





PROSPERING BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

Messrs. Bredin and Woolf Representing Widely Separated Constituencies Make Addresses.

Last night's session of the House... Mr. Bredin's speech... Mr. Woolf's speech...

Mr. Bredin, member for Athabasca, in moving the address, made a telling speech... Mr. Woolf, member for Peace River, in moving the address...

Well Merited Eulogy... The fact that the legislature of this young province has handled grave matters of legislation with a dignity and directness and finality in the interests of the community...

Mr. Bredin's address of the premier for his earnest efforts at advancing the interests of the province... Mr. Woolf's address...

Need of Cold Storage... A strong feeling of Mr. Woolf's address was his statement that the cold storage system throughout the province and an adequate refrigeration mode of transport for beef would benefit the province annually by at least \$400,000.

Mr. Bredin's Speech... Mr. Bredin's address opened with the brief formal address of thanks to the lieutenant governor for his speech...

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knowledge and thought will learn... The royal commission... Mr. Bredin's speech...

Development of Manufactures... That part of the speech from the throne referring to the development of manufactures is, I think, particularly opportune...

Mr. Woolf's Speech... The applause was fresh to greet Mr. Woolf, whose alert judgment and balance have already won him the respect of his colleagues...

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1908.

WIVES... DEVEY'S HAIR GOODS CO. - Manitoba

Winton Hotel... THE FACTS!... ISSFUL BEARS... UNWITFUL BOARDS... TST BAKING... IIG BARRIQUETS... ENERGIICAL BEVERAGES... HILLS BETTING... ELLS BELIEVE!!... E A GUEST OF THIS WNER-KOMLINE-HOTEL... their Sts. Vancouver, B.C. Bus. NW.30/ies Pop.

High River he also... Mr. Bredin's address... Mr. Woolf's address...

ing material pails, handy... of fibrewares... MONEY than... Eddy's Matches

ES... ANGLES... your lime, sash, make

LIMITED... P.O. Drawer 26... William our Government adjustments... or will wire means loaded.

SONS... G. MAN... ION MERCHANTS... ractors... money. We are tail work... Counters, repaired at... LD. P.O. MONTON, ALTA.

H.W. MCKENNEY ON THE... EN TIMES

Interesting Address Delivered Before The Canadian Club at Today's Luncheon.

(From Monday's Bulletin.)

After the guests had partaken of the luncheon, Col. Edwards intimated that William G. Edwards, secretary of the Canadian Club, was resigning as secretary owing to other business engagements.

Mr. McKenney then called upon Mr. McKenney was then called upon to give a most interesting address on "Forty-five years in the West."

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NATURAL LEAF, PURE, UNCOLORED

"SALADA"

GREEN TEA

Same light color in infusion as Japan, but more delicious and of double strength.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY Blue Label 40c, Red Label 50c... AT ALL GROCERS

THIS STORE MAKES FRIENDS through the good old-fashioned plan of honest service. Our Groceries and Provisions are of the best quality obtainable and the price is most reasonable. Best price paid for Butter and Eggs.

Near Market HENRY WILSON 44 Queens Avenue

TO THE PEACE RIVER CROSSING IN A WEEK

Northern Navigation Company Arranging for Weekly Service from Athabasca Landing to Lesser Slave Lake Next Summer—Need of North Country is Better Realized.

From Monday's Bulletin.)

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From Monday's Bulletin.)

UNIVERSITY WITHIN REACH OF POOREST

Dr. T. J. Torrey in Address Before Trustees Convention in Calgary Says Fees Will Be Low—Expected to Have Splendid Staff of Professors.

Bulletin Special.

Calgary, Jan. 23.—At the evening session of the Trustees Convention held here last night Dr. T. J. Torrey, president of the University of Alberta, made his first appearance before an Alberta audience.

Dr. Torrey's address was a most interesting one, and he delivered an interesting and eloquent address, which was greatly appreciated.

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Valuable Samples Free... I have used your Coltsfoot Expecto-rant and find it satisfactory in cases of cold, cough or croup. I have used it ever since I got a trial bottle, and have recommended it to everyone in need of it. You may use my name and address for testimonials if you wish. Hoping it will benefit others as it has done my children, I remain, MRS. AGNES COMBER, 1069 Francis St., London, Ont.

Shiloh's Cure Cures Coughs and Colds QUICKLY... Us. Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it does not actually cure you quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take—nothing in it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success, commencing with Shiloh's Cure—25c. 50c. \$1.00.

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MUZZLING THE ELECTORS.

Mr. Foster and his company of financial adventurers lead the forces of the Opposition in their attempt to stave off the general elections as long as possible. This is at least commendable to the political cynic of the honorable settlement. Despite bluster and bragadois, they recognize that any constituency that does not get its political opinions from the same source that the mule gets its ears would make short work of them on polling day. In this at least we must credit them with a singular and altogether unusual soundness of judgment, though we must admit that the fact of their own unpopularity has been drilled into the honorable gentlemen in a way they could hardly be pardoned for failing to understand.

