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DUNCAN MARSHALL,

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TINKERING.

Mr. Borden has begun his political pilgrimage for promulgating the policy of the Oppostion as he understands it. As no policy however has been framed in any party convention, and as Mr. Borden has consistently refrained from giving the party any such opportunity to frame a policy, his present tour is necessarily rather an attempt to persuade his followers what they should think than to inform the country as to what they think. The pronouncements from Mr Borden may be what Mr. Borden thinks—they may accord with the opinions of the majority of his parliamentary followers, but he has no authority to announce them as the opinions of the rank and file to whom he has persistently denied the opportunity of expressing any opinion.

Perhaps it is for this reason that the policy so far as Mr. Borden has outlined it as yet is one of tinkering and tampering rather than of initiative or construction. Realizing as the Opposition leader must realize that he has no mandate from his supporters to announce what they think the best he can do is to say what he would have them think, trusting to their party loyalty to adopt the suggestion and to public credulity to mistake his announcements of private belief for the opinions of the party of which he is the nominal leader, but of which he has never been, and is not the dominant force.

Nor can the followers of Mr. Borden find much to arouse their enthusiasm, much less to awaken the interest of the public, in the suggestions he has as yet advanced. Generally these suggestions are confined solely to the extension or development of lines of policy long since adopted by the government, and the instances in which he departs from the leadership of his opponents only prove how badly he fares when he attemps to go alone.

The amendment of the election laws is the subject of perennial debate and frequent legislation. As the defeated candidate soothes his wounded ambitions with declarations that the game was not fairly played, the disappointed leader seeks consolation for his rejection in the same expedient. The election laws of Canada have been amended from time to time as found necessary, with good results, and they will doubtless continue to be modified as the need becomes apparent. Meantime Mr. Borden need not delude himself with the notion that his repeated defeats have been because the people of Canada were bribers and bribe-takers, or that any probable amendment of the election law or any other law would have made his chances better. The cause of his troubles lies nearer home.

The appointment of a commission to control the civil service is by no means an original suggestion, nor is it one which will meet with the unqualified approval of Mr. Borden's supporters. Canada has not yet abandoned faith in responsible government; until she does so we are not likely to turn over the executive machinery to an irresponsible or non-responsible body

More stringent regulation of immigration is only a back-handed way of saying that Mr. Borden does not approve of the quality of immigrants now coming to this country, a matter in which he is at direct variance with those who best know the economic value and mental and moral worth of these people.

The suggestion that the public should retain a fuller control of franchise-holding corporations only indicates that Mr. Borden has recognized the tendency of the times as shown in the difference between the bargain made by his predecessors with the Canadian Pacific and that made by his opponents with the G. T. P. Again his awakening comes too late to be novel

An independent commission to manage the government railways has been proposed before. Its eventual adoption would be entirely in line with the policy of the Government as indicated in the appointment of the Railway Commission and the Transcontinental Commission. Heretofore the government railways have not been able to support the smaller machinery by which they have been managed, without the burden of another salary drawing body. When they become capable of supporting it will be the time to propose its appointment.

The reorganization of the Railway Commission as a body having administration over all corporations owing public utilities has nothing objectionable in it if it can be proved to be necessary. Otherwise we had better save the money necessary to multiply the machinery, for that it would have to be multiplied is clear from the overworked condition of the Commission at present.

National telegraphs and telephones have been heard of before. Canada has had a government telegraph system in Western Canada for a quarter of a century and one of the chief results of the enterprise has been the problem of how to make it pay expenses. Alberta has taken up the telephone question and solved it in a way open to every other province and is not at all anxious that the Dominion should come along and take a good thing out of the hands of the Province.

The "restoration" of the public lands to Alberta and Saskatchewan is merely another way of saying that our provincial subsidies should be curtailed—a proposal toward which we must be excused from showing any uncontrollable enthusiasm

"The promotion of mutual preferential trade" is Mr. Borden's way of announcing that he would give Britain no preference unless Britain erected tariff barriers to keep out the posal that unless we can dictate the tariff policy of Britain we shall tax products of other countries—a proourselves for revenge.

