

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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NEGLECTED OPPORTUNITIES.

It is not the Bulletin's business to tender advice to its opponents, but it may be pointed out that intentionally or otherwise the western advocates of high protection are missing the chance of a life-time to urge the application of their economic cure-all to the industrial needs of Western Canada.

The first and primary argument for high tariff is that it encourages the establishment of industries, and thus creates a "home market" in the "protected" country. If these gentlemen have faith in the practical effectiveness of their remedy why do they not urge its adoption for developing industries and creating a home market in Western Canada?

Surely no better opportunity to test its merits could be desired. We have here an enormous country endowed with ample resources for manufacturing concerns and capable of producing all the possible requirements of a "home market."

Yet we import our manufactures from eastern Canada. Surely this must appear a crime to the protectionists. If it is foolhardy for western people to buy goods from American makers, why not also from the manufacturers in Eastern Canada?

These gentlemen are surely short-sighted publicists if they do not discern a rare opportunity for bestowing on Western Canada the alleged blessings of a prohibitive tariff. If there be efficacy in their prescription surely we should plant a row of castles houses say along the eastern boundary of Manitoba and collect duty on every biniker, wagon or plow and on every car load of dry goods or groceries that the eastern manufacturer tries to send into this country.

Then, according to the protectionist logic "the wilderness and so many places" should be glad, the desert rejoice and blossom as the rose; the westerner's life would be a pleasant sojourn in a landscape of smoking chimneys and cabbage gardens.

Or for that matter, why go half way in a good cause? If national bisection would be beneficial why not more divisions? If international tariff walls shelter and encourage national industry why should not interprovincial treaties spread the same kindly influence over the industries of provinces? If protection is all, or any material part, of what it is claimed to be why should not Alberta erect tariff walls against coal, lumber and fruit from British Columbia, against horses from Saskatchewan, wheat from Manitoba and manufactures from all creation? But why stop here? If interprovincial tariffs, why not inter-municipal tariffs? Surely it is an outrage to protectionist logic that Calgary should be bought in Edmonton or Edmonton bought in Calgary. This is contrary to the entire theory of protecting everything at home; an open and flagrant disregard of home industries and home markets. And if inter-municipal tariffs why not individual tariffs? Why should not the farmer, for example, establish a custom house on his farm, swear his wife in as collector and get rich by taxing himself 90 per cent. ad valorem expensively. By raising the tariff on every article he brings home from town? If the protection theory be correct this would encourage his daughters to make home-spun cloth and home-made soap, his sons to raise sheep and sugar beets—for their own use only, of course, if every other farmer did the same. The city man, too, why should he not hold up the delivery boy at the gate and demand duty before he dumps a load of groceries in the kitchen? If "the dealer pays the duty" as we are occasionally told, the scheme should work above the purchase price the customer could even make money on his purchase and the more he bought the more money he would have. Surely this ought to be popular enough to rouse the interest of the high-tariff politicians.

True there are difficulties in the way of these suggested applications of protectionism, but surely these do not damp the souls of the high protectionists. Blessings such as they attribute to their "doctrines" should apply

counterbalance these in the minds of the advocates. First it would be necessary to re-adjust the whole financial system of the Dominion and secure the retrocession of the customs to the provinces. This of course would leave the Dominion without funds and the provinces without subsidies. But when did the danger of upsetting the financial apple-cart ever worry the Opposition when a Liberal Government was on board? This would only be the beginning of the trouble, but surely the trifling difficulties connected with coercing a nation into conformity with a theory does not damp the enthusiasm of those tried coercionists. Can it be that they are deterred by any thought of what the eastern manufacturer could think of the project? Perish the suggestion! He is the man they should be after with a club if they have faith in their own theory for building up home industries.

ONE OF THE PIONEERS.

The removal of Bishop Reeves to Toronto is the withdrawal of another of the frontier heroes of the church from the scenes of his activity. Bishop Reeves ranks with Father LaCombe and Rev. George McDougall as one of the early torch-bearers. For thirty-eight years he has lived among the people of the northland, giving to the cause he represented the enthusiasm of his young manhood and the experience of his riper years. The North is better because Bishop Reeves has lived there.

WORKING FOR PEACE.

