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GARIEPY & LESSARD

VOL. IV., Semi-Weekly.

EDMONTON BULLETIN MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1906.

NUMBER 100.

Committee Investigated Contractor's Charges

And Will Report to the Full Council Meeting Tuesday Evening

The council committee listened for four hours yesterday to the statements of E. J. Taylor, of the Taylor Construction Co., and of the city engineer, and with one or two exceptions all they got was a series of flat denials.

The city engineer denied that his inspectors had required the contractor to use too much cement; he denied that his men had coaxed men off the Taylor job to work on the city; he denied that work had been delayed on Fifth street because there were no grade stakes, although he admitted that the grade stakes and tile were not there on the date when the Taylor people were ready for work; he denied that he had refused written permission to tunnel for the trunk sewer on Edmiston street, but claimed that he had never been asked for the permission. The engineer admitted that he had placed a discharged employee of the Taylor Construction Co. in the position of inspector to oversee their work and that this inspector frequently went down into the ditch "to show the men how."

Mr. Black, the inspector, who was on the job when the kick about the cement came in, was present and was asked one or two questions about his part of the inspection. He said he had let as much gravel go in as justice would permit.

The engineer claimed that the Taylor people could not get competent foremen and that the city had competent inspectors, to which Mr. Taylor retorted that the company was paying \$5 a day, whereas the city was paying \$3.

The committee decided to take up the charges made by the contractors serially. No. 1 alleged that they were required by the engineer to put in 1.78 sacks more cement per lineal foot in the concrete than required by the tender, over and above the extra amount allowed for by the city council in the extra allowance lately granted by the council.

Mr. Taylor retorted that the engineer required 10.12 sacks of cement per lineal foot of the trunk sewer instead of 8.34 as agreed upon by himself and the commissioners, causing a loss of \$314 in cement alone in the last two weeks.

Mr. Keely, in answer stated that the loss in cement was due to the fact that the trench was not excavated true and therefore that there was more concrete required.

Mr. Taylor answered that they had had caves, but that the caves were planked to get the right size of trench to build the concrete in. He said that the inspector complained right along that the trench was too narrow. According to their own figures, Mr. Taylor confessed that the concrete was being put in at 4 1/2 to 1 instead of 5 1/2 to 1. They measured on the box of the cement mixer, but he complained that the inspector stopped them from filling up the box to the mark.

Mr. Black, the inspector, claimed that the box was filled to the mark. He showed his figures to indicate how much cement was used, but these figures did not correspond with Mr. Taylor's figures. Later Mr. Black stated that there was no mark. He said that the sewer had had caves, but admitted when questioned by Mr. Hyndman that the caves had been planked, and that in the last 30 feet (the part of the work on which specific complaint was made) there had been no caves at all. He also admitted that he had complained that the trench was taken out too narrow.

To the charge that the engineer had failed to give grade stakes from the 19th of September to October 2nd, causing a loss to the contractors of \$62.85 a day, Mr. Keely said that he had never told Mr. Taylor that the grade stakes would be placed and he denied that he made a promise to give the grade stakes on September 19th.

Mr. Taylor said that he could not prove by word that he had been promised the grade stakes, but he thought his actions proved his case. He claimed that the commissioners had deliberated for five days before they were allowed to move their shovel from East Creek to Fifth street. He did not personally apply to the commissioners, but made his request to the city engineer.

Mr. Keely said that Mr. Taylor had found that he could not go on with the Rat Creek work as he had no concrete mixer, and he had delayed the five days waiting for a concrete mixer to arrive.

Mr. Taylor denied that the concrete mixer had been mentioned at all in this connection. He said that between the 19th of September and the 1st of October he had applied frequently for grade stakes, as often as three times in a day.

Mr. Taylor denied that Mr. Taylor had applied for grade stakes.

Premier Returns

FROM THE FEDERAL CAPITAL

Satisfied With the Increased Subsidy Arrangement.

Premier Rutherford is back in the executive council rooms at the government building today, looking well and cheerful after his trip to Ottawa to attend the meeting of provincial premiers.

The premier says that as far as Alberta is concerned the results were eminently satisfactory; in fact they were satisfactory to all the premiers except P. Chard McBrille of British Columbia.