Mr. Borden's remark concerning the all-red line, that more people are interested in freight than passenger traffic, is both true and irrelevant. If he wants a freight service added he is free to propose it and prove the need of it. His present announcement neither condemns nor supports. It is simply an attempt to divert attention from a project which he fears is becoming too popular for his own well being.

On the tariff of course the leader is sound—except with his western parliamentary followers. He stands for taxing the consumer so heavily that the manufacturer couldn't stay out of business if he wanted to.

Presumably the speeches already made outline the general course Mr. Borden will pursue in his tour. There is little in them to inspire his followers with the idea that he is a leader, and less to delude the country with the notion that he is a constructive statesman.

ALWAYS ASSUME THAT IT IS LOADED.

Tomorrow this peace-loving country will be under arms. Civic holiday and the opening of the duck season are coincident. Naturally scores, perhaps hundreds, of sportsmen from the city will flock early to the lakes throughout the country and doubtless scores more of farmers will sacrifice a half day for an outing with the gun. Our usually quiet valleys will resound with the roar of musketry and the hills give back the booming of tenbore artillery. There will be individual firing, sniping, wing shooting volley firing by sections, most of it at unknown angles, and hastily gauged distances, and generally in all directions. Of course the execution will not be at all proportionate to the noise and occasionally it may be a matter of judgment whether the ducks or the sportsmen are in greater peril. Usually however the regrettable accidents which maim men for life and plunge homes in sorrow do not come from this indiscriminate firing but from improper handling of a gun, either by the victims or by their companions. Fortunately there is a limit to the range of a shotgun and few are the hunters who do not owe their lives to this wise provision of nature and of nature's laws. But the man who does not know how to handle a gun, and equally, the man who knows how but forgets or neglects to practice his knowledge, is the real peril both of himself and of his companions. Against this ignorance and carelessness neither nature nor law can set a guarantee. The man who pulls a gun muzzle foremost from a canoe, who clambers through a wire fence with his weapon pointed straight at the heart of a comrade and who persists in carrying his gun loaded and cocked miles from any lake this man is courting death and imperilling the lives of his companions. He is a greater danger than the rattle-headed creature who lets go whenever and wherever he sees anything in motion. He should be sharply reprimanded with a hob nailed boot, and if this fails, should be tied to a post far from the scene of action and left till the party returns. It is surely not too much to demand a hunter to remember that he is carrying a deadly weapon and that a human life is of greater value than many ducks. The safe rule is to always assume that a gun is loaded and to handle it accordingly.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Bulletin strongly urged the necessity for an isolation hospital in this city and supported every move to establish the same. During the present year a substantial brick building was erected and though there has been a good deal of delay in opening the building we were confidently expecting that Edmonton was to have a satisfactory building in which to take care of its citizens who were unfortunate enough to contract contagious diseases. This was too much to expect, however. The general business methods that prevail in the management of civic affairs could not escape the isolation hospital.

The circular letter issued by the city medical health officer to the physicians in the city best explains the condition of affairs. It reads:—

Dear Doctor:—

The new isloation hospital building will be open for the reception of cases of measles and scarletina on August 21. I shall be at the hospital from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. of that date to show the building and to explain the system I have organized for the reception and accommodation of patients and the conduct of the institution. The diet list will be ready for your inspection; and any suggestions you may be disposed to offer regarding any of the items will receive consideration.