Andrew Carnegie is laying the foundations for a Temple of Peace at The Hague and France is laying the foundations for a condition of peace in Morocco. Anomalous as it may seem working to the one end. While Morocco continues peace tempers are pretty certain to be closed at times; and the more peaceable the powerful nations appear the less peaceable will these trouble-breeds become. The rational course would be to terminate this Moroccan problem forthwith even if that necessitated terminating Morocco as an independent state. With order permanently established there, one more fruitful source of international trouble would be removed and the prospect of the new peace temple being continuously open would be brighter. Perhaps if Mr. Carnegie would police the "outlying districts" of the world peace temples and peace conferences would be less necessary.

A WORLDLY PILGRIMAGE.

Mail and Empire: "Pity is the sentiment evoked by the movements of the wandering Doukhobors. Inspired by a religious motive, which others cannot appreciate, these poor people are restless and unable to settle down peacefully and happily. Sometimes impulse, or religious excitement, induces them to abandon their homes, and to enter upon the long march in search of the Saviour of mankind. On such occasions their plight is desperate, hungry, weary and ill, they plod on, men and women, boys and girls, in the earnest prosecution of their remarkable mission."

This pathos would be very commendable but that it is badly out of joint with the facts. The present pilgrimage is not religious but industrial—or anti-industrial. The Doukhobors are looking not for the Messiah, but for a warmer climate. The saving they seek at present is not from sin but from the cruel necessity of working for a living. The two or three dozen now on the march are animated not by any religious enthusiasm but by a tropical country where nature produces food for man independent of his exertions. Their object is not to become saints but lotus-eaters.

G. T. P. CONSTRUCTION.

Strange stories occasionally come out of the coast cities and people are apt to discount despatches originating there in the mid-summer season. It is to be hoped no discount is necessary on the Vancouver despatch announcing that G. T. P. construction would begin at the coast and at Edmonton this fall. From this point however there is no very strong corroborative evidence. The G. T. P. are putting all their energies in the central provinces into the Winnipeg-Edmonton line and though making remarkable progress the scarcity of labor is a serious handicap and the line will not probably reach here until next summer. Until the Winnipeg-Edmonton line is practically completed it is doubtful if work will begin from Edmonton westward. The bulk of our trade goes east, not west,

The line eastward is therefore of most pressing necessity and promises more immediate returns. Once it is completed too, construction materials can be brought in over the company's own lines which otherwise would have to be shipped over competing roads. It is not likely therefore that the forces working on the prairie section will be depleted to begin construction westward until the rails are laid to Edmonton.

SUPPOSE.

Suppose the public utilities of this city were owned by private corporations and the present employees of the city were the employees of these corporations. Would the city commissioners promulgate an edict that they must not participate in municipal politics, beyond casting their votes? Not unless they courted ridicule. Yet would the employees of these corporations be more loyal to the city's interests than the employees of the city? Are the wishes of such corporations more likely to agree with the interests of the city than the policy or plans of the city administration? Yet while the corporation employees would be left free to wage war against the interests of the city for the benefit of their employers, the city employees are to be penalized if they venture an opinion on behalf of their employer—the city. Clearly the civic policy must be regarded by the city commissioners as more hostile to the city's interests than the predatory designs of corporations.

The reply will be that the city commissioners would have no power to restrict the liberties of corporation employees. Just so. And neither have they power, legal or otherwise, to restrict the political liberties of any other class of citizens. True, if the city council were governed by a supreme indifference alike to their own responsibility and to the rights of the citizens the commissioners might strain the city charter to suit themselves and might even supply what may be lacking to enable them to establish a bureaucracy. But it would be short lived, for the municipal elections come on shortly and the electors would make short work of any such nonsense. But if the city council is seized with any proper conception of its own dignity and of the rights of citizenship it will tolerate no such usurpation of authority and no such infringement on the rights of those taxpayers who may happen to be working for the city.

CIVIC FINANCES AND FINANCING.

It is unfortunate, but probably unavoidable, that several months must elapse after the close of the fiscal year before the financial statements and auditor's report for the city are made public. The report thus loses both in interest and value. So far from being an indication of the present course of affairs it is a review of their course during a period of several months distant and under a former council. Such documents must always be viewed in retrospect, but were the statements issued more promptly the retrospect would be much more useful in judging the prospect. The auditor explains this delay in the preface to the report for 1906 just issued. He says: "For the past two years the assessment roll has been completed in the last quarter of the year, consequently 'bringing this,' which is one of the 'heaviest items of audit in the city's accounts, and the closing of the 'city books both into the same 'period, consequently delaying the 'closing of the books and the rendering of the necessary statements to the Council. The large amount of 'taxes which were paid in on the '15th December, the last day of disbursement, and a portion of which payments, on account of the large amount received, were not passed through the cash book until the beginning of 1907, has made the audit 'ing of the roll both difficult and tedious."