According to the settlement arrived at Alberta will get \$100,000 a year additional subsidy on legislation account, making the subsidy under that head \$150,000 and the total subsidy \$190,000 or thereabouts. The legislation subsidy is based on population and will increase as the population increases, so that while it is not a matter of great importance at the present time, it undoubtedly will become so in days to come if Alberta's hopes of future grain-raising are realized.

The premier explains that in order to make his settlement arrived at law, it would be necessary that an act amending the British North America Act be passed by the Dominion government and that this act be then ratified by the imperial parliament. It would probably be two years before Alberta would get any share of the additional subsidy, as it would take that long to make the amendment to the act.

Mr. Taylor had applied for grade stakes.

In answer to Mr. Hyndman, Mr. Keely said he did not know the date on which the machine was moved to Fifth street, nor when the stakes were set.

Mr. Taylor stated that he had applied for pipe on several occasions, and that there was only 40 feet of pipe on the ground, which he believed he could lay in an hour.

Mr. Keely stated that 40 feet of pipe was more than was laid in the 10 days after the steam shovel was started, and that the Taylor company never laid 40 feet in an hour.

Mr. Taylor claimed that they did lay 40 feet an hour—that they laid 60 feet with the municipal trencher, and that they were delayed with the big machine on account of shortage of pipe; that he had to take his own teams and bring over pipe from the warehouse. He charged that the engineer did not want the work started on Fifth street at all, even after he had given the permission.

Mr. Hyndman asked Mr. Keely when he concluded that the contractors were incompetent. He considered this important as he thought that was one of the reasons why the engineer had been acting as he did toward the contractors.

Ald. Bellamy said that he did not think it was necessary to answer that question.

The next point was the question of wages. Mr. Taylor said that Mr. Boucher and the waterworks contractor and city engineer had decided that the scale of wages would be 22 1/2 cents an hour, and that when he notified his men to this effect the city kept its scale at 25 cents and that men came to his works and took his men away and that he found these men working on city work.

Mr. Keely said that he had intended to cut the wages to 22 1/2 cents in case all the contractors did the same, but he found that the contractors had entered into an agreement with the labor unions, and could not cut the wages.

The charge that the city had employed as inspector a Mr. Bailey, who had been discharged as an employee of the Taylor Company, was granted by the engineer without question, but the engineer claimed that Mr. Taylor had not a compe-

(Continued on Page Five)

Infantry Lists

FAIRLY WELL FILLED UP

Representatives From Famous British Canadian and American Regiments.

The infantry regiment lists that have been circulating for the last few weeks have been called in by Col. E. B. Edwards, at whose instance principally the lists were sent out. They will shortly be forwarded to the minister in Halifax. There are 596 names on the lists which would give a fine compact little regiment of four companies. A glance at the list reveals to one the varied nature, and the wide area from which Edmonton has drawn her population of young men. The list contains men from almost every regiment in the Canadian Militia, and the British Army, some from the United States and France. For example—

Worcesters, Second Liverpool, Durham Light Infantry, Royal Surrey, Second V.B. Essex, Driscoll's Scouts, South Africa, Kitchener's Horse, Middlesex Artillery, Royal Artillery Volunteers, 8th Lancers, Imperial Yeomanry, 4th King's Own, West Kent, London Rifle Brigade, Black Watch, Glasgow Highlanders, Third Quatrevingt Algerie, 18th Brooklyn, 2nd Oxford, Royal Suffolk, 1st V.B. North & Derby, 8th M. L. East Lancers, Sherwood's Foresters, 16th Durham Rifles, 3rd V.B. Welch, 1st Lanarkshire Rifles and the famous "Forty Two."

The premier explains that in order to make his settlement arrived at law, it would be necessary that an act amending the British North America Act be passed by the Dominion government and that this act be then ratified by the imperial parliament. It would probably be two years before Alberta would get any share of the additional subsidy, as it would take that long to make the amendment to the act.