It is fitting that these gentlemen should head the revolt against an appeal to the people, for more than any other members of their party they have brought that party into a position in which an appeal to the people would mean disaster. The record of the Fosterian cult is the outstanding significance of the Opposition in the public mind today. During the revelations of the Insurance Commission these gentlemen loomed up in the limelight and Mr. Borden correspondingly fell in the shade. When again he emerged from the shadows it was only as their defender, and the public put him down as an accessory after the fact, if not an active accomplice in the conspiracy. The ill-assorted planks from which the gentleman tried to construct a platform that would give him a different complexion from his lieutenant was a make-shift structure that could not carry a light weight; and Mr. Borden, much less the prestige and responsibility of a party leader. His enterprise was doomed to failure and it failed. While Mr. Borden continues to perform the official functions of a party leader the eyes of the party and the country are fixed on the Fosterian cult as the real masters and the real significance of Mr. Borden and his Parliamentary following. Having placed their nominal leader and his followers in a position in which they do not face the country, it is fitting that these should be the gentlemen to head the attempt to prevent them having to do so.

The country accepts Mr. Foster's dictum that "You cannot altogether associate private character and public position," and measuring Mr. Foster and his friends by this standard finds them of a private character not to be entrusted with public position. To the country they stand as the exponents of the system of financial manipulation which they practiced on the Union Trust Company and the electors will not stand for any such filibustering expedients being carried into the treasury of the Dominion. As defence Mr. Foster can only devise the theory that trust funds cease to be trust funds when invested in the stock of a trust company. Given, therefore, control of the trust funds of the people of Canada Mr. Foster would consider these no longer trust funds if they were spent for the stock of a trust company of which he was manager. And as manager he would consider himself free to exact rakes-off on whatever the trust company bought, taking his rakes off from the very funds he was set to guard. More, he would consider the disaffected trust funds a store of speculative capital which might be handed out to his friends and associates, with which to gamble in western lands and British Columbia saw-mills, always providing a way were made whereby Geo. E. could secure his share of the spoils, if there were any spoils. If there were no spoils and the enterprises should turn out failures, it would be very bad of course for the owners of the spoils, but the gentlemen whose gambling had resulted in the loss would have neither the means nor the intention of replacing it.

This is the only possible conclusion from the only line of defence Mr. Foster found it possible to set up, and the hon. gentleman can find no fault with it. The design which the people of Canada credit himself and his band with entertaining toward their money. Naturally the people of Canada do not take kindly to the idea of providing funds for the enrichment of the elite, and are waiting an opportunity to tell the gentlemen so in a manner

that will admit of no explanations. Recognizing the unmistakable signs of popular wrath the suit appropriates heads the attempt to frustrate the opportunity of an early appeal to the people. To their already lengthy record of offences they propose to add that of muzzling the electors.

THE REPORTED SETTLEMENT.

A Tokio despatch states that the Japanese-Canadian question has been settled in the way it was reasonable to expect that it would be settled. Japan promises verbally to restrict immigration to Canada in accord with an agreement, and Canada agrees to take Japan's word that she will do so. Perhaps the despatch is only a guess, but it is a pretty reasonable looking guess. That Japan would admit the necessity of a written undertaking to bind her to the enforcement of her agreement was scarcely to be expected; nor was it more reasonable to suppose that Canada would insist on a written promise to enforce the agreement in the absence of any evidence that Japan has not been faithfully observing the bargain heretofore. It is notable that the United States expressed willingness a few days ago to accept the unwritten assurance of the Japanese Government in regard to a similar difficulty.

If the despatch is more than a guess the arrangement should prove an adequate remedy to the grievance, taken in conjunction with the new regulation adopted by the Canadian Government that immigrants must come direct to Canada from the countries of their birth or the countries in which they have become naturalized subjects. Without this regulation the restrictions of the Japanese Government could not prevent an influx of Japanese, for the reason that the most part not from Japan, but from the Hawaiian Islands, which belong to the United States. However, few immigrants who were permitted to leave Japan for Canada, there might therefore be an enormous influx of Japanese into Canada. Until it is proven to the contrary we are bound to believe that Japan has restricted the emigrants for Canada, and yet we have had enormous Japanese immigration. This will not be possible in future if the reported settlement is correct, for while Japan undertakes to continue to restrict the emigrants coming from Japan, the new regulations of our own Government will effectively prevent them coming from anywhere else.

ONLY ONE.

The Madisons have the majority in the House of Commons, two of the name sitting on each side of the Speaker. The Smiths have three representatives, two Liberals and one Conservative. Then the Borden, the Hughes, the Chisholms, the Jacksons, the McCarrays, the Reids, the Roches, the Walshes, the Wilsons and the Wrights have each a representative on either side. Beside, there are two Lauriers, two Lavergues, two McLintres and two Shells, all of whom are Liberals or were until Mr. Armand Lavergue became convinced that he was an orator. Nature has provided only one Cockshutt to rank among the legislators.

Though nature may have been niggardly in giving us only one of the name to number among the law-makers of the land, the one we have is a lively member, and does what he can to distinguish, if not to honor, the name. He deflects his energies along lines so diverse that no one would suspect them having a common origin, labors valiantly to multiply his personality, and to make the name of Cockshutt carry more significance in the country than the size of its Parliamentary representation would ordinarily secure. For instance, some time since he received a letter, intended for another wearer of the name influential in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The letter intimated that an immigration official in England might be induced to ship out a party of artisans to Brantford, Ont. The duty of Cockshutt, M.P., representative of the Brantford workmen, was clear. He had only to put the Department onto the game; the intreat would be stopped and his constituents would be in no danger of replacement. Did he do so? Not at all. He handed over the letter to the party to whom it belonged, and kept his peace. Then when Cockshutt the manufacturer had got men to replace his employees in case they were well in case they left, Cockshutt the parliamentarian borrowed the letter again; he might make it the basis of an attack on the Government and the occasion for declaring his own undying hostility to the immigration of artisans. Such diversified application of one's talents can scarcely fail to produce results which will win him distinction of one kind or another.