During 1906 the receipts of the city were nominally \$789,873.35. Of this sum, however, \$460,000 was procured by "bills payable," and upwards of \$100,000 from the sale or disposal of the city's real estate. Taxes for the year amounted to \$159,062.94, and licenses brought in nearly \$15,000 more. The electric system gave a revenue of \$70,338.14, the telephone system \$20,288.78, and the waterworks \$22,865.07.

The disbursement for the year were far in excess of the total revenue, and whereas we had an overdraft of \$24,000 at the beginning of December 31st our total overdraft on December 31st was \$659,000, of which \$50,000 was on current account. Of the expenditure, \$36,925 is charged against finance

including salaries, printing, legal expenses, grants, etc. Public works, such as street improvements, chargeable against the general funds, called for \$31,894.39 more. The fire department cost \$13,225, the police \$8,644,783.75. Local improvements cost \$66,369.74, and cement, contract guarantees and the city yard \$94,382.42 more. The engineer's office cost \$6,457.56. The expenditure on the electric plant was \$54,304.84; on the telephone system \$40,158.79; on the waterworks \$106,018.86. Fire improvements cost \$10,809.83; G. T. P. right of way \$48,000, the isolation hospital \$9,168, parks \$45,696.93, and sewer construction \$29,819.33. Power-house expenditure was \$41,950.71. Our interest bill for the year was \$24,058.73. School grants and sinking fund required \$45,690.40.

The general impression of this formidable array of figures cannot be other than that we spent money very rapidly last year. A large part—by far the larger part—of this expenditure was, of course, on capital account and is counter-balanced by the assets brought into existence by its investment. It appears to be a defect in the statement that no table is included rigidly separating the expenditure for permanent works from the current running expenses of the city. Were such table included the ratepayer could tell at a glance what the operation of the civic machinery had cost, and how much had been expended during the year in increasing the plant. In the course of years these annual tables would afford ready and reliable comparisons of the increasing or decreasing cost of running the city's business, and also a ready means of knowing how much the city had spent in a given period, or in any particular year for permanent improvements. The statement affords little ground for calculation as to what the expenditure for the current year will amount to.

Another fact that is likely to impress itself on the mind of the ratepayer is that one dollar out of every six and a half of taxes last year went to pay interest—the more so because the sum for the present year cannot be less and may be reasonably expected to be very much larger. The debenture interest last year amounted to \$33,787.58. This cannot be expected to fall below this figure for the present year and will be increased by the interest on whatever debentures are taken up. But beside this \$10,371.15 was spent in interest on overdraft or short-time paper issued to carry on work pending the sale of the debentures. As the bulk of these debentures have not yet been taken up we are of course paying interest on this money still, and will also be called on to pay bank rates for the money being expended during the present summer. While the assessment for the present year is much larger, the rate of taxation is not increased. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the proportion of the taxes which must go for the payment of interest will not be lessened and may be largely increased.

On December 31st we had on hand debentures amounting to \$815,457. The bulk of these debentures were for work already made. It is the money so spent before procured that constitutes our floating indebtedness to the bank and on which we are paying bank interest instead of the interest authorized by the debentures. It is perhaps easy to be wise after the fact, but surely a financial expert could have foreseen the emergency in time at least to dispose of part of the debentures before the money market tightened up. There was no abnormal stringency in the commercial money market last year. Still the statement does not show that any general debt debentures were disposed of after September 1, 1905, nor any special debt debentures after November 1st, 1905. The city is now bearing the consequences. Still more, no movement for retrenchment was made during the past winter. When spring opened work was begun right and left, apparently in full confidence that funds unlimited were at the disposal of the city and the financial horizon without a cloud. It was only when the stringency was painfully and glaringly apparent to the most unlearned layman, and when the press from ocean to ocean was discussing its causes and consequences, that the commissioners concluded to call a halt. It was then too late to retrench with advantage. We had already begun to spend money that we had not yet secured and added to the burden on which we pay the higher rate of interest. Surely it is the especial and particular business of a finance commissioner to look ahead

for supplies of money needed for prospective public works. And if such commissioner cannot at least to some degree anticipate the money market and read the signs of the weather what is his particular calling in life? A more gratifying portion of the report is that dealing with the operation of the public utilities. On two of the three systems we made a profit. The electric plant returned a net surplus of \$8,286.71; the telephone system a net surplus of \$3,345.43; while on the waterworks we lost \$573.03; a total gain on all three of about \$11,000. A very substantial argument as to whether or not municipal ownership of public utilities is desirable.