The health department intends to handle diphtheria in subsidiary wooden buildings when these are available; until then, the present system of tents will be employed. Chickenpox will be handled in a similar manner. Typhoid will only be received in the event of all the other hospitals being filled and the patients will be accommodated in tents at their own expense. Tuberculosis cases which may have been refused at the general hospitals will be received, and housed in tents, at the patient's own expense, whenever the accommodation at the disposal of the hospital will permit. Should smallpox occur, it will of necessity demand special arrangements in some other locality Erysipelas will be received, in the tents, whenever possible but always at the patient's own expense, since all cases not quarantined perforce must be prepared to assume their liabilities, however, all charges will be as moderate as the department can afford

I am yours

WILLIAM A. P. TERNAN,

Medical Health Officer.

From this it would appear that the citizens' money has been expended for a hospital for "measles" and "scarletina," two of the most harmless diseases known, while the unfortunate people who contract diphtheria must be housed in tents and those who are foolish enough to be ill with scarlet fever are entirely overlooked. It is not necessary to be a medical expert to see the foolishness of the proposition. Isolation hospitals are built more for the care of scarlet fever and diphtheria than for any other disease. Patients suffering from these diseases usually have high temperatures and require good nursing and the best accommodation and yet after the expenditure of a considerable sum of money upon an isolation hospital this city is absolutely without any place to take care of patients suffering from either of these diseases. This is one of the worst pieces of bungling of the present year.

It appears that the isolation hospital contains four wards, the intention being to treat four diseases in it, but as the contingency of male and female patients only suggested itself to the wiseacres in charge after the building had been erected, the accommodation is limited to two diseases and the selection of these two "measles" and "scarletina," is well in keeping with the whole affair.

There was no move upon the part of the civic authorities more generally endorsed than that of providing a place to care for the afflicted and unfortunate, and the establishment of a means to prevent malignant diseases from spreading in the city, and it is a genuine disappointment that in even this the people have been served so badly.

THE PROPOSED COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

On Monday next the ratepayers will vote on a bylaw proposing to give tax-exemption, free water and light and power at cost to the Edmonton Produce company for a proposed cold storage building to be erected in the Canadian Northern railway yards. The tax exemption includes only the general business tax on the portion of the building not used for office purposes. The proposal of the company is to erect a warehouse in accordance with the act passed at last session of the Federal Parliament. Under the terms of the act the location, plans, equipment and cost of the building must meet with the approval of the Governor in Council. Such establishments are subject to inspection by Government experts and the tolls charged must be approved by the Governor in Council. Failing in any of these particulars the owners sacrifice such percentage of the Government bonus as is considered proportionate. A clause is included in the by-law providing that if the projected warehouse does not comply with these conditions it shall be maintained and operated to the satisfaction of the city commissioners.

Mr. T. S. Williamson, manager of the company, provided the Bulletin with some further information as to the plans of the proposed warehouse. The accommodation at the beginning will be 75,000 cubic feet, but the building will be double this size, to permit of ready extension of the insulated section as needed. Rooms will be so arranged that products of various kinds may be kept at the temperature necessary for their proper preservation, and separate compartments will be provided for local butchers and dealers.

The need of a properly equipped cold storage warehouse in Edmonton is amply apparent. The nearest establishment of the kind is in Calgary, and owing to this fact the dairy and poultry trade of the province centres in Calgary instead of in Edmonton, though the bulk both of dairy and poultry products are produced in the country properly tributary to Edmonton. Butter and eggs produced in this section cannot be stored here owing to the lack of cold storage facilities. In consequence they are shipped to Calgary, and then re-imported in the seasons when the demand exceeds the supply—the consumer and producer of course suffering the loss of this unnecessary railway haul.

At present the Edmonton dealer or consumer is altogether dependent on the continuous supply from the country, having no means of storing up produce in the seasons of plenty for use when production falls off. This has caused some expensive but ridiculous situations during the past year. For example one local firm informs the Bulletin that during last winter they imported 45,000 pounds of butter by express from Montreal, and sold it here at 40 cents per pound. During the winter the same firm imported four cars of eggs from the east, and only three weeks ago brought in another car from Lindsay, Ontario. This is surely an unhealthy condition of affairs to exist in the metropolis of the best mixed-farming country on the continent. That it existed was not because these commodities were not produced here, but because there were no means of storing them in the months when they were produced, for use when the production largely ceased. Having no means for preserving them at home we sold them abroad and then imported for our own use.

