PRESCRIPTIONS

g your prescriptions and family
es to us. ACCURACY is guar
ed, and only SKILLED pharma-
are employed in our Dispensing
artment.

HRISTMAS GOODS

you are looking for Christmas
gestions "we have them." Call
see our excellent display.

EO. H. GRAYDON

Chemist and Druggist,
King Edward Pharmacy.

OPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ny even numbered section of Do-
ion Lands in Manitoba or the
th-West Provinces, excepting 8
26, not reserved, may be home-
ded by any person the sole head
family, or male over 18 years of
to the extent of one-quarter sec-
of 160 acres, more or less.
pplication for homestead entry
t be made in person by the ap-
nt at a Dominion Lands Agency
sub-agency. Entry by proxy may
ever, be made at an agency on
in conditions by the father, mo-
son, daughter, brother or sister
n intending homesteader.
application for entry or cancella-
made personally at any Sub-
nt's office may be wired to the
t by the Sub-Agent, at the
ense of the applicant, and if the
applied for is vacant on receipt
he telegram such application is
ave priority and the land will be
until the necessary papers to
plete the transaction are receiv-
by mail.

case of "personation" or fraud
applicant will forfeit all priority
aim or if entry has been granted
l be summarily cancelled.
application for cancellation must
made in person. The applicant
be eligible for homestead entry,
will be received from an indivi
until that application has been
osed of.
ere an entry is cancelled subse-
to institution for cancellation
edings, the applicant for cancel-
will be entitled to prior right
try.
plication for cancellation must
in what particulars the home-
er is in default.
homesteader whose entry is not
bject of cancellation proceedings,
subject to the approval of
artment, relinquish it in favour
father, mother, son, daughter,
her or sister, if eligible, but to
ne else, on filing declaration of
ndonment.
ties.—A settler is required to
orm the conditions under one of
following plans:—
At least six months' residence
and cultivation of the land in
year during the term of three
s.
A homesteader may, if he so de-
, perform the required residence
s by living on farming land own-
olely by him, not less than eighty
cres in extent, in the vicinity of
homestead. Joint ownership in
If the father (or mother, if the
will not meet his requirement.
er is deceased) of a homesteader
permanent residence on farming
owned solely by him, not less
eighty (80) acres in extent, in the
ity of the homestead, or upon a
estead entered for by him in the
ity, such homesteader may per-
his own residence duties by liv-
with the father (or mother).
The term vicinity in the two pre-
g paragraphs is defined as mean-
not more than nine miles in a
t line, exclusive of the width of
allowances crossed in the mea-
ment.
A homesteader intending to per-
his residence duties in accord-
with the above while living with
nts or on farming land owned by
elf must notify the Agent for the
ct of such intention.
ore making application for pa-
the settler must give six months'
e in writing to the Commissioner
minion Lands at Ottawa, or his
tion to do so.

OPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-EST MINING REGULATIONS.

al.—Coal mining rights may be
d for a period of twenty-one
s at an annual rental of $1 per
Not more than 2,560 acres
be leased to one individual or
any. A royalty at the rate of
cents per ton shall be collected
he merchantable coal mined.
arts.—A person eighteen years of
or over, having discovered
ral in place, may locate a claim
x 1,500 feet.
e fee for recording a claim is $5.
least $100 must be expended on
claim each year or paid to the
ng recorder in lieu thereof. When
has been expended or paid, the
or may, upon having a survey
, and upon complying with other
irements, purchase the land at
er acre.
e patent provides for the pay-
of a royalty of 2 12 per cent. on
sale.
acer mining claims generally are
feet square; entry fee $5, renew-
yearly.
applicant may obtain two leases
redge for gold of five miles each
term of twenty years, renewable
he discretion of the Minister of
Interior.
e lease shall have a dredge in
ation within one season from the
of the lease for each five miles,
al $10 per annum for each mile
ver leased. Royalty at the rate
1-2 per cent. collected on the
ut after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,

ty of the Minister of the Interior
B.—Unauthorized publication of
advertisement will not be pai

SEMI WEEKLY **The Edmonton Bulletin.** SEMI-WEEKLY

VOLUME V. EDMONTON BULLETIN MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1907. NUMBER 116.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

Detailed Description of The Parliament Buildings of Alberta, Which Will Be Built on Historic Site.