APPEALING TO THE CITIZENS.

The money stringency is by no means restricted to Canada. New York city issued bonds for \$29,000,000, but only \$2,000,000 were taken up. As a way out of the difficulty the charter authorizing the sale of bonds "over the counter" from the city offices to any purchaser and in any quantity. A similar expedient was adopted by President Lincoln during the war, the President declaring that if the financiers would not advance more money the people would do so. The issue was successful, but the success has been attributed to the aroused patriotic feeling of the time. It remains to be seen whether the citizens will rally to the relief of New York in the same manner. If so, a new method of financing civic undertakings may be introduced.

LESS "STRINGENT" THAN SUPPOSED.

The money stringency was the underlying thought at the public meeting last night and kept cropping through the speeches. Divers were the causes assigned for it and many the consequences attributed to it. Of equal interest and importance was the announcement that the stringency has not hit Edmonton as hard as supposed. The debentures disposed of have wiped out the overdraft brought forward from last year, and the present floating indebtedness is only for local improvements of the present season, the debentures for which cannot be sold until the work is completed. In the meantime, of course, the legal credit of the city has considerably bettered. The assessment this year exceeds \$20,000,000, and our borrowing power \$5,000,000. This increased assessment widens the margin between the amount we have borrowed and the amount we are allowed to borrow. If last year's debentures had been disposed of already our increased credit margin should enable us to dispose of the bonds for the current works at an early date.

CRIMINAL SYMPATHY.

Vancouver despatches intimate that "Bill" Miner, the escaped desperado, has many sympathizers among the people of the Coast. This was to be expected. For the qualities of daring and perseverance which he has displayed cannot but arouse admiration even among those who most strongly condemn the crimes in which he displayed these qualities. Any public sympathy he may have is not because he is a criminal but because even in crime he has displayed characteristics which otherwise directed would have made him a valued citizen. At the same time the public concern is not in the qualities Miner has displayed but in the greater his crimes. Sympathy which loses sight of his crimes in admiration of any good qualities he may have shown is as misguided as the talents Miner has devoted to crime. Yet such sympathy is altogether too common and occasionally manifests itself in giving assistance to escaping criminals or in "negligence" to assist the officers to effect their recapture. Such sympathy is criminal and should be treated accordingly.

A WEALTHY TROUBLE MAKER.

Morocco is now enjoying its periodical appearance on the stage. It has developed a habit of stepping into the lime-light unexpectedly every once in a while and occupying a considerable share of public attention with its variegated transgressions of the laws of good behaviour. Usually these appearances are accompanied by international disagreement and while the nations are glaring at each other the offender disappears again into obscurity and safety. Fortunately there are signs that the Powers have at last awakened to the wily ways of Morocco. Instead of mustering fleets to frighten

each other from interfering they appear to be passively permitting France to administer the long-deserved chastisement. This would probably have been handed out long ago but for the wealth of Morocco and the fear of each Power that the others would gather in the plum. Commonly Morocco is thought of as a corner of a sun-baked desert, sparsely inhabited by hungry and half-naked savages. Travellers who have recently returned however describe the country as one of marvellous fertility and wonderful possibilities of wealth production. In area it is somewhat larger than Alberta, and its soil and climate are adapted to the production alike of wheat and of tea, coffee and cotton. Its fisheries are important and it has copper mines which rival those of Spain in richness. The trade of the country amounts now to only \$20,000,000 per year but it is believed this could be increased ten-fold in a generation under stable government. These potential resources are the prize for which the larger Powers have been jockeying each other. Many nations have owed their freedom to their poverty; Morocco owes its independence to its wealth.

ON THE SIDE.

From the press reports the dealers and consumers of Winnipeg seem to blend testimony in sweet accord that there is no beef trust.

THE UKASE.

The ukase of the Commissioners is defended on the ground that unless exercised the civic employees would prevent their citizenship rights by discussing municipal affairs and favouring or opposing respective candidates for aldermanic or mayoralty honors. Possibly so. And if so whose business is it but their own? If they are ratepayers have they not equal rights with other ratepayers? Is it a crime to work for the city that must be atoned for by the sacrifice of citizenship? Or an honor so great that it must be purchased at this price? An employee who steals the time for which he is paid to discuss municipal affairs or canvass for votes should be discharged as promptly as though he spent the time reading a newspaper or canvassing for subscriptions—and for exactly the same reason. But when his day's work is ended his obligation to the city is fulfilled, and he is quite as much at liberty to spend his own time advocating what he believes to be for the good of his city as any other burgess. This is a right guaranteed to him by his British citizenship and it is not to be taken from him by the despotic edict of any semi-responsible body. We are living in Canada, not in Russia.