Grand Jury Condemns Station

Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—Criminal conditions in Manitoba were the cause of a scorching condemnation by the Grand Jury in making their presentation at the assizes here today. It said in part: "We regret to note the increase in crime in this judicial district as evidenced by the large number of cases before us. A large percentage of these criminals are of a small class, known as 'foreign element.' We note that in some of these people will learn to appreciate the privileges and liberties we have found in Canada, and become, as a class, law-abiding citizens. At the city police station we regret to have observed in this district a small number of these criminals in a deplorable condition. The building is old, woodwork decayed and it is alive with vermin of several kinds. It seems impossible for any prisoner to occupy these cells without being infested with vermin. Sleeping accommodations are narrow, with hard benches and apparently no covering is furnished. The food supplied is entirely insufficient in quantity and of a poor quality. We desire in the strongest terms to point out that the treatment of prisoners in the city police station is inhuman."

40TH ANNIVERSARY

Mr. and Mrs. John Ross celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their wedding by a large "at home" held in Rennie's Academy last evening. Some four hundred invitations were issued, and the number who were present and the sincere congratulations offered to the happy couple who have spent nearly a half century as companions in life is an indication of the very high esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Ross are held by their hosts of friends in the city.

It is not often that occasions of this kind can be celebrated, which made the event a unique and very pleasant one. Mr. and Mrs. Ross are among the pioneers of the west and have seen the city of Edmonton in its less pretentious days. Their hospitality is of that large hearted kind akin to the land of brown heath and shaggy wood, from which they come. Their circle of friends has grown with the years as they passed, until they now include the major part of the city's population.

The academy was very nicely decorated for the occasion. The tea tables were very attractive and were presided over by Mrs. A. York, Mrs. J. H. Morris and Mrs. St. George Jellett.

Dancing was on the programme after eleven o'clock, and was very much enjoyed by a great number of the guests. The highland fling was danced by Mr. Rennie at the request of Mrs. Ross, and was much appreciated, and in response to a recall he danced shantrose.

Few social events have passed off more successfully or been more thoroughly enjoyed, and congratulations came from all sides to the host and hostess.

Was Insane

ELI GROBB "NOT GUILTY."

Discharged On Charge Of Murder On Grounds of Insanity

Bulletin Special.
Portage La Prairie, Man., Nov. 3.—After being out for four hours, the jury in the Grobb murder case returned at 8 o'clock last night with a verdict of "not guilty" on the ground of insanity. Grobb was then remanded to jail by His Lordship to await the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Hon. A. C. Rutherford, premier of Alberta, who has been east in attendance at the conference of the provincial premiers at Ottawa last month, has returned and was in his office today.

Miss Katherine Hughes, of Ottawa, is leaving for the west next week to join her brother, Alfred Hughes with whom she will spend the next year or two in Edmonton. Miss Hughes has almost completed her biography of the life of her uncle, the late Archbishop O'Brien, Halifax.

STARTING NEW POWER WORKS

Bulletin Special.
Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 2.—The electric power was turned on last night at Niagara Falls, and worked very successfully. There is every likelihood that power will be delivered in Toronto Monday morning. Tomorrow afternoon the lines from Toronto to Niagara will be connected at a point near the filtering basin at the beach.

DIED OF HEART FAILURE

Bulletin Special.
Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—J. B. Nash, secretary to the Indian Commissioner in Winnipeg, died very suddenly last night at his home, No. 65 Hargrave street. Mr. Nash had been feeling poorly for a few days, but this indisposition was not the cause of his death. He was carried away by a sudden attack of heart failure.

"CANUCKS" By the Cartoonists

"EDMONTONIANS."



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MR. H. W. B. DOUGLAS

President of the Douglas Company, Ltd.

Mr. Douglas was born at Kempton, Ont., and is of Scottish descent. His father, the Rev. James Douglas, was one of the pioneer ministers of the Presbyterian church in Manitoba.

At an early age, Mr. Douglas came with his parents to Winnipeg, and commenced his education at the public and high schools in that city. Entering the University of Manitoba, he graduated with honors in classics and received his B. A. in 1888. Immediately upon completion of his college course he entered into partnership with W. W. Miller of Portage-la-Prairie, where he remained for four years.

In 1902 Mr. Douglas came to Edmonton and opened in the same line of business. His success has been phenomenal, and the business increased to such an extent that in 1905 a limited company was formed. The company at the present time is probably one of the largest west of Winnipeg.

CHURCH RE-OPENING.