This hand-to-mouth condition of affairs hits the producer as well as the consumer. At present the prices of all kinds of perishable farm products fluctuate with the seasons from very high to ridiculously low figures. When the producer has them to sell they are scarcely worth hauling to town; when he has none to sell they are worth fabulous prices. Yet the farmer must sell them when he has them whatever the price may be. He has no means of holding them until prices improve. As a result he gets only the low prices which prevail in a glutted market. There is no uniformity in price, and therefore can be no stability and little profit in the business of supplying produce.

An efficient cold storage warehouse tends to equalize both the price the producer receives and the price the consumer pays. When the supplies are ample the farmer can hold for a better price by storing his produce; while the consumer can take advantage of the low prices in certain seasons by storing produce for future use. The establishment of such warehouse means money in the pockets of both the consumer and the producer. More than this, it means money kept at home instead of money sent abroad or paid in railway charges.

WANTED, A START.

The suggestion for a fall fair was casually discussed by the board of trade a few days ago, but no definite action was taken. The city council and the agricultural association probably do not feel disposed to take the initiative. Yet unless some one make the start the proposal will never matreialize and there is every reason to believe that once started the project would be carried to splendid success. The fall of snow in the southern districts and the light touch of frost in some localities a few days ago furnish another reason why the fair should be held. These unseasonable events are certain to be magnified and moralised on by that section of the press which envies the progress of the West. The unanswerable reply to all such criticism is to "produce the goods." Perhaps the easterner would not be here to see them, but there are thousands of ex-asterners already here who would see them and who would make known the capabilities of the country by that most convincing of all literature, the word of personal testimony. A fall fair would do more to impress the residents of Central Alberta with the agricultural resources of their province than any other practicable agency. As the best immigration agent is the contented and enthusiastic resident, the value of bringing these resources home to thousands of residents of Alberta cannot be measured. Yet unless samples of the products of the country are collected for examination and comparison, how can we know what our farmers are producing? There is ample opportunity for missionary work along this line in Alberta, where development proceeds along so many avenues that only the man continually on the road can hope to be fully abreast of the progress. The farmer, busy with his own affairs, has not time to travel about the country to see what his neighbors are doing. The city man knows even less of the variety and quality of the products growing on our farms. It is of first importance that we be informed ourvselves, then we shall be able to inform others. What appears to be lacking is somebody's willingness to take the initiative in launching the fall fair.

THE REASON.

McDougall street south has been shut off from traffic until paved. To the drayman with a heavy load this has been a painful reminder of the slough of despond. To the stranger tossing and jolting as the buss pitched into its unknown depths and rolled across its protruding bars it must have recalled the eccentricities of the briny deep. The immigrant from the Old Land may have seen in it a resemblance to the quagmire into which Mr. Chamberlain led the mind and unsuspecting Arthur. Had Mr. Borden been allowed to wallow through it he would have recalled the dismal swamp into which he rushed to extricate his stranded lieutenants. The city commissioners gazing upon its mystic wonders must have discerned there the epitome of their administration. Perhaps this explains it The moral is of more consequence than the material, and if chaos induces profitable or interesting moralising why reduce it to monotonous and unsuggestive cosmos?

ON THE SIDE.

Wentworth Conservatives nominated a man named Ptolemy. He is a dead one.

From the dearth of news Raisuli's press agent must belong to the Telegrapher's Union.

The Mail and Empire thinks Mr. Foster was "foully attacked in his private reputation." "Fowler-ly" is the word.

With characteristic bad temper the Mail and Empire condemns the establishment of a Canadian mint. Strange procedure surely for an advocate of home industries.

ON THE EVE OF THE TOUR.