For the sake of the manufacturers Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., conveniently kept silence until they had got the men. Then he sprang to the defence of his constituents by declaring that the men who had already been imported by the manufacturers should not be impeded by the Government. In numbers the title of the Cockshutt are outnumbered on the floor of the House; but they may fairly claim that no other clan is more faithfully represented when the interests of relatives, friends and allies are upon a matter or intellectual interests of those to whom he owes his position. Mr. Cockshutt is only one, but he is a wonder.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Goldwin Smith, commenting on an address of the Socialist candidate for the Toronto Mayoralty, says: "The address is a decided improvement in point of temper and decency on that of his predecessor. But the animus and aims of the party here and elsewhere remain the same. Socialism is really a misnomer. The name properly belongs to 'philanthropic visions like those of the two Queens, the founders of New Harmony, whose aims were purely benevolent, who never appealed to class hatred, and would have shrunk from the thought of confiscation. Confiscation is the real aim of the Socialism with which we are confronted, and to prepare for which its leaders 'unscrupulously and unblushingly stimulate hatred of class. No feasible or intelligible plan for a reorganization of society on a better footing by specific means has the party yet attempted to produce. What we are told are slavery, and wages abolished. What is the return which any man gets for his work, whether the work is manual or intellectual, but wages? Unless all capacities are levelled how can the outcome of all labor and the consequent for it be made the same? One thing is entirely overlooked. When it came to 'general pillage there would be an appeal from ballot boxes to arms.'"

WRONGLY GRADED FRUIT.

The Government Fruit Inspector has condemned two consignments of Ontario apples in Strathcona. They failed to come up to the grade in which they were classed. The announcement will awaken no widespread popular sympathy with the shippers, who are the fruit belongs, supposing them to still belong to the shipper. Ever since Ontario began to ship apples to the West the people of this country have been paying Northern Spy prices for second class fruit. Years ago this deception cost the growers of Ontario the apple trade of the West, and opened to British Columbia growers a market which they were not prepared to fully seize, but which it is fair to say they have not abused in the manner of the Ontario shipper. But like the Bourbons, some Ontario apple-pickers appear to have learned nothing and forgotten nothing in their adversity, if it was adversity. They still merely continue to fill the barrel with whatever comes handy, and to put a layer or so of good fruit at either end. Thanks to the rapid influx of people who knew not Joseph and his ways, the Ontario shipper has been able to peddle off his deception at the price of good fruit. Temporarily, of course, it was a great winner. His really good fruit went to England and brought the top price; his disguised second came to the West and also brought him the top price. The West was made the dumping ground for fruit that England would not take, and at prices that should have brought good fruit. Western consumers, not being invariably judges of the grades of apples, were comparatively easy victims, the easier because British Columbia could not supply the whole trade and we had to take what Ontario was pleased to send or do without. This practice could not continue to go on forever; it was possible only in a period of evolution, and once the British Columbia orchards became extensive enough to supply the whole prairie market, the Ontario shipper is not likely to cut much figure, in these provinces however he may be pleased to grade his fruit. In the meantime, however, we are entitled to the protection of the Fruit Inspection Act, and to its vigorous enforcement by the officers charged with this duty. That we have been swindled so frequently is the best of reasons why should respectfully but firmly decline to continue to do easy marks for the unprincipled packers and shippers of Ontario apples. The Act would be even more satisfactory if it empowered an inspector not only to condemn wrongly graded fruit, but to confiscate it and sell it in the market for what it was worth, leaving the proprietor to gather what moral he pleased from the experience.

CALL A HALT.

An eminent citizen called on the Bulletin Saturday and in a somewhat perturbed state of mind recited an unenviable adventure with an automobile on one of the city streets. The gentleman, while crossing Second street on Jasper avenue the previous evening was alarmed by the blast of a horn close behind, and turning saw a machine bearing down on him not more than its length distant. In the scramble to get clear he fell and narrowly missed being run over. The machine was running within the speed limit, but he considers the driver careless in turning the corner without looking to see that the crossing was clear.

The incident is one of a number which have occurred during the past year in which the pedestrian has owed his escape to his own alacrity rather than to the skill or foresight of the chauffeur. At the same time the drivers of nervous horses have been living in a kind of fearful nightmare lest a snorting monster bob around a corner and put them in the ditch. It cannot be denied that there are in the city a number of machines which are driven by men who either do not know or who do not recognize the rights of pedestrians and equestrians to a tolerably safe passage through the public highways. Theoretically there is a speed limit beyond which autos must not travel in the city, but a stranger would not suspect it. He may take an expert to determine whether a machine is travelling at the rate of eight or eight and a half miles per hour, but most amateurs can tell without any considerable difficulty whether it is going at eight or eighteen miles per hour. And there are a number of machines which habitually travel the city streets at a rate much nearer the latter than the former figure.