It is to be remarked that the civic employees have not in the past displayed the activity in municipal politics they seem to be suspected of wanting to display in future. Whence this sudden apprehension that they will exercise their citizenship unless deterred by threats of dismissal? If the employees of the city are more disposed than heretofore to take part in municipal elections the fact betokens a healthy awakening of interest in civic affairs. But it is by no means a healthy sign that the Commissioners find it necessary to coerce the personal liberty of citizens to deter the discussion of such affairs by those most closely and practically familiar with them. That they have done so is the best possible reason why other citizens should stand involuntarily for the freedom of those citizens. When the Commissioners demand that the employees be muzzled is surely the time when the citizens should demand that they be left free to speak. The employees would not be muzzled if there were not cause for it. The interest of the city is in knowing what that cause may be. One possible cause and only one has been advanced. Are the Commissioners governed by a horror lest the employees should side too strongly with the powers that be and thus tend to establish an oligarchy? They have no cause for any such alarm.

The ratepayers of this city do not owe their civil liberty to the condescending grace of the city Commissioners, nor hold it at their pleasure. The humblest citizen, whatever his calling, is as much entitled to hold his opinions, to express them with proper moderation, and to advance them by all legitimate means as the mayor of the city. And that without permission, interference or penalty from the Commissioners. He is not their servant, even if he be an employee of the city, more than they are his servants. They have no more right to dictate to him than he to them touching any matter other than they work they are paid to see that he performs. How he spends his evenings, his Sundays and his holidays is none of their business more than it is his business how and where they spend these periods of rest. Their presumptuous attempt to prescribe

the bounds of his liberty is an unwarrantable interference with his personal rights to which he should not for a moment submit.

THE ROMANCE OF THE DISCOVERED MINE.

His story repeats itself and he is the same whether his suit love or money. The finding of it as exciting as it is the speed with which it has been acquired when the story of an accident is told with the verbal vernal elucubratory finish that brings exciting details into prominent relief. The recital of a venture for discovery affords entertainment far beyond the proxy and conventionalities of ordinary commercial life.

Added interest attaches itself to the narrative when its principals are known men, and by means of acquaintance, removed from the ment of heroes which is associated with the legends of the past, we have never seen. The rise of a man from a modest place in business circles and in the end a fascinating history than the ment of an entire stranger.

Doubtless every old-timer in the city will recognize the names of the business offices and in the end a walk of life. In common with western men, he had their extensions that something would do that would demonstrate the chances of a new country, and like another business man of the time they early learned the use of a prospector's pick and accus themselves in the different stages of a prospector's campaign. Must be added, like many another favor of the fates was long deferred and the hope deferred was long deferred. It was only after high exertions and lingering hopes had that the fickle goddess smiled on one of the members of the family that William G. Trehewey, director of the mines, and in the end his sails toward a better horizon sailed his craftload of moderate expectations into a harbor of fortune.

To the business men of Vancouver, Mr. W. G. Trehewey is best known as at one time a capable and astute solicitor and in the end a man of sundry whose mental he might be slack in its underpinnings through the strain imposed by a strenuous and unrelaxing industry. No Westerner became closely acquainted with the value and ballistics of an inventor's class than did Mr. Trehewey. A man who has been in contact with this kind of business and who has nerved his relations as a solicitor, he nerved the solicitor himself the virus and made him an inveterate subject of the disease. He was a victim of cruel disappointment last, in the same class as many those whom he had befriended capable advice as engineer, draftsman and attorney. For, like discoverers of the novel and surprising simple in its mechanism, he pushed his own invention and then barked upon the billowy sea of commercial exploitation with the result.

THE LONG LANE TURNS.

These were the things of long ago. Trehewey can now speak as philosophically and not chafe as any of us could if we had not witnessed the same reverse of fortune which he experienced, for his indeed reverses of fortune. The luck, for it can be termed no else, suddenly ceased and good supervened. It was simply good as Mr. Trehewey himself would say and as any one who reads this may well conclude. We shall let Mr. Trehewey tell us the story, recalling his exciting sagas as they are remembered, told with sparkling eye, without the least affectation of smoothness, polish that never wears away by the test of time.