(Saturday's Daily)
The enlargement of Grace Methodist church which has been under way for several weeks is about completed and the opening services will be held tomorrow, Rev. Dr. Daly of Wetsaskwin, preaching morning and evening. Special music will be rendered.

On Monday evening the choir will give a sacred concert in the church. They will be assisted by leading local vocalists and promise an entertainment of unusual merit.

The extension built adds about fifty per cent to the seating capacity of the building.

ATRYING MOMENT

Is when your newly purchased horse runs up against an automobile. Another trying moment is when you are deciding where to buy your lumber, doors, windows, frames, lime, building paper, etc. If you decide to buy from us the trying moment will be used to your advantage.

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Very nice; modal; splendid quality, lined with clear hemsted; German beaver coats. Big value; in black and navy blue \$50 and \$70.

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Finest quality selected skins, 33 inches long; none better ever offered, quality and workmanship considered \$35.00

LADIES FUR LINED COATS
Imported cloths, 45 inches long, lined with squirrel lock, Hemsted, etc., collars of Persian lamb, Jap mink and opossum, prices from \$30 to \$75.

A large assortment of fur neck pieces with muffs to match in Mink, Tibet, Near Seal, Jap Mink and Opossum.

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RAILWAY ACCIDENTS
Bulletin Special.
 Washington, Nov. 1.—According to the accident bulletin for the past three months, issued by the Interstate Commission, the number of passengers killed in the United States, was 1,949 against 449 in the preceding three months. The total number of collisions and derailments was 4,387. The average of cars, engines and road way by these accidents was over 12,000,000. The number of employees killed, including coupling and uncoupling was 68, a slight decrease compared with the corresponding period last year.

GREAT RECEPTION
Bulletin Special.
 Halifax, N.S., Nov. 1.—Hon. W. S. Fielding returned to the city tonight from St. John's and was met by a large number of well-wishers. He was accompanied by many friends and proceeded to the Masonic hall, which was crowded with a large number of people. Mayor Melville met him at the door and in a few words introduced him to the members of the Finance Committee. Mr. Fielding then addressed the assembly and was followed by a great outburst of applause.

VEGREVILLE TRAGEDY.
Bulletin Special.
 Vegreville, Nov. 1.—A young man was accidentally shot and killed in the east part of the town this morning. It is said that he and a fellow room-mate were moving their effects when the rifle was discharged inflicting a mortal wound. An inquest will be held this evening. His name is at present unknown.

AUSTRIAN DUKE DEAD.
Bulletin Special.
 Vienna, Nov. 1.—Archduke Otto, the second son of the Emperor's eldest brother Ludwig, died this evening. He was born on April 21, 1865 and has been seriously ill for some months.

NEW LAND DISTRICT.
Bulletin Special.
 Moose Jaw, Sask., Nov. 1.—A new land district will shortly be created in Saskatchewan by the Interior Department. Moose Jaw will be the center of a large district south to the boundary and north to the Saskatchewan river and west into Alberta. Suitable premises will be leased and an office staff of twenty employees.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.
Bulletin Special.
 Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—At the assizes yesterday Chief Justice Powell passed sentence on five of the prisoners convicted to date. The two Gallatin men, Danilo Korymlo and Michael Hyduk, convicted of manslaughter, were sentenced to five and four years respectively. John Thomas, on two charges of theft was sentenced to seven years. Delphis Etnings, on two charges of receiving five years and A. C. Bonner on three indictments for horse-stealing, wounding with intent and jail breaking received three years and four months.

CONSERVATIVE NOMINEE.
(Bulletin Special.)
 Calgary Nov. 2.—W. L. Walsh of Calgary was nominated by the Conservative party as candidate for the Provincial Legislature.

DAMAGES AWARDED.
Bulletin Special.
 St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 31.—The case of Mabel Ribicoff Harret by her guardian the Northwest Trust Company against the Soo railroad which has been on trial before Judge Orin in the district court, has been settled for \$15,000.

SUICIDED WITH GAS.
Bulletin Special.
 Fort Hope, Ont., Oct. 31.—F. J. Jackson, manager of the Bell Telephone Company, suicided this morning by inhaling gas. He was found dead with the rubber tube from a gas range in his mouth. No reason is assigned for his dreadful act.