(Toronto Globe,)

On the eve of his tour the voices that reach Mr. Borden can scarcely be regarded as encouraging. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's visit to the Maritime Provinces has started the rumor that he is to be called upon to displace Mr. Borden. Scarcely has this rumor got a good start before a "prominent Conservative worker from Manitoba" visits the World office and insists that the only hope for the Conservative party is to place Hugh John Macdonald at its head. Then in regard to the trip itself, the Montreal Star assumes a warning tone. It admonishes Mr. Borden that he must be careful who accompanies him on his tour. It must be said that in this respect the Star has a memory. Mr. Borden's last western trip resolved itself into a sort of land-lookers' excursion. Several of his companions on that occasion recall their westward journey with grateful recollections. It was the beginning of fortune for some of them. It sent them looking for Mr. Shaughnessy, who promised them the best of everything; and for Mr. Mann, who was kind enough to be on the platform when their train arrived in Toronto. He was generosity itself, but from these conjunctions of great men some of the present woes of the Conservative party spring.

The Star is well advised, therefore, when it cautions Mr. Borden as to his choice of companions in his jaunt. It especially warns him against Messrs. Foster and Fowler. It says:—

"Two members whom Mr. Borden should certainly leave at home are Hon. Mr. Foster, of Toronto, and Mr. Fowler, of New Brunswick. In the former the people have lost confidence; and the latter ahs no business to go before a popular audience as the representative of a great party until he makes good his insinuations uttered on the floor of Parliament."

It will soon be seen whether Mr. Borden will take the advice of the Star or the aid of Mr. Foster. There can be noquestion that the Star is right. The member for North Toronto is a dead duck, and the Conservative leader must be painfully embarrassed by the determination of his whilom lieutenant to cling to him. In the words of Mrs. Micawber, Mr. Foster declares that he will never desert his leader, while there can be little doubt that the aforesaid leader wishes to heaven that he would. Mr. Foster was slain by a speech. Mr. Aylesworth's summing up of the evidence laid before the Royal Commission on Insurance may well be regarded as one of the most notable utterances ever sprea on the pages of Hansard. It was assailed in speech after speech from the other side of the House, yet no Liberal felt it incumbent on him to intervene in the debate, and none did. After the Opposition had said all that could be said, including the accused member, one of the most plausible and elusive debaters in Parliament, it was felt on all hands, and nowhere more keenly than in the ranks of the Opposition, that not one of Mr. Aylesworth's arguments had been answered nor a single statement impugned. His cogent, logical, unimpassioned, judicial presentation of the case was like the rock of Gibraltar—impregnable, unassailable, insurmountable. The Star's warning to Mr. Borden is an echo of that speech.

Canadian Produce in British Market.

Ottawa, August 23.—In his annual report to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Lord Strathcona emphasized the necessity of Canadians striving to steadily improve the quality of products sent to the British market, as a higher standard is demanded every year.

BUFFALO IN NORTH IN DANGER OF EXTERMINATION

Inspector Jarvis of R. N. W. M. P. Visits Herd and Appeals for Its Protection, Suspicion That Indians are Killing Them Off. Unless Resident Guardians Are Put On Grounds Herd Will Not Last 5 Years.

Fort Smith, Great Slave River, Mackenzie river district, June 30 (via Athabasca Landing, July 30).—Does Canada possess large herds of wild buffalo in its far northern country?

Are these herds being exterminated by four-legged or by two-legged wolves?

Is it not the duty of the government to take such action as will preserve to Canada for all time to come the buffalo who are ranging the unknown north?

How best can that work of preservation be done?

These questions are brought before the people of Canada in concrete form as the result of an expedition taken, by official orders, by Inspector A. M. Jarvis, of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, who has just returned here.

Major Jarvis, who had been detailed by the Commissioners of the R. N. W. M. P., to report upon the wild buffalo in the far north, left Edmonton on May 14 for Athabasca Landing, in company with Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, the well known naturalist, and after a journey full of the vicissitudes usual to travel in this section of Canada, reached Smith Landing at 11.30 p.m. on June 7.