It is time a sudden and decisive halt was called to this practice of exceeding the speed limit. Tempting and exciting as it may be to skim along a busy thoroughfare like a freight train, scattering people to right and left, striking terror into horses and creating general confusion, this is a kind of sport which neither law nor public opinion regards as legitimate. The dangers of its continuance need not be emphasized. A time must come when someone will not be able to dodge as quickly as the chauffeur counts on. Then there will be a serious accident, possibly a fatality, and someone will be called on to pay the damages. And it is not just clear that an action for damages would not lie against the city which presumes to protect its people from reckless motorists, but does not do so. In exacting the automobile by-law admitted the right of the city to interfere for the protection of its citizens. If we connive at the violation of the by-law we may find trouble in escaping a share of the consequences. This, of course, altogether aside from the fact that the public have rights as well as the owners of automobiles.

FOSTERING IGNORANCE.

The Provincial Government of Manitoba has added to its record the distinction of having killed a movement to make it compulsory that the children of that Province shall have a common school education. To the ordinary reader it will come as something of a surprise that a Canadian province, and a progressive Western province at that, has no compulsory school law. Yet such is the case in Manitoba. Not only so, the parent in that province is not bound to provide private means for the education of his child, he neglects or refuses to send it to school. The parent is thus made the absolute judge of whether or not his child shall be provided for the struggle of life with the rudiments of knowledge now necessary to every person in every calling. He may provide it with this grounding in knowledge or he may let it grow up in ignorance as he chooses, or as his immediate interests may suggest. If the child can be put out at work and made to earn wages for a lazy, a dissipated, or a greedy father, the father is at perfect liberty to so employ it; if the child prefers to indulge its time in idleness or idleness, the parent may permit it to do so. His is the final word as to whether it shall be equipped for the struggle of life with the commonest requirement of that struggle, or whether it shall be sent forth handicapped in the struggle and unfitted to contribute anything to the age in which its existence falls.

The perpetuation of this condition of things now lies at the door of the Roblin Government. A few days ago a resolution was introduced into the Legislature proposing the enactment of compulsory legislation, and was defeated on a straight party vote. The resolution reads: "1. Whereas in all civilized countries except Russia the attendance of children at some school is compulsory between certain ages and years; and

"2. Whereas trustees and compulsory attendance laws are in force in the Provinces of Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia; and

"3. Whereas the Privy Council in 1899, in the case of the City of Winnipeg vs. Barrett, clearly showed in their judgment that there was no question as to the power of the Legislature in making regulations for the sanitary conditions of schools, houses, imposing rates for the support of denominational schools, enforcing the compulsory attendance of scholars, and matters of that sort; and

"4. Whereas it is desirable that children should attend at some school, public or private, between the ages of five and fourteen years, and have the advantages of the best education attainable, in order to compete on equal terms with other nations;

"Be it resolved, that this House enforces the principle of compulsory education, and claiming, on behalf of the people of Manitoba, the right to enforce such, considers it desirable that the Government should introduce the necessary legislation to prevent truancy, and to enforce compulsory attendance in cities, towns and incorporated villages, and for a limited period of the year in rural districts."

This resolution is conspicuously free from party spirit, it contains no reflection on the administration of the Government, suggests no coercion of any section of the people, but proposes merely to safeguard the children of the Province against being deprived of the advantages of a common school education, and to safeguard the Province against the advent of a generation of uneducated citizens. Yet it was defeated by the Government supporters. Why can only be surmised, but it is difficult to conceive other reason than that the resolution was introduced by a member of the Opposition, or that the Roblin Government prefers to foster ignorance rather than intellectual development and the spread of knowledge.

Perhaps this is a matter which concerns the Province of Manitoba alone; and in which the people of the other Provinces have no conceivable interest, but this remains to be proven. It is surely of interest to the country at large what are the conditions under which the children of each province are growing up. One citizen does not spend their lives always in the province in which they are born, and if Alberta is likely to become the home of children reared in Manitoba it is a matter of very real and vital interest to the people of Alberta whether the conditions under which such children are brought up are such as conduce to a well-informed and an ignorant citizenship. If two years ago it was the business of all the other provinces in the Dominion what kind of school system Alberta should have, it surely is a matter of interest to Alberta whether another province shall have any school system at all or not. And the absence of compulsory legislation means simply that for a considerable proportion of the children of Manitoba that province has no school system and no means of education.

If we are to credit the police court and criminal statistics of the Province of Manitoba, that province of all others is certainly not the one to abandon or neglect the ordinary safeguards of civilization, and among those is none stronger than the education of all children to the degree necessary to fit them for the efficient and intelligent discharge of the duties of citizenship. Those organizations which profess concern for the future social condition of the people of the west could do better than devote some attention to the action of the Manitoba authorities in refusing to surround the rising generation of that province with legislation which would assure them a grounding in those common subjects on which information is absolutely essential both to the success of the individual and to the social well-being of the community.

CUTTING OUT THE SPECULATOR.