From the Historical Number of the Bulletin, which will be issued to-morrow.

The Alberta parliament buildings will be situate on the hill previously occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company's chief factor's residence, and overlooking the plateau on which the Hudson's Bay Company's old Fort buildings still stand some thirty odd feet below. It is bounded on the north by Saskatchewan Avenue, and the centre line of the building is directly on the centre line of Eighth street. The grounds consist of about 27 acres, and occupy that portion of the Hudson's Bay Company's reserve known as the "Old Fort Site," which consists of a rounded hill and plateau standing well out into the North Saskatchewan Valley, and commanding a most magnificent view and down stream east and west. The location is nearly central in the city of Edmonton in an easterly and westerly direction, and being situate on the hill overlooking the river, commands a position nearly central between Edmonton and Strathcona in a southerly direction. In these respects and from a scenic standpoint, commanding view and point of present and future convenience, the site could not be well excelled.

* * *

Apart from these somewhat practical considerations, the historic side should not be lost sight of, as it commands what in the days gone by, and in the minds of men long laid to rest was the most strategic position on the banks of the North Saskatchewan River and one of the most important trading posts of the Hudson's Bay Company in the then North American wilds. While it is with a degree of pride and pleasure that we note the changed conditions from the fur traders' life to a prosperous modern civilization," said a prominent official recently, "we must admit the feeling that we are, after all, only aiming to establish for our people the most important and imposing structure in the province upon a site in our judgment well suited for the purpose, and in doing so following in the footsteps of the officers of the historic trading company who established themselves upon the same ground some two generations before."

* * *

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.—This Building is being built in the form of a "T" having the main facade parallel to, and 200 feet south of Saskatchewan avenue, and the main entrance directly opposite the centre line of Eighth street. The building is designed on strictly classical lines following the lines of the Corinthian order.

DIMENSIONS.—The main entrance pavilion is 83 feet wide, flanked east and west sides with administrative wings, each wing being 130 feet long, exclusive of entrance steps, which extend away from the ends a distance of 42 feet each.

The main entrance pavillion, including entrance steps, extends north from the main facade a distance of 75 feet from which point the building measures on its north and south axis three hundred and ninety feet.

The building is 58 feet high from the ground line to the top of the main cornice, and from the entrance line to the base of Lantern on the Dome is 88 feet. In general the building occpuies a plot of ground 427 feet by 200 feet, and from the ground to top of Dome is 178 feet.

* * *

CONSTRUCTION.—The building is of strictly fire-proof construction having broad concrete footings, and foundation walls up to the ground line. Above ground the exterior walls are faced with stone masonry, backed with brickwork and furred on the inside faces, with hollow porous terra-cotta blocks for the purpose of providing air spaces to prevent dampness and to make a solid background for plastering work. The interior is of steel construction consisting of steel columns supported on concrete footings, and steel floor beams and roof trusses. All of this steel work will be fireproof, using concrete, bricks or terra-cotta as best suited for the work.

The steel work is a unit in itself, and is not dependent on interior partitions for support.

The walls of the rotunda and vaults are built of first-class brick masonry. All other interior walls are built of hollow porous terra cotta blocks and so designed that at any time, any partition, or set of partitions on any floor may be removed without interfering with the construction of the buildings and with a minimum interference with the business operation of any Department.

The floors will be of reinforced steel concrete construction or protected steel beams having marble and tile floor finishes.

* * *

EXTERNAL APPEARANCES.—The building in its general appearance will give one a feeling that it is substantially built of masonry structure, free from ostentatious carvings, and yet with its massive entrance columns and pavillions of the administration and legislative wings breaking the plain wall surfaces, and the low dome which surmounts the whole it will make one feel that a conscientious effort has been made to produce a simple pleasing structure, and yet one that is in keeping with a large monumental public building of this character.

At first glance one would think there were but four stories to this building, but in reality there is a sub-basement, and an attic storey in addition to those disclosed at a glance at the front or north elevation. The sub-basement is below ground, as its name naturally implies, and the attic storey is on the roof above the cornice behind the balustrade.

* * *

INTERNAL APPEARANCE.—The general offices of the administrative wings will be plainly finished in plaster, and in keeping with dignified business methods. The main entrance rotunda dome, and all public and private rooms in the Legislative wing will be finished in marble and decorative plaster, and decorative oil or water color paintings.