The Cry of "Wolves."

As the party proceeded north they were told repeatedly that wolves were destroying the buffalo in the northern country. The fact that his mission was known, that, as usual, in a case of this kind, the news of his coming had been mysteriously sent ahead of his arrival, and that all the traders united in telling of the wolves, aroused the inspector's suspicions. The day after his arrival here he met the chiefs and hunters who knew the buffalo country, told them that he had been sent by the government to investigate the question of the buffalo, and take steps to destroy the wolves, and that he must go in person to the buffalo country.

And They All Made Excuse.

At once countless objections were raised. He was told that the whole country was under from one to five feet of water, that the party would not get a dry spot to sleep upon, that they would be devoured by flies, that they would die of rheumatic fever, and that after all the buffalo might be hundreds of miles away. To all these objections Inspector Jarvis answered in the habit of an officer of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. He had his instructions, and he was going to carry out his duty, no matter what the obstacles or the difficulties.

He wanted a guide of course; and equally of course he met again with all kinds of difficulties. Like the people bidden to the marriage feast in the parable of the Scriptures, they all forthwith began to make excuse. The horses were all lost; wives and children were sick and could not be left; contracts and promises, long since passed into the limbo of forgetfulness, were suddenly remembered and declaration made that "previous engagements" prevented.

And so the parleying went in for hours. Finally the chiefs promised to give an answer next day. But when the next day came the chiefs had disappeared. Their promise was swept aside in their desire to baulk the mission of the missioner of the King. But Inspector Jarvis was not the kind of man to be baulked by a little thing like that. He persevered and finally five days later persuaded one Sousi Beaulieu, a half-breed of good reputation, to act as his guide, provided that the trip did not take more than a week and that a substitute was provided to look after his nets at the fishing grounds during his absence.

The Country is Good.

Thus it came about that Inspector Jarvis, Mr. Thompson Seton and Beaulieu set out from here on June 13 for the buffalo grounds. The first day's journey was through a level country covered with mixed poplar and spruce; then came a number of swamps, but these were not as bad as expected, in one place only a true bog being met with. The party halted for the night at Salt river.

The following day found the party travelling through a magnificent piece of country rising to the upland known as Salt Mountain. This section is eminently fit for settlement. The ground is a rich clay loam. The growth is chiefly black and white spruce, tamarac, aspen, poplar and Balm of Gilead, while birch and willow abound. As the country rises the soil grows lighter and jackpine, ground cedar and ground hemlock appear. The pasture is fine. The trees, plants, vegetation generally, the advancement of the season, the rainfall, the soil and the climatic conditions seemed about the same as in central Manitoba. The only important Manitoba tree not observed was the oak. The French priest in charge of the mission told the inspector and Mr. Seton that oats, barley, potatoes and garden truck are everywhere successfully grown, and that wheat was also successfully raised where careful farming was carried on. This was, it may be recalled, just what was said of Manitoba thirty years ago. There seems no reason to doubt that here is a new and a far larger Manitoba lying ready for settlement as soon as it is made accessible by better means of transport. As the party rose to the ascent of Salt Mountain the country became diversified with open glades and small lakes, recalling the west side of Riding Mountain.

First View of the Buffalo.

The story of the discovery of the first herd of buffalo is thus told by Inspector Jarvis: "The trails, wallows and chips of buffalo became noticeable, but as they were old we gave them only passing note, but when two perfectly fresh ones appeared we dismounted to follow them on foot. Beaulieu stalked the animals just as he would a moose, and in about an hour led Mr. Seton (who was armed with his camera) to an open glade, where in plain view were a herd of thirteen buffalo, two big bulls, one calf of this year and the rest cows and yearlings. Their photograph was taken three times at sixty yards before they became alarmed and ran off. Bear tracks abound everywhere, and that night Beaulieu shot an old bear and two cubs within fifty yards of our camp.