To the public the most interesting sections of the new Insurance Bill are those limiting the field for the investment of insurance funds. To the wide latitude allowed such investments heretofore may be traced a very large proportion of the grievances which the insuring public have suffered at the hands of the Insurance Companies. The amendments to the Insurance Act some years ago practically opened the door for wholesale speculation with such funds, and severe competition joined speculative inclination in urging the insurance managers to seize the opportunity thus offered them. The moneys of policy-holders were invested in companies of all kinds, domestic and foreign, regardless of whether or not these had previously been dividend-paying concerns, so long as an opportunity offered for turning a trick in

the stock market. This was only the beginning of things, and the managers of insurance funds were soon found indulging in speculations on their own account with the trust funds placed under their guardianship. The money that properly belonged to the dependents of the policy-holders was thus converted into speculative capital for the enrichment of those who were paid to preserve it from hazard. It is not a matter of wonder that rakes-off, rebates and the allied species of commercial larceny soon made their appearance.

The new Act puts a stop to this kind of thing by limiting the classes of investment open to insurance moneys to those which promise a maximum of security and involve a minimum of risk. The speculating chance is thus eliminated, and with it should go the evils it produced, or by which it was accompanied. The Act repeals any powers for wider investment conferred by any special Act, or otherwise, and gives the companies holding securities not conformable to the new regulations five years in which to dispose of them.

The investments permitted by the new Act are specified as follows: (a) The debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities of or guaranteed by the government of the Dominion of Canada; or of or guaranteed by the government or any province of Canada; or of or guaranteed by the government of the United Kingdom, or of any colony or dependency thereof; or of or guaranteed by the government of any foreign country, or state forming a portion of such foreign country, wherein the company carries on or is about to carry on business; provided that the Treasury Board has signified its approval of such securities; or of any municipal or school corporation in Canada, or elsewhere where the company is carrying on business;

(b) (i) The bonds of any company incorporated in Canada or elsewhere where the company is carrying on business, which bonds have been issued and outstanding for a period of at least five years prior to the time of purchase and which are secured by a mortgage to trustees or otherwise upon the real estate and other assets, are of a market value of at least twenty-five per cent. in excess of the amount of the bonds so secured thereon, provided default shall not have been made in any regular interest payment upon such bonds within said period of five years; or

(ii) The debentures or other evidences of indebtedness, not secured by mortgage, of any such company, which debentures or other evidences of indebtedness have been issued and outstanding for a period of at least seven years prior to the time of purchase; or

(iii) The preferred stocks of any such company upon which regular dividends of at least four per cent. have been paid for the seven years next preceding the purchase of such stocks; or

(iv) The common stocks of any such company upon which regular dividends of at least five per cent. have been paid for the ten years next preceding the purchase of such stocks;

Provided that not more than twenty per cent. of the total issue of such bonds, debentures, or stocks respectively, of any such company shall be purchased by any such life insurance company; or

(c) Ground rents or mortgages on real estate in Canada, or elsewhere where the company is carrying on business, provided that the amount paid for any such mortgage shall in no case exceed sixty per cent. of the value of the real estate covered by such mortgage; or

(d) Life or endowment policies or contracts issued by the company or by any other life insurance company licensed to transact business in Canada;

2. Any such life insurance company may lend its funds or any portion thereof on the security of— (a) Any of the bonds, debentures, stocks or other securities mentioned in the preceding subsection; or (b) Real estate or leaseholds for a term or terms of years of other estate or interest therein in Canada or elsewhere where the company is carrying on business; Provided, however, that no such loan shall exceed sixty per cent. of the value of the real estate or interest therein which forms the security for such loan.

The foreign investments of Canadian companies are also limited. The total amount invested in or loaned upon securities other than Canadian securities by any such company shall not exceed: (i) more than twenty per cent. the reserve or returnable value of its policies; or (ii) than Canadian policies, calculated upon the basis of valuation adopted by such company.

The following stipulations are quite significant, as history has shown them to be needed:

62. No such life insurance company shall or shall its directors or officers or any of them under colour of an investment of the company's funds, in bonds, debentures or other securities, directly or indirectly be employed, concerned or interested in the promotion of any other company or in the construction or operation of its works.

63. No such life insurance company shall subscribe to or participate in or employ the funds of the company in any undertaking of the purchase or sale of securities or property of any kind, nor shall any transaction for such purchase, or sale on account of said corporation, jointly with any other person, firm or corporation.

Plainly interpreted, the Act seems to mean that insurance funds are hereafter to be handled as trust funds.

CANADA'S EMBLEM.

It is proposed to crown the historic Plains of Abraham with a statue of the angel of peace. The proposal is as worthy of Canada as the site is fitting for the statue. No country on earth has better right to erect such a statue and no spot of Canadian soil would it have such significance as on the precipice that looks down upon the St. Lawrence. One hundred and fifty years ago two armies of brave men met in sanguinary conflict on these heights, and for a century and a half the descendants of the two races have stood ready to defend the heights against all comers. It is fitting that the emblems of peace should be displayed in the forsaken haunts of war it is surely peculiarly appropriate that the statutory representation of peace should occupy a spot rich in glorious traditions of two content peoples whose animosity has been effaced by friendship and common citizenship. The Plains of Abraham awaken no unpleasant associations to-day in the minds of Canadians of either French or British descent. What more fitting than that the emblem of peace be reared where it shall also exemplify the supercession of racial hostility by racial union and co-operation?