WINNIEPEG ASSIZES.
Bulletin Special.
 Winnipeg, Oct. 31.—Michael Hudak and Danilo Kanylo, charged with beating a man to death during the progress of a wedding celebration on the day of the Russian green feast, June 4th, on Magnus street, Winnipeg, were today by a jury to be guilty of manslaughter. Fred Forstberg was acquitted. Sentence was deferred. The assizes of Winnipeg have now been sitting for eight days and all but one of the cases have been among the prisoners of other foreigners, necessitating the use of interpreters beside the witness box and the jury and the prisoner's box all the time. In the one English-speaking case, concluded the chief justice ordered the prisoner to be released, his crime being trivial and the prisoner having already spent 7 months in jail awaiting trial. All the foreign cases are really serious charges of murder, manslaughter, arson, housebreaking, theft, assault, and a remarkable curious one of criminal libel against a Hungarian priest, by a Polish newspaper. The assizes from all indications, will last well into the winter, there being now about 75 indictments.

COBALT MINE SOLD.
Bulletin Special.
 North Bay, Oct. 31.—Quite a sensation was caused in Cobalt Monday camp to day by the sale of the Bel

SENATOR GETS BUSY.
Bulletin Special.
 Toronto, Oct. 31.—The World says to-day that the newest sensation in Cobalt is the report that Senator George A. Cox has got in with both feet. He took a full trip to the other side of the world and was only one day in and one day out. He was accompanied by a large number of well-wishers and proceeded to the Masonic hall, which was crowded with a large number of people. Mayor Melville met him at the door and in a few words introduced him to the members of the Finance Committee. Mr. Fielding then addressed the assembly and was followed by a great outburst of applause.

TO SETTLE COAL STRIKE.
Bulletin Special.
 Regina, Oct. 30.—The Ministers of Agriculture for Saskatchewan and Alberta are to meet on Letbridge next with the coal operators and miners and the purpose of trying to settle the difference and relieve the coal situation which is becoming daily serious in the country.

THREE YEARS FOR BIGAMY.
Bulletin Special.
 Moose Jaw, Nov. 2.—J. F. Arhan built convicted of bigamy was sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary by Hon. Justice Wetmore.

TICKET SCALPER CAUGHT.
Bulletin Special.
 Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 1.—In the county police court yesterday M. J. Kane of the Kane Land Co. with office in Winnipeg and Battleford was arraigned on a charge of ticket scalping preferred by the Canadian Northern Railway. It appears that Kane occasionally conducted land seekers from the United States to farm lands in western Canada. These land seekers on account of their immigration to Western Canada received a very enticing offer of about one cent per mile and very often after buying a return ticket made up their minds to stay in the country, some selling the return tickets and others turning them in to the railway company for a return as required by law. One of Mr. Kane's land seekers decided to stay and the ticket was given to Mr. Kane who sold it to a lady at Battleford for \$19. This made a profit to Kane of \$3.50. For the illegal act the magistrate taxed him \$30.00 and costs, required him to make restitution to the railway company and to pay the costs of the court which in all amounts to \$40.00. It is not generally known that the sale of railway tickets is absolutely prohibited by law, except by regularly authorized agents and the railways in western Canada are using every endeavor to protect their interests.

WIRELESS CONFERENCE.
Bulletin Special.
 Berlin, Nov. 1.—Delegates to the wireless telegraph conference finished their work today and expect to sign at the convention on Saturday. The agreement will be framed upon the principle of free communication between all systems, but Great Britain and Italy will sign with reservations designed to protect the existing arrangements with the Marconi company. The term radio-telegraph was chosen as the one to be used officially in defining the new function of electricity. The delegates of the United States at the beginning of the conference announced their position to be for an international agreement providing for the unrestricted exchange of messages between ship and shore and shore regardless of systems. Germany supported the United States regarding inter-communication between ship and shore, but at the first session of the conference practically all the delegates opposed the idea of free exchange of messages between ship and shore. Great Britain consistently led the opposition to such intentions, but it ultimately alone except for Italy, all the other maritime powers taking the view of the United States.