UP TO GRAND TRUNK PACT.

Broken at least through many appointments, with shattered hope though not moneyless, Mr. Trehewey went to Edmonton to see the Grand estate, for, like many and he looked to the Grand Trunk P. to afford him opportunity to realize the time. The venture was a one, and after holding the estate a couple of years the place was sold at a respectable profit, providing a capitalistic basis for fresh ventures. These came in the first rank to the Cobalt region, and for all veritable herds who rushed pell to that El-Dorado, Mr. Trehewey apparently, the first to go with his money, and for all his business and deliberation fully prepared for the emergencies which arise in an unexpectedly profitable visit to the wilderness. He had extensive experience in British Columbia as a prospector and knew to prepare against all contingencies and other kind of days, and he knew well, how to fortify himself against contingencies, such as might arise by jumping or disputed rights, qualified himself by thorough acquaintance with the mining law of Ontario, and might well did his best to serve him in the turn of events took.

CAUGHT THE COBALT FEVER.

Perhaps it should be stated that Trehewey got his first notion of going to Cobalt from conversation with a member of the staff of McGill College, for there, in the professor's oratory, he saw the samples of ore analyzed, the chemical processes which deductions were made, and heard the coldly philosophical scientific declaration that "there is something up there in the hills." Advised by his friend and look at this, he decided to give it a chance. It matters not now that

SENTENCED FOR MURDER.

Ancona, Mont., August 16.—John Berbotek, murderer of John Johnson, was sentenced to twenty years in the penitentiary at Deer Lodge by Judge Winston, of this city.

W.G. TRET HE OWNED

The Romance of the Discoverer's Mine Which has Made Him Rich

It is not generally known that W. G. Trehewey, discoverer of the Cobalt mine, the capital for the development of this property, which has since him wealthy, by the arduous subsequent sale at a profit of \$1,000,000 on the west end of the city. But such is the case.

Viewing the chequered career of the Vancouver prospector, the ethics of his profession too well ever to think of butting in on the preserve of the Beef Trust!

Winnipeg Tribune: Bill Miner in Winnipeg? Nay, nay—Bill knows the ethics of his profession too well ever to think of butting in on the preserve of the Beef Trust!

There are said to be two million American silver dollars in Canada. That's nothing. There are ninety-six million Canadian dollars in New York. The difference is that while we want the Americans to take back their dollars we can't seem to persuade them to deliver up our own.

Mail and Empire: "Because our banks are doling out money to Canadian business and are keeping 'funds on call loan in New York, it is not to be said that they are favoring 'American speculators and discriminating against Canadian mercantile and industrial interests. They are 'simply taking measures to keep their 'resources as liquid and controllable 'as possible.' But why have them 'liquid' if they are not to be allowed to slop over and irrigate the moneyless desert? Solids are more easily stored."

Up to date the Standard Oil Company have not paid that little fine. Hon. Dr. McInnis, of Brandon, is described by a friendly journal as a "promising" politician.

Mr. Borden now says he believes there will be a session of Parliament this fall. Good. He's getting informed. Montreal Herald: "If in the United States and elsewhere the autumn 'sees a dangerous condition in the 'money market, Canada will be able 'to weather the storm, with little 'more roofing of sail than has already been done.' We are 'under bare poles' already."

A Russian general has declared that marksmanship is of very little use to a soldier in modern warfare, as he seldom sees anything to shoot at. He says that during the entire course of a battle in Manchuria he never once got sight of a single Jap. He was probably travelling the other way and didn't look back.

THE CALL OF THE WILD-EYED.

No, Clarinda, You're mistaken. That insistent Voice you hear Bounding lightly O'er the prairies Like a foghorn Strong and clear Does not come from Some grand doctor Out with medicine To sell, Nor is it A real estate man Casting o'er The land a spell. It is not An able barker Barking for A three-ring show, Nor is it from One with babies And with bills For you to throw. It is from The Western farmer, Bone and sinew Of the 'ard, Who has hayseed In his whiskers And a two-spot In his hand. One of this United nation's Strong and most Substantial props. Calling us In tones pathetic To come on And save his crops. —Nashville American.

North Dakota Post Office Robbed.

St. Paul, August 16.—The post office at Mandan, N.D., was broken into early this morning and the safe was cracked and about \$500 in money and stamps was taken. The St. Paul government authorities were so notified today.

Caught the Cobalt Fever.

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