Aside from this, no more appropriate emblem could be displayed at our eastern gateway to the travellers from the older world. Canada is essentially a nation of peace. Our history has been marked by fewer wars than that of any people on the globe occupying a country rich enough to excite cupidity. For this we are in no small degree indebted to our isolated situation, and to the fact that our only neighbor is a nation speaking our language and recognizing the principles of international justice. The same cause should guarantee us peace in future. The sea that guards us also restrains our military ambitions. No country is more favorably situated to cultivate the spirit of peace. More our national power must reach its zenith in an era when right-thinking men hope that there shall have become a horror of the past. What more fitting than to announce to the world that the giant of the north is to be a civilized nation and not a monster? The statue of the goddess of liberty guards the eastern gateway of the Republic to the south; we could conceive no happier parallel than to rear a figure of peace above our own Atlantic portals.

"Life in Every Dose"

"I cannot speak too highly of Psychine, for it is the greatest medicine I ever used. It was just about 'all in' when I began the treatment, and in 3 months I was as well as ever. It is a great tonic for weak and run down people. There is new life in every dose."

JAS. STOLIKER.  
Ridgetown, Ont., Dec. 15, 1906.

It is a sin not to tell your sick friends about this wonderful prescription. Throat, lung and stomach troubles, and all run down conditions quickly cured by its use. At all druggists, 50c and \$1.00, or Dr. T. A. Stearns, Ltd., Toronto

Martin-Orme Pianos

Made in various styles and at different prices, but only one quality—the best. A piano is bought for a lifetime of wear. We warrant all.

to be perfect in construction and to improve in tone with age, instead of weakening, as ordinary instruments do.

Where the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented, we ship direct and guarantee safe delivery to your nearest station, by any part of Canada.

Free descriptive booklet, prices and terms, free on request. ORME & SON, Limited, OTTAWA, ONT.

THREE THOUSAND MEN FOR G.T.P.

Construction Work West of Edmonton, Which Will Commence Immediately.

(From Monday's Bulletin.) The Bulletin to-day is in a position to announce that within a few days between two and three thousand men will be required at Edmonton and the country to the west of the city in connection with construction work on the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Work is to be started at once upon the contract awarded for the 125 mile west of the city. It is led by the firm of Foley Bros. & Larson, or it is known since the death of Mr. John Stewart, who has been looking over the right of way for 100 miles east of Prince Rupert, upon which the first will also be asked to tender shortly. T. J. Pether, the "walking boss," is to speak of the contractors, is also the city, and this morning proceeded to the west. He will return here towards the end of the week.

Will Outfit Camps. The first work will consist in getting the supplies, and building up the necessary camps. For such work the present weather presents ideal facilities. Sub-contractors have also been let clearing the right of way. The heavy cut part is the last eighty miles of the contract. It is led and covered with timber and Dan Baker has received the sub-contract for clearing this section. The remainder will be done by men living in the country.

Edmonton will be the base of supplies for the work, and the coming season promises to be the best this the city has yet experienced.

The Tie Contracts.

The tie contracts have also been let. The contracts have also been awarded as follows: Carnthers & Round, 100,000 ties; McPhie, Bros. & Hislop, 100,000 ties; H. A. Calder, 200,000 ties.

A number of smaller contracts have also been awarded. These ties are to be delivered along the line of the railway. They are of various kinds of timber, including spruce. They will be delivered during the spring and summer months up till next July. The present contract is for 125 miles of tie, and will place steel along the entire 125 mile west of Edmonton.

The route of this section passes between the St. Lawrence and White Water lakes, across the Pembina and continues almost due west to Wolf Creek, a tributary of the Assiniboine. The point of terminus being situated about twenty-five miles east of the McLeod river. It is all probability the remaining part of the tie section will be done shortly, and the volume of business to the city of Edmonton resulting from the opening of the camps of the two sections will result in an impetus unparalleled since the days of the Klondike rush.

Not a Miracle But Medical Science

Dr. T. A. Stearns, Limited, Toronto, Ont. Gentlemen— "Some time ago I began to lose flesh and failed every day until I had to quit work. My physicians and all my friends said I had contracted consumption. I failed from 125 pounds down to 119. I was advised to go to the Rockies or to the coast. I went to both places under heavy expense. I continued to fail, and was advised by the doctors to come home as nothing more could be done for me. Hope seemed to have left me.

"I tried Psychine and since starting its use I have gained from 119 to 145 pounds. I have used \$10.00 worth of the medicine. I am a well man and cannot say too much in praise of Psychine. The strongest recommendation would be weak in view of the fact that I believe it has saved my life. It will continue your good work of saving run-down people and consumptive from the grave. Wish you and Dr. Psychine's best friends."

ALEX. MCRAE, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Almost every mail brings us letters like the above. Psychine will repair this record in every case. It is the greatest medicine known. At all druggists, 50c and \$1.00, or Dr. T. A. Stearns, Limited, Toronto.

CATTLE PASTER SUCKER—this one is made by hand—when done, covers all more milk—saves the danger shipping by rail best of all. CATTLE PASTER SUCKER—this one is made by hand—when done, covers all more milk—saves the danger shipping by rail best of all. CATTLE PASTER SUCKER—this one is made by hand—when done, covers all more milk—saves the danger shipping by rail best of all.





SEED GRAIN FOR THIS PROVINCE

Board of Trade Urges Farmers to Have Seed Tested—Approve Government Action.

An important meeting of the council of the Edmonton Board of Trade was held in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday, and the matter of seed grain was dealt with as authorized at the last monthly meeting.