* * *

USES OF BUILDING.—All floors of the wing buildings will in general be used for departmental business and will be wholly apart in their uses from those of the Legislative wing, which will be mainly at the disposal of the Legislative body. The museum in the basement, and the library and cafe on the first floor will be placed in the legislative wing.

* * *

ADMINISTRATIVE WINGS.—The administrative wings have their ends facing east on Seventh street, and west towards Ninth street. They will be approached by neatly laid out paths and carriage drives. Two entrances are provided at each end of the wing buildings, one for the basement entrance at the ground level, and the other up a flight of stone steps, which are forty-five feet wide at the start, and gradually close to a width of thirty feet. After passing through the arcade entrance and vestibule of the wing buildings, we enter a central corridor flanked on one side with service elevator, and on the other side with service stairs, both of which are enclosed in separate fireproof walls continuous for the full height of the building. Continuing along the corridor we pass the general offices of the departments, coming finally to the corridor surrounding the rotunda

* * *

ENTRANCE.—As we approach the building via Eighth street, we cross a masonry viaduct, which will span Saskatchewan Avenue, which street is below the ground line of the building at its crossing of Eighth street; after crossing the viaduct we come to a choice of two entrances, one of which is a basement entrance under the masonry steps, or by going up the steps, which are flanked on either side with massive buttresses which have a clear opening of 60 feet between them, ornamented with moulded cap stones, and surmounted with four bronze lamps. Upon reaching the top of the main entrance steps, we pass between six Corinthian columns, each column being four feet in diameter and 40 feet in height; crossing the entrance porch we come to the main entrance, which consists of three large circular top masonry openings, in which are placed ornamental bronze doors. Continuing on our way we pass through a spacious vestibule, and come to the corridor surrounding the rotunda.

* * *

ROTUNDA.—The corridor surrounding the rotunda is from ten to twelve feet wide. In the two angles nearest the main entrance there will be niches for statuary; and the other two angles will contain public elevators, which run from the basement to the attic floor. This corridor will have plastered walls, and beamed ceilings in decorative plaster and marble.

The rotunda is 46 feet square, with a circular well at the centre, for the purpose of lighting the basement storey, having octagonal corners, and extending upwards from the first floor to the third floor with [illegible] springing out [illegible] from the [illegible] with colored [illegible] and [illegible] niches to the eliptical beamed and panelled ceilings of the dome.

* * *

There are openings all around the rotunda at every floor level, having square or circular tops as best suits the design; these openings are finished with ornamental marble columns and balustrades. The pendatives which spring from the octagon corners, are panelled, and the cirel la friezes immediately over, will have

Continued on page two.

MORAL AND SOCIAL REFORM COUNCIL

Organization to Unite the Different Bodies Which Are Working Along These Lines.

Toronto, Dec. 26—The Moral and Social Reform Council of Canada was formally constituted at a meeting today in the Central Y. M. C. A. as a federation of the moral and social reform forces of the Dominion. There was a very representative gathering, including members of the Lord's Day Alliance, Dominion Alliance, Trades and Labor congress and Grange, and after the adoption of a constitution officers were elected for the ensuing year. According to the constitution any church, denomination or society whose organization is intended to be Dominion-wide and in sympathy with the object of the council, may be given representation as a unit on the council, if not objected to by a majority of delegates of any unit already represented. Each unit may be represented by not more than ten delegates. The object is to promote by educational, legislative or administrative action, such moral and social reforms as are approved by the majority of representatives.

Found Silver Cache.

Niagara Falls, Dec. 26—Wm. King made a valuable find of silver plate in the snow under the Michigan Central railway bridge. It consists of two solid silver trays, one three feet long and two feet wide, weighing fifteen pounds, and the other a foot in diameter. Both bear English hall marl and are evidently solid silver of the finest quality. The large one had been used and doubtless the small one is new. King turned the silver over to the police and Detective McNamara, searching near the spot, discovered two smaller trays, which are of American manufacture and bearing initials M.D.L., engraved in the centre. On the back of one is a private mark, M. Mc., on the other P. 554. There is no clue where the silver came from or how long it lay, except that the snow has only been there ten days. The police are positive the silver was thieved or plundered and the big tray doubled up to put in a bag.

Poisoned by Husband.