LARGER GUNS NEEDED.
Bulletin Special.
 London, October 31.—The Admiralty is contemplating the construction of a battleship larger and more powerful than the Dreadnaught, having a main gun that will throw those of the latter into the shade. It is impossible to reply to the new German ships by putting more 12-inch guns on the battleship. The conditions necessitate a new type of monster gun. It is believed that the pattern chosen will be a gun of 13 to 12 inches calibre, roughly 50 to 55 tons, weighing from 60 to 80 tons. Probably eight of these will be mounted on each ship, so that all can be fired on a broadside of six ahead or six astern.

CANADA'S DISPLAY GOOD.
Bulletin Special.
 Ottawa, Nov. 1.—In reply to a congratulatory cable from Laurier, wishing the New Zealand exhibition, which opened today at Christchurch, every success, Premier Ward replied: "New Zealand heartily reciprocates and appreciates Canada's good wishes. The exhibition is a magnificent success, and Canada's display is a credit to your country, and I hope the forerunner of increased commercial relations."

BRICE WALKER, THE NEWLY APPOINTED
 emigration agent for Canada, in London, in succession to W. T. R. Preston, was in the city today receiving his final instructions before assuming the duties of his office in London. Mr. Walker has been emigration agent at Glasgow for the past three years. Previously he was a newspaper man at Brantford, Ont. Under the new arrangement which has been made, the emigration office in London, will be in closer touch with the high commissioners. Less attention is to be paid towards sending emigrants to Canada, from central Europe. Walker and his staff will devote their energies chiefly to British and Scandinavian emigration.

LONDON ELECTIONS.
Bulletin Special.
 London, England, Nov. 2.—The triennial elections of the London borough councils have resulted in an overwhelming victory for the municipal reformers who in some of the boroughs absolutely wiped out the Conservatives. The victors were formally known as moderate and represent the unionist party and the Progressive represent the Liberal and labor party. After several years of progressive regime during which it is contended the taxes were increased to abnormal figures in con-

SECTION MAN SHOT.
Bulletin Special.
 Vegreville, Nov. 2.—At seven o'clock

Thursday morning, while Jerry Lenko, foreman of the Canadian Northern at Vegreville, was moving into his new quarters one of the section men by the name of John Shastalo was accidentally shot. Peter Kasivan, another member of the gang, was carrying some blanks and a twenty-two rifle, and in bending down to pick up another article the gun was discharged and the bullet struck Shastalo passed through the large artery in the neck and upward into the brain, causing instant death. The coroner held an inquest this morning and the verdict of the twelve jurymen was accidental death through the discharge of a gun.

BOND GOVERNMENT.
Bulletin Special.
 Halifax, N.S., Nov. 2.—St. John's, Newfoundland, dispatch says, "The Bond government has decided to test the validity of the Modus Vivendi and issued an official notice enforcing the Bond Act, which forbids vessels in colonial waters. It intends to prosecute one or more colonial fishermen, ship owners the three m'it after these men have been paid off by vessels on which they are serving."

DOWLER HILL.
Bulletin Special.
 Councilor Stevens is pushing the work of grading the Dowler Hill this day. Although a rough-looking place to construct a road, yet he is fast bringing the unwilling and rough banks into shape. The steam shovel is working well; Clever Bar people showed their wisdom by staying with the Dowler hill.

THE GROBB CASE.
Bulletin Special.
 Vegreville, Nov. 2.—Ell Grobb charged with the murder of John W. Clark on at Vegreville, Man. on November 17, 1905, was tonight declared "not guilty" by the jury at the assizes. The verdict was brought in on account of insanity. The verdict is a most peculiar one and establishes a peculiar condition of mind for the defendant. It is said that he was insane at the time of the murder, and immediately on the rendering of the verdict Judge Purdy ordered that the man be kept in custody in jail, pending the result of a medical examination by the Dominion cabinet. When the verdict was declared, Grobb jumped to his feet and said: "I intend to appeal this case. I can fetch proof that I am sane. Grobb (the Bailiff) Clark near Treherne when the former had been sent there to make a surety. Grobb maintains that he had the right to shoot the man who refused to leave his property."

BLOKAD EMBARRASS.
Bulletin Special.
 Toronto, Nov. 3.—Navigation companies and shipping and milling interests are authority for the statement that despite every effort a blockade equal to that of '95 is imminent. The Grand Trunk has all orders filled for coal from Georgian Bay ports to Montreal up to November 15th. Many complaints have been laid before the Railway Commission and all agree that the coal shortage is at the bottom of the trouble. Elevators are nearly all congested and the railways cannot supply cars to clear them. New York is also congested, blocking that avenue of relief. Rationing of coal is being suggested as a means of getting relief.