"In the morning Mr. Seton remained in camp for purposes of photography, and Beaulieu and myself travelled all day until 10.40 p.m., when we came on fresh tracks of what appeared to be a large herd. We tied our horses in the woods and followed along for about a mile through wet, swampy ground until we came in sight of a bunch, all of which were lying down except three big bulls. They were on a large salt lick. We crawled up to within (what we afterwards found by measurement to be) fifty paces of them. I took out my glasses, but owing to our position could not get correct count of them. After resting for a little while we both walked down into the open. I took out my pocket book and wrote down as follows: 'Four big bulls, one yearling, four little calves, three two-year-olds and eight cows.' They then saw us and got up one by one and stared at us, showing how easily they can be approached and killed. Beaulieu then shouted and they galloped into the woods behind them. The bulls were magnificent looking animals. They had not yet shed all their winter coat, but the cows were sleek and fine-looking."

Wanted to Kill "Just One."

Then the half-breed guide gave an illustration of the methods of his race. Mr. Jarvis proceeded:

"Before going into the open, Beaulieu, who had his rifle along, said: 'Mon Dieu, Major! Let me kill him one cow!" I explained to him that we would be fined $500 and that I would lose my position. He then said: 'Let me kill him one for the government!' but I would not permit it."

The inference is that if the inspector had not been along Beaulieu would have committed slaughter among the herd and would have thought it no crime.

Two Legged Wolves at Work.

The conclusion that Inspector Jarvis comes to as a result of his investigations is that as they had seen thirty-three buffalo and the fresh tracks of ten or twelve more, possibly bulls, in the woods, they had seen all the buffalo in that particular district. But he also reports that a careful investigation found very few traces of wolves and that he arrived at the decision that wolves are very scarce there. In fact he is of the opinion that the constant cry of "wolf" is a mere ruse to divert attention from the two-legged depredators who are really doing the slaughter of the buffalo. The fact that moose are plentiful gives the hunters an excuse to claim this region as their hunting and trapping grounds." They go in ostensibly to kill moose and come out plentifully supplied with pemmican, but with very few moose skins. This is very suspicious to say the least. These men did all they could to prevent me going in and I consider it no longer doubtful who is killing the Buffalo."

Should Preserve These Animals.

Before proceeding upon his journey, Inspector Jarvis told the Free Press representative that he thought the government should be urged at any cost to preserve these animals. His idea would be that the country between the Peace, Slave and Hay rivers as far down as Fort Resolution should be set apart for a government park. It would be far wiser to do it now than later, when settlement begins, and if at any future time the government should decide to throw it open for settlement they could do so, but in the meantime the buffalo would have been preserved. There are spots of country which, if seen by cow-men from the American side, would send them crazy; thousands upon thousands of tons of hay can be got by just putting in the machine and horses. There is also splendid shelter for cattle and loads of timber for sheds and buildings.

"Unless these animals are given protection now," said Inspector Jarvis, "I am sure it will be the same as hapenped thirty years ago further south. Canada will wake up to the fact that the buffalo are extinct and they will wonder how it was done. Now, when a novice can creep up to within fifty paces of a band of 13 and 20 of them, how easy it would be for a good hunter to kill every one of them. I am of the opinion that the buffalo are is danger not from wolves but from the poachers who live at Smith Landing in the summer time, but who could be easily controlled by a local patrol police. I have so reported to the Commissioner and have recommended that if it is the wish of the government to protect the buffalo resident guardians be placed upon the grounds, otherwise the buffalo will not last five years."

Inspector Jarvis has proceeded to the Cariboo Mountains in search of other buffalo and will eventually proceed to Fort Herschell.

New Se

Saturday's Daily.