5,000 ACRES TO BE ADDED TO CITY

Thus Doubling Present Size of City—Will Pave Only Jasper Ave. This Year.

The various committees of the City Council held a lengthy and important meeting in the council chamber last evening and as a consequence resolutions and reports of an important nature will be submitted at the regular council session this evening.

Wheat

Table listing wheat and barley statistics for various locations including Wetaskiwin, Lloydminster, Vermilion, and others.

Best Seed in North

The best seed grain, that is in oats and wheat, that I have seen this year, has come from the extreme north part of Alberta, says Secretary Harrison.

Extending City Limits

The Assessment Committee composed of Ald. McInnis (chairman), and Aldermen Armstrong, Bellamy, and Leo with Mayor McDougall have practically completed their work of making the assessment and will make a report to the council to-night.

Wall Street Unsteady

New York, Jan. 22.—The announcement that the Reading company would lower down most of their collieries through the reports of bad earnings by the principal roads and the expectation of a record breaking had report by the Steel Trust for this month caused an uneasy market in Wall Street.

New Hotel

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Paving Postponed

The most important subject discussed by the committees was whether the city could afford to complete the paving of Jasper, Namayo and First streets this year and the laying of the street car line in addition to the other work which had to be carried out.

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RETIRING SALE \$39,000.00 STOCK

Of High-Grade Clothing, Furs, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Furnishings must be sold REGARDLESS OF COST

FUR AND FUR-LINED COATS—14 No. 1 Coon Coats Slaughtered 6 Chamois Lined Lamb Collar sacrificed 6 Fur Lined No. 1 Otter Collars sold at cost 8 Fur Lined Lamb Collars less than cost 30 Odd other Fur Coats regardless of cost These are all No. 1 Fur Coats and must go

SUITS—Over 1000 Men's Suits all the best makes. Fancy Worsteds, Tweeds and Serges, to be sold at a sacrifice

HATS—Stetson's, Buckley's Christies and all the the best makes. Stetson Hats \$3.00 must be sold

PEA COATS AND SHEEP-SKIN LINED—Full range, all sizes, to be sacrificed

DRESS SHIRTS—We are strong in soft and hard fronts, all sizes and prices to meet you.

UNDERWEAR—Stanfield's, Spring Needle, Pen Angle and numerous others at cost

SWEATERS—Open and round Collars, endless variety of colors and patterns at maker's prices. Over 100 traveller's samples at 15 per cent. below cost

PANTS—In endless variety of Worsteds, Serges and Tweeds. To clear from \$1.00, all sizes

COLLARS—Celebrated Austrian Collar, 4 ply Linen, 2 for 25 cents

SHOES—All American Shoes slaughtered; other makes must go at any price

OVERCOATS—90 Men's Overcoats in endless variety in all the latest Tweeds, Beavers and Meltons, to be slaughtered regardless of price

BOYS' SUITS—Nearly 500 Boys' Suits in fancy Worsteds, Tweeds and Serges, latest styles. Prices from \$1.50, must be cleared

CAPS—Endless variety of winter and spring Caps in Golfs, Motors, Kufferall's and Storm shapes. Sold less than manufacturer's prices

MOCCASINS, GERMAN SOX, FELT SOX to be cleared regardless of cost

WORKING SHIRTS—In endless variety in Flannel, Serge, Tweeds and Cardigans, full range. Prices to be slaughtered, must be sold.

NIGHT SHIRTS—In Cotton, Wool and Flannel, all sizes, also to be slaughtered. Pyjamas at less than cost

GLOVES—Working and Dress—must be sold—Wool Gloves and Mitts at special discounts.

BOYS' PANTS—All sizes and qualities, to clear at prices that talk

TIES, TIES, TIES—In all the latest shapes, 15, 20, 25, 35 and 40 cents

MEN'S SOCKS—in heavy wool and fine Cashmere, prices range from 10 cents up

HANDKERCHIEFS—Excellas 10 cents, linen 3 for 25 cents, fine cotton 5 cents each

This is a bona-fide Clearing Sale and Goods must be sold. Don't miss this chance. THE CRYSTAL PALACE CLOTHING STORE Cor. Jasper Ave. and McDougall Edmonton, Alberta

Trunk Pacific property north of the city.

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Vote for Tenants

The Assessment Committee also discussed the question of extending the franchise to allow tenants to have a vote. The committee were in favor of this extension.

Companies to Pay Charges

At the last weekly council session the question of legal charges in connection with the application for franchises was referred to the committee on by-laws.

Incinerator Question Next Week

Ald. Bellamy introduced the question of what was to be done regarding the incinerator. He believed the Dr. Garie incinerator was no good and he did not

Dr. Tory to Start Organizing at Once

New University President to Visit High Schools of Province to Get in Touch With Work—Classes May Open Next Autumn.

Another step has been taken in the establishment of the provincial university.

Both the premier and Dr. Tory have received many applications from professors, graduates of German, Canadian and American universities, for positions on the staff of the new institution.

Businesses. Their report on this question, however, has not yet been completed.

The annual report of the Waterworks Department was referred to the Public Works Committee but no report has as yet been prepared.

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to know how many persons seem desirous of coming to Alberta to live.

With an excellent teaching body to select from the university can be made all it should be.