HOUSE MEETS ON 23RD.
Bulletin Special.
 Ottawa, Nov. 2.—There was a meeting of the cabinet this afternoon, when it was decided to summon parliament on November 1st. The proclamation will appear in tomorrow's Canada Gazette. It is expected that the speech from the throne will be adopted after a week's discussion so that there will be about three weeks left before adjournment for the Christmas holidays to December 1st. It is more than likely that an adjournment will be made about December 21st, until the 7th or 8th of January next.

TRAGEDY UNREHEARSED.
Bulletin Special.
 Shelton, Conn., Nov. 1.—At ragely was revealed here today when the bodies of Charles Quaza and his wife were found dead in their home with their throats cut. The husband had murdered his wife after a quarrel and then gashed his own throat. The bodies were found in their bedroom by neighbors. Jealousy was the cause of the trouble.

THE WEATHER.
Bulletin Special.
 Winnipeg, Nov. 2.—The Canadian Meteorological service weather observations taken at 7 o'clock last evening: Winnipeg, time—4; cloud; Winnipeg 40, cloud; Minnedosa 42, cloud; Quappelle 34, raining; Swift Current 34, cloud; Battleford 36, cloud; Prince Albert 34, snowing; Medicine Hat 40 clear; Calgary 32 clear; Edmonton 28, cloudy.

COMING WEST.
 Belleville, Oct. 24.—W. W. Chown, ex-mayor of this city, has purchased valuable property in Edmonton, Alberta, and will shortly move there with his wife and youngest sons, W. A. A. and R. G. C. will continue to run the manufacturing business in this city.

THE DOYLE CASE.
 Morden, Man., Nov. 1.—The evidence in the trial of Martin Doyle, charged with the murder of Vincent Wetler at Snowflake, consisted today of witnesses relating to the transfer of land which Wetler made to Doyle and which is alleged by the crown to be the motive of the crime. The books of the land titles of Cavalier county were produced in court to trace the transfer. A big legal battle is imminent over the production in Canadian court of a record of land transfers of a foreign country.

WALSH MAY RUN.
 Montreal, November 2.—A definite step was taken last night toward the selection of a Liberal candidate to run for St. Anne's division. At a meeting of the St. Anne's Liberal club, the name of M. J. Walsh, M. L. A., was mentioned and the club voted unanimously in support of an alderman at a convention which will soon be called.