Toronto, Dec. 26—The coroner's jury in Quebec [illegible] that a woman [illegible] recently died from poison administered by her husband, and holding here on a similar charge.

HISTORICAL NUMBER.

The holiday historical number of the Bulletin will be on sale to-morrow. Each subscriber receives one copy with his paper; extra numbers to send east must be ordered from the Bulletin newsboys or by phone (70, Bulletin).

This number printed on fine art paper in magazine form contains over 50 engravings in illustration of articles upon Albertan history new and old. The first picture published of the Alberta Government buildings appears in this number.

THE KIND OF MILK WE DRINK

Toronto and British Columbia Had the Poorest In Canada—Calgary Had Good Quality.

Ottawa, Dec. 26—The inland revenue department has issued a bulletin on the inspection of milk from 343 samples collected during July and August. The samples represent all inspectoral districts of the Dominion with the exception of Manitoba. The average percentage of genuine samples 82, which is higher than any previous inspection. Toronto and British Columbia stand out prominently as districts in which the milk supply is of very low quality. The percentage for Toronto is 43, that for British Columbia 53. Calgary, London, Ottawa and Kingston head the list with 100 per cent., Montreal comes next with 97, New Brunswick 90, Nova Scotia 83, St. Hyacinthe 77, Prince Edward Island 73, and Quebec 69. Of the 343, 71 were normal, 111 abnormal, 26 skimmed or partly skimmed, 21 watered and 4 doubtful.

Commissioner Comes West.

Ottawa, Dec. 26—Chairman Killam, of the railway commission, leaves on January 2nd for Fort William, where he will arrive on January 4 to consider the application of the Great Northern for a government tariff of $2.50 per ton on coal between Duluth and Winnipeg. Additional evidence will be taken on January 6 and 7. Chairman Killam will here consider [illegible] Canadian Northern [illegible] the western [illegible] which have been received against these by the commission.

MEMBERS ADMIT THE CHARGE

But Claim The Manifesto Was Not An Incitement to Anarchy, but in Defense of Popular Rights.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 29.—The trial began yesterday of the 169 members of the Douma who signed the Viborg manifesto, the charge against them being treasonable practices. The accused include Prof. Muromtseff, who was president of the first Douma; Prince Dolgorukoff, vice-president; Prince Gradomsky-Prince Shakhovsky, Count P. Tolstoi and numerous professors and lawyers, who were identified with the constitutional democrats. The reading of the indictment occupied the entire session. When the name of Prof. Muromtseff was called all the others accused rose and stood in respectful silence. They did the same when the names were called of two other signers of the manifesto, who have since died. The majority of the accused admit that they signed the manifesto, but they plead that they acted within their rights. The maximum penalty for the offence is three years imprisonment and loss of civil rights. An unexpected turn was given to the proceedings. At the opening hearing to-day the defence surprised the government by acknowledging the charge that the accused men aided and abetted the circulation of the manifesto. Ivan Hetrunkevitch, an aged deputy, who represented Tver in the first Douma, in explanation of the attitude of the Douma members at the time the manifesto was issued, declared that at the Zemstvo congress of 1904, the organization fostered by the government had proposed measures far more revolutionary than anything contained in the Viborg manifesto, yet those who took part in that congress were not persecuted. "Our motive was not the instigation of anarchy," said the speaker, "we were trying to defend the right of popular representation. After the dissolution of the first Douma the Russian government expected an armed uprising. We counselled the people to use peaceful measures, such as the financial boycott, and refusal to serve in the army. These measures are employed in western Europe for the defence of constitutional rights. If you open the door [illegible] M. Petrunkevitch declared the establishment of the guilt of the signers of the manifesto would be a moral victory for the government against the liberation movement, and the whole nation is centring its attention on the trial on that account. He pleaded that Viborg must be considered with the historical events of the past few years in Russia.

Stanfield's Election Protested.

Toronto, Dec. 26—The Liberals of Colchester, N.S., have filed a petition against the return of John Stanfield.

Cruelty in Slaughter Houses.

