following:

Horses.

1 dark brown mare, rising five years old, weight 1,700 lbs.

1 dark brown mare, nine years old, weight 1,600 lbs.

1 dark brown stallion, rising four years, weight 1,600 lbs.

1 dark brown mare, seven years old, weight 1,100.

Cattle.

10 milch cows, coming in in April and May.

2 yearlings. 3 heifers.

Implements.

1 binder. 1 farm waggon.
1 seeder. 1 set harrows.
1 18-inch plow. 1 bob sleigh.
3 work harness, together with other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale.

All sums of $15 and under to be sold for cash, over that amount ten months credit on approved joint lien notes, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

Lunch at 12 o'clock. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp.

CRAWFORD & WEEKS,
Auctioneers. Strathcona Alberta.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. WALKER & DANIEL instructed by Mr. Ira Loucks, will sell by Public Auction, at N. W .1-4 21-55-21, W. 4th Mer. DEEP CREEK, East of Fort Saskatchewan, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18th, 1908, at 11 a. m. prompt. Free Lunch at noon. A highly attractive and extensive lot of Horses, Cattle, Hogs Implements, &c., comprising amongst others the following:

11 FIRST-CLASS HORSES.

42 FIRST-CLASS CATTLE.

27 HIGH CLASS HOGS

PEDIGREED SHORTHORN BULL and full line of Implements in first class order.

The sale list is one of the best which will be offered this season.

WALKER & DANIEL, Auctioneers.
Fort Saskatchewan

WITH TH

SEED APPLICATIONS.

A large number of applications all parts of the province for grain, have been received by the cials in charge of the arrangen for the distribution of seed by government to the farmers. The ber is not nearly so large as th Saskatchewan, and it is now p well established that there wil sufficient grain in the province supply the seed needed. The tim receiving applications closes to row.

SATURDAY'S GRAIN MARKE

Winnipeg, Man., March 8.—A pating a bearish government re Monday and lower continental kets, based on the improved wea conditions, the American w prices broke sharply and later be almost slump. Chicago May brea 2¼, July 2⅞ to 2½ and Septe 3½ cents. In Minneapolis the l was 1⅞ for May, and 1⅞ to 1⅞ July. The break in Winnipeg 1 to 1¼. The demand was good light. Though the slump was ably greater than expected the had been looked for, in Amer markets as nearly all winter w news was favorably to growing c

Winnipeg cash wheat: No. 1 thern, 1.09¾; No. 2 Northern, 1.0 No. 3 Northern, 1.01¾; No. 4, No. 5, 82½; No. 6, 72; feed, 52½; feed, 46½. Oats—No. 2 white No. 3 white, 42; rejected, 38¼.

American options: Chicago— open 98½, close 96⅞; July open close 90⅞; September open 90⅞, 88. Minneapolis—May open 1.08, 1.06½; July open 1.06⅞, close 1.0

THURSDAY'S GRAIN MARKET

Winnipeg, March 12.—On stro Liverpool cables wheat opened hi and showed bullish tendency du the morning. Market was activ large amount of business having transacted during the day. Com sion houses were sellers at the o ing and a renewed buying later caused a further rally when the ket seemed to be weakening owin bear pressure. Market in Chi was again the strongest to There was more unspreading in neapolis which kept the price d while buying in Chicago put hold market there firm. However, t was very little news either bearis bullish, and there was little ev ence to choose one way or the o Wheat seems to have an upward dency, as the markets hold very f Broomhall wires: "Bullish report Indo substance of which is that less good rains fall within the ten days the Punjab crop, sow January, will be a probable fail this reducing the area there a ther million acres." The cash ket, though showing a slight impr ment, continues dull, and tradin oats was very light and featureless.

Winnipeg cash wheat—No. 1 H 1.10; No. 1 Northern, 1.09; No Northern, 1.06; No. 3 Northern, No. 4, 93¾; No. 5, 81; No. 6, 71; 54½. Oats—No. 2 white, 46; N white, 43; rejected, 38. Flax—1.

American options: Chicago— opened 94¼, closed 94⅛; July ope 89⅞, closed 89¼; September ope 87, closed 86. Minneapolis — opened 1.05¼, closed 1.04¼; J opened 1.03⅞, closed 1.03.

FRIDAY'S GRAIN MARKETS

Winnipeg, March 13.—The Wi peg markets followed the lead ta by the American markets and ope lower than the previous close. cause of the decline was the weak of cables, which were declining day, and large Argentine shipment 7,000,000 bushels. At the ope there was a good deal of wheat o ed, and it developed into a fair se ing market. In spite of the lo continental cables, however, wh soon lost its dull and easy tone values soon turned round and beca higher, there being good support the market. In the last half h of trading there was continued he buying by commission houses scalpers, but the offerings were no any time large. At the close the t of the market was very firm. estimates of the world's shipment wheat were 10,768,000, which is c sidered slightly bearish. It is dicted that there will be possi some decrease in the quantity of br stuffs on passage. There are Hess fly and bug reports from Oklahom but it can't be said that any attent is being paid to them at present, they are conflicting. Commission Snow continues his travels in southwest and all reports coming fr him are of the most satisfactory ture.

Winnipeg cash wheat: No. 1 Ha 1.10¾; No. 1 Northern, 1.09¾; No Northern, 1.06¾; No. 3 Northe 1.01¾; No. 4 wheat, 94; No. 5, 8 No. 6, 71½; No. 1 feed, 51½; No. feed, 46. Oats—No. 2 white, 46; 3 white, 43; rejected, 38. Flax—1.

American options: Chicago—M open 93¾, close 95; July open 8 close 89⅞; September open 85¾, c 86⅞. Minneapolis — May o 1.03⅞, close 1.04⅞; July open 1.0 close 1.02½; September open 9 close 94½.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, March 13.—Receipts of l stock at the city markets since Tu day were 100 cars, composed of 1 cattle, 1,975 hogs, 503 sheep yearling lambs and 114 calves. prices ranged from 15 to 25 cents cwt. lower than on Monday, and fr 30 to 50 cents lower than two we ago. The cattle trade was active strong, the few arrivals being quic taken care of by shippers who orders for steers, and the country mand for cows and heifers was normal. Live muttons were strong 10 cents higher, the prices being the summit of the year. Many or could not be filled, and the sup was soon cleaned up.