The new Separate School o street, which is to be thrown public inspection tomorrow a and will open for the school Monday recalls the fact that least of the glories of the wes resolute effort made on every secure an excellent education boys and girls of today, who a the men and women of tomor

This determination to prov best attainable is very manifes new Separate School building, at a cost of $50,000. For atte detail and modern equipment for simple elegance of archi lines, for harmonious proporti dignity of conception the bui everywhere noteworthy. As i in modern completeness, it is it to its architect, Mr. F. dorfer, who projected here hi for an educational institute fo and impressionable beings, an contractor, Robert Manson, w the ideals into material sha thorough workmanship. It a tribute in masonry to the B Trustees who planned its ere

Present and Past.

The structure, which is of fin ed brick with granite trimming feet wide by 120 in depth. Wit large classrooms, a well-equipp oratory and library it affords ex accommodation for the educa about 400 pupils.

The frontage of the school l Third street is less than schoo ally have, but the structure w signed to meet this difficulty, the rear two lots belonging school provide recreation grou

It was under the old territor islation that the Edmonton se school district was first organi 1888 to meet the demands of C citizens, desirous of some re instruction in their education tem—what Lord Elgin termed r in education, "the necessary r power" of all higher education, material and intellectual.

As elsewhere in Canada the penses of this system were to b by the usual government grant i cation and the proceeds from portion of the school tax as upon property owned by Catholi payers. This has been gradual creasing, particularly in recent —there being an increase durin past year of $500,000 in proper sessed for the Separate School.

Catholic ratepayers were few i beginning, and the first schoo Tenth street was small. It was t by three nuns from the Convent small building which was owne them and rented to the school for a purely nominal sum.

School Branches Out.

Both boys and girls attended school, until in 1894 a school t older boys was opened on street, on the site of the p school. The object was rather cure separate quarters for the boys than to provide more adv education—for in the Tenth Academy a high school course given and pupils prepared fo teachers' examination. W. J. namara, now of Wetaskiwin, wa first teacher, succeeded by the M Monaghan and Connolly.

Twenty-five boys attended classes here, a few going to the School on College Avenue, and o whose parents desired for the higher or broader education, sent east to the Ottawa Unive conducted by the Oblates, to University, to St. Boniface Co and others in Quebec.

As Edmonton grew and its Cat population increased the inade of the old schools were very app to teachers, pupils and parents, the school board slowly, but certainly planned for the fu Two lots were bought on Third and paid for a few years ago Edmonton real estate was valued highly than now.

Real Estate Profitable.

The investment was good, but land space was limited, so the tees further invested in some lot the corner of Athabasca and T street, where the Bowen resid was situated. It was planned to b a school here, but when a spur t running in to the warehouses, built, this idea was abandoned.

The ground was resold at a h some profit and out of the proc was bought last year two fine lot Fourth street, directly in the rea the little Third street school. this secured, and the continual quests of the Catholic citizens fo adequate school going in to the t tees, it was decided to erect a building immediately.

Cost $50,000.

To this end debentures were iss to the amount of $50,000, which al represents the cost of the pre building. Mr. Deckendorfer was cured as architect, the contract to Robert Manson, and the result day is the handsome building c plete in every detail.

The old school which appea more than ever inadequate beside newly glorious successor has met fate of most of the old buildings Edmonton. It has been trun elsewhere. One fine day saw it mo ed on rollers on Fourth street, whe day by day it made progress tow the new Church of the Immacu Conception on Kinistino avenue.

School in East End.

Deposited there on three lots bou last year by the board it has b renovated throughout, with a furn installed and will serve as a sch for the younger children of that p ish, their elders being able to att the big school on Third street.

The personnel of the Separ School board, which has been so en getically at work, includes Wilf Gariepy, president; Messrs. J. Sch ster, P. E. Lessard, J. H. Picard, J. Hart and Emile Tessier, secreta

The trustees will be present at school tomorrow afternoon from th to six o'clock, when all who are sirous of doing so are asked to insp the building. Some of the teac