Ottawa, Dec. 26—Dr. Pollingsworth today reported at the city hall that gross cruelty was practiced by butchers in the city, more particularly in slaughtering pigs. In one slaughter house, said he, I have seen pigs strung up and dashed into boiling water before they were dead. The poor animals were kicking when they reached the water and their shrieks were simply heart-rending. In attempts to stun the pigs I have seen cruel things done, animals hit indiscriminately by strong butchers, some of them got away half-stunned and raced around till caught once more. Their throats were then cut and many thrown into the boiling water before they are dead. The animals huddle together and seem instinctively to have an idea of their impending fate. I have seen them run from the butchers [illegible] "A public abattoir where there will be humane treatment is a local proposition.

Says Labor is at Premium.

Montreal, Dec. 27.—A change in the position of organized labor as regards its upward procession in the matter of wage earning is at hand, according to President Underwood, of the Erie road, who replies to the statement of Mr. Samuel Gompers. He head of the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that the wages of organized labor would have to come down along with the prices of raw material in the present general business and financial depression. President Underwood declares that labor has been at a premium during the last four years, and it has also been less efficient than ever before. All classes of employes have pointed to the heavy earnings and insisted upon having a share in the form of higher wages. Now that earnings are falling off employees will receive a lower wage. He adds that the drop in the scale of living will [illegible] wage earner under a reduced scale the same purchasing power as before.

Official railway opinion here is entirely with Mr. Underwood in his contention that there has been, with the repeated advances in wages no corresponding increase in the standard of efficiency, rather the reverse.

Death on Glacier.

Dawson, Dec. 27.—Edward La Pierre, porter at No. 52, above on Falls Creek, jumped into Dawson last evening and put up at the principal hotel, after having been lost six days on the Glacier Creek trail during a blinding fog and windstorm. He had no blankets and but little food, and slept only twenty-four hours out of the six days. The [illegible] cabin was deserted, but the man built a fire within it a stove and kept alive. To avoid the glaciers he climbed the hill next day and kept on the ridge.

He cut his rations to one slice of bread and one slice of bacon a day. Wednesday he found the old barn of the Twenty-mile roadhouse, containing a stove, and there made a fire and got the first good sleep. One snowshoe was broken and one foot frozen so the pain was frightful, but La Pierre made the Ten-mile roadhouse the next day, and was given a warm welcome.

ALL WOOL FABRICATION

Consul General Nosse Denies Point Blank that He Is at Outs With the Canadian Government.

Ottawa, Dec. 26—The attention of Japanese Consul General Nosse was called to a despatch, which appears in Winnipeg paper on Monday alleging that he had charged the Dominion government with a breach of faith in the negotiations on the part of Oriental immigration question and that he is in a "royal rage" with the authorities at Ottawa. Mr. Nosse characterises the despatch as a fabrication from start to finish. He remarked today, "I have never said to a living soul that the Canadian government had been guilty of any breach of faith. My relations with the authorities at Ottawa, at all times, have been of the most friendly character. I am not in a royal rage. On the contrary at this joyous season of the year I have nothing but feelings of good will toward all men. I am leaving Ottawa tonight for a visit to my native country and in doing so shall carry away with me the kindliest feelings for the people and government of Canada, realizing at the same time that I have made many friends in the Dominion during my many years residence here. I hope in the future as in the past, to continue my efforts to promote closer relations between Japan an Canada commercially and otherwise.

MEN GET NINE HOURS,

But Not Increase of Pay—Award of Conciliation Board in C. P. R. Trouble.

Winnipeg, Dec. 27—The award of the board of conciliation and investigation in the matter of the dispute between the C. P. R. and carmen employed on the western lines, was received yesterday afternoon. The award grants the request of the men for a nine hour day, but makes no increase in the rate of wages per hour. The pipe-fitters will continue to sustain the relations which have existed in the past. The agreement in accordance with the decision of the board, will remain in effect until July 1, 1908. The award is signed by all the members of the board, but it was signed as a majority award and not as a unanimous one.