Teething Babies

are made suffering—and mothers even rest—when you use Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure. Quickly relieves—regulates the bowels—prevents convulsions. Use 50 years. Absolutely safe.

AROUND THE CITY

LOCALS. (From Monday's Daily.) J. McK. Dickson, who left the city a few weeks ago on a visit east, is in Smith hospital with typhoid fever.

The Alberta poultry association will hold their annual poultry exhibition on March 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the Mechanics' hall, in the city office block.

A meeting of the Liberal association executive will be held in the Young Liberal club rooms on Wednesday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

The three year old daughter of John Benney, 588 Columbia avenue, died yesterday and will be buried tomorrow afternoon at 2:30, the funeral proceeding from the family residence to Edmonton cemetery.

At the Mounted Police barracks this afternoon a case will come up for hearing against I. H. Pickett, whose sale liquor dealer, in which he is charged with selling liquor to an Indian.

Mr. John Galbraith will address a meeting of the Young Men's club in the lecture hall of the Mechanics' hall tomorrow evening at eight o'clock, on the subject, "Should Canada Issue its Own Money? Should Delegation go to the Banks?"

Immigration Agent Satter this morning posted notices at the Immigration Hall announcing that all men not new arrivals in the city must have their names on file by the 25th.

Mr. Bob will be put on tonight and tomorrow night at the Edmonton Opera House, under the auspices of the Beaver House Chapter, Daughters of the Empire.

The formal opening of the new Y.M.C.A. building will take place about February 1st and plans are being made regarding the new building, and a committee of the board of management are examining the building and will take over from the contractors if satisfied.

Three families of colored people arrived in the city a few days ago and are staying at the Immigration Hall annex. They came from Oklahoma where they used to work in the coal fields.

Five cases of wages between the Edmonton Lumber Company and its employees were on before Magistrate Wilson at the police court this morning.

The C.M.R. band have commenced their weekly practices, and expect to be in excellent shape when the spring opens.

Mr. J. Blain, inspector of legal offices in the province, was at work yesterday in the Sandison Block.

A special car was attached to the train No. 60 on the Canadian Northern Railway, which bore the members of the Alberta Legislature.

The children in the west-end have petitioned the city commissioners to allow them to coast on the street.

None but those who have visited the camp at the G.T.E. bridge at Clover Bar could realize what an amount of talent and what a number of interesting personalities they are among the hundreds of men employed there as workmen.

The powers of entertaining possessed by this aggregation of workmen are clearly evidenced at the concert given at the bridge.

A collection was taken up to get equipment for the reading room, \$19.50 being the very creditable sum counted in at the close.

The report which appeared in yesterday's Bulletin regarding the gold strike on the Finlay River is not at all surprising to men who know the north-country well.

The greatest factor in the development of the north at the present time is the construction of the transportation facilities.

C.N.R. CASE HEARING.

At the R.W.M.P. barracks Saturday afternoon the case against Conductor James Nelson, charged with the theft of \$4, came up for hearing.

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Two drunks were on the books. One appeared and was fined \$5 and costs. The other, who had made a deposit of \$10, failed to appear, but his case will come on to-morrow.

A young man from Strathcona was charged with the theft of a fur robe from the sleigh of Dr. W. A. Wilson. His case was adjourned until next Thursday.

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IVORY SCULPTOR DEAD.

Spence Taylor, one of the leading ivory sculptors in London, England, died on Wednesday, January 23rd, at Putney Hill, Albany, in the 54th year of his age.

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DISTRICT COURT CASES.

The first session of the Edmonton District Court opened in the Supreme Court Chambers in the Sandison Block this morning, before Judge H. C. Justice.

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PROGRAMME OF LEGISLATURE.

The House will resume its session tonight at eight o'clock. The address in reply to His Honor's speech will be made by Mr. Fletcher Bredin.

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PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments, etc., by the provincial government appear in the last number of the Alberta Gazette.

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TO MARK RIGHT OF WAY.

A party of Grand Trunk Pacific engineers will leave the city in a few days for the purpose of marking the right of way in advance of the gangs which will clear the right of way.

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SEMI-WEEKLY

VOLUME V. HAD APPROVAL OF THE CROW

Leimieux's Mission to Japan V. Endorsed by Colonial Secretary in Federal House.

Ottawa, Jan. 23.—In the House today the premier brought down communications from the Japanese government in relation to Mr. Leimieux's mission to Japan.

The feature of the afternoon session was an attack upon Attorney General Bowser, British Columbia government.

On motion to suspend the rules, Mr. Ross rose, and said that in view of Mr. Smith's question and the National act being introduced in British Columbia, and as its enactment would seriously complicate diplomatic relations, the time was not opportune to lay before the House certain facts in connection with British Columbia.

Coal—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at a royalty of not less than 50 cents per ton, but not more than 75 cents per ton, shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

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WANTED

5,000 HIDES Will pay from 3 to 5c.

EDMONTON HIDE AND FUR CO. McDougall Av. back near Imperial Bank.

Drugs and Photographic Supplies We keep the largest and most up-to-date stock in Edmonton.

W. W. COBY, Deputy of Minister of the Interior. This advertisement will not be paid for.

Wool Lined Shoes Are far more comfortable and serviceable than felt shoes for weather such as we are having this winter.

W. Johnstone Walker & Company 267 Jasper Avenue East.

The Manchester House

(Established 1886)