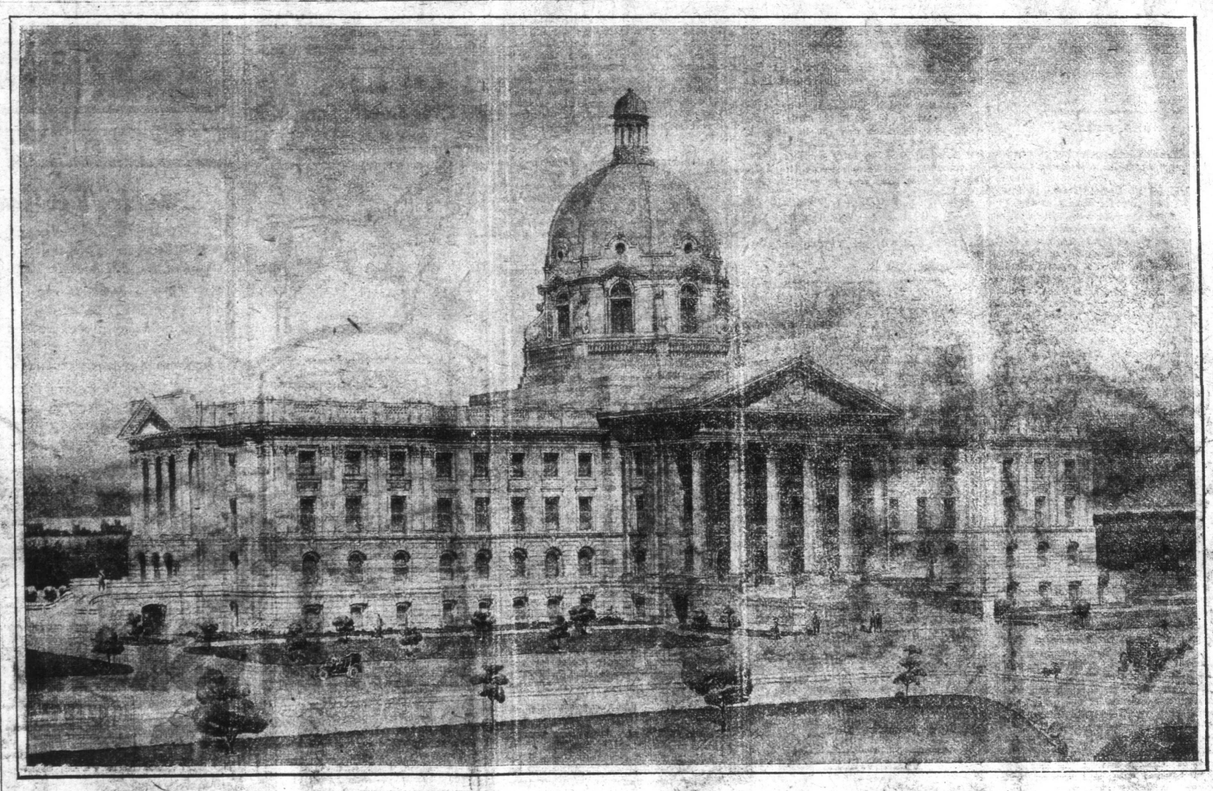
PLANT WORK.

City Refused To Pay Up and the Company Goes to Law.

Winnipeg, Dec. 27.—The City of Winnipeg has put in a defence in the claim brought against it by the De Cary Incinerator Co., for moneys claimed on the erection of the incinerator plant. The defence, among other things, claims that the city made a test which proved unsatisfactory, and puts in counter claims for the $25,000 deposit put up by the company, and for the return of seventy-five thousand already paid by the city to the comapny.

Still an Amateur.

Montreal, Dec. 27.—Rusell Bower was declared an amateur by the A. A. A. of C. The question of his accepting a cheque from the Wanderers to play in the Stanley cup games last spring was submitted to the Federation, and the above decision was given on the ground that he returned the cheque the following morning, and decided to remain an amateur.



NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

The Czarina Ill.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 26.—The Czarina's illness is causing anxiety at court, where all social engagements have been cancelled. The Czar is greatly alarmed by his wife's depression, and her general bad health. He has repeatedly urged her to go abroad but she refuses to leave him and their children.

'Frisco Blaze.

San Francisco, Dec. 26—Fire early today destroyed nearly the entire block of buildings bounded by Mission, Jessie and First streets. The loss will reach $3,000,000. Several factories and stores were entirely consumed. Magrun & Otter, hardware, Noodin & Littel Implement company and Justmain R. O. & Co., mine supplies, are the principal losers. The cause of the fire is unknown.

The Manchester House
(Established 1886)

Stock-taking

December 26th
to
January 14th

During Stock-taking we will offer very special bargains on all lines of Furs, Fur Lined and Cloth Coats, Children's Coats, Etc.

Remnants

Splendid bargains in Remnants.

W. Johnstone Walker & Company
267 Jasper Avenue East.