Western Items
 Thomas Woolford, of Cardston, living on section 9, township 3, range 24, trespassed 115 bushels of oats to the acre.
 Robert Baker was fined \$25 in Medicine Hat for originating a prairie fire by carelessness in smoking.
 Ten wagons of wheat cabled together and hauled by a Watereous engine pulled into Saskatoon the other day. They were owned by Jerry Connors, 10-37-71. The journey of fourteen miles was made in nine hours. The ten wagons filled a car.
 The commercial board of trade has been organized at Ranfurly, with the following officers: President, Dr. Stealy; vice-president, Alfred Blais; secretary-treasurer, G. Elliott; corresponding secretary, A. E. Labelle; boards of members, T. W. Thompson, J. Wood, R. Snowball, Al Reid, and E. E. Duplessis.
 Winnipeg Commercial: The Publicity Bureau of Edmonton are undertaking in their efforts to advertise that district. We have received a copy of their latest pamphlet, entitled "Food for Reflection," and it contains in precise form a great deal of valuable information regarding Edmonton and that section of the country. It deals with transportation facilities, power, raw materials, markets, population, banks, etc., and anyone interested in Central Alberta should send for a copy.
 Frank Paper: The West Canadian Collieries Company is making excellent progress with the Bellevue mine. The entry is now in about 4,000 feet, with the face in fine coal, and the output now averages about 400 tons a day. A new fan has been installed for the better ventilation of the mine, and it is expected the output will soon be considerably increased.
 Raymond Chronicle: Mr. John A. Silver's big field east of Letbridge is harvested and threshed, producing 33,000 thousand bushels of wheat and 16,000 bushels of oats. The expense of getting the grain in the ground is considerable, and the expense of getting it off is also an item that forces some consideration as the freight charge from Mr. Silver's switch to Letbridge, a distance of seven miles, is \$27 a car, which figures nearly 3 cents a bushel transportation for a distance of seven miles.
 Cranbrook Prospector: The announcement has been unofficially made that the first train over the new Spokane International road will reach this city on November 1. Information given out by the officials of the company states that a freight train will leave Minneapolis October 25, via the Soo line and Canadian Pacific, and will enter Spokane and Coeur d'Alene tracks.
 On October 24th the Metis celebrated the retreat of British's first lieutenant governor from St. Norbert October 24th, 1859. The place where the governor was halted is called Barrier place. A wooden cross was erected at this spot bearing the inscription "Digitus Dei est hic." The wooden cross was replaced by one of stone. A banquet was held at which the following toasts were given: "The King," "Our Country," "The Good Old Days," "Our Actual Position," and "The Future of the Metis."
 Magrath Pioneer—Southern Alberta may have another industry soon. The cactus which we have considered such a nuisance on our prairies is to be manufactured into alcohol. An industry is to be started in Texas, and of course if it succeeds we will have one here in time, too, unless the prairie is cultivated so rapidly that the cactus will be put out of business. It has been demonstrated that a ton of cactus will yield 1,000 pounds of wood alcohol. The amount of cactus on the plains of west Texas and Mexico is estimated to be, on an average worth \$75 an acre for making alcohol. It is considered that this land is now selling at \$3 to \$5 an acre.
 Albert Harrison, an employee of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company at Frank, had a narrow escape from death last week.
 Harrison was ordered Tuesday to break a jam in a chute where the coal had clogged. In performing the work he got into the chute. When the coal started he was drawn down into it. By the time the coal stopped running again he was jammed to his chest with both arms pinned at his side as securely as if bound there, his light was out, and he was utterly helpless. He knew that there was instant a deluge of coal might come from above which would, of course, mean certain death, and that there was equally as great a danger from below as he did not know what second the coal might again start to flow and that in that event he would be drawn down into it and smothered.
 In that situation which with those thoughts in his mind, Harrison

stood for four hours before he was released. When he realized there was very little probability of being rescued and death seemed certain, he sang a hymn and prayed, not for deliverance—he did not think that was possible—but to prepare himself for the end, then waited, waited, waited, for it to come.
 Pit Boss Davies and some of Harrison's fellow workmen missed him and thought he had gone down the chute. Accordingly they supposed he had been killed and went below to take him out of the chute but they eventually located him and dug him out. He was none the worse for his misadventure but he has no wish for any more of that kind of an experience.

NO MORE HANGING.
Bulletin Special.
 Paris, Oct. 31.—The cabinet has decided to include in its parliamentary program the purchase of the Western railroad, and a bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty. War Minister Piquart's plan for the reform courts martial amounts to their entire suppression, substituting their civil procedure in case of offenses punishable by common law, while disciplinary courts will deal with infractions of discipline. The projects of the minister of public works, M. Arthues, for the revision of the mining law contemplates the taking over by the state of all mines and the participation of the miners in the profits.

FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER
 steam engine and boiler in good condition. Will exchange for gasoline engine. Apply Morris, Alberta Dairy 2-2 miles East Edmonton.

Reward \$10.
 STRAYED—TWO BAY BONIES, ONE mare 2 years old branded S on shoulder. One horse colt 1 month old. Both also branded A. P. on shoulder. Both had halters on when last seen. B. Pollard, Fort Saskatchewan.

FOR SALE CHEAP—PORTABLE
 14 h.p. threshing engine, returned fine, in first class running order. Apply Edmonton Rolling Works.

NOTICE
 IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF CHARLES SANDISON, deceased.
 PURSUANT to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, dated the 26th day of October A.D. 1906, notice is hereby given that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Charles Sandison, deceased, who died on or about the 13th day of July A.D. 1905, are required on or before the first day of January A.D. 1907, to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Taylor, Boyle & Farley, of Edmonton, aforesaid, advocates for the executors, their names, addresses and descriptions of their claims and particulars of their claims and the nature of the security (if any) held by them, duly verified by Statutory Declaration. And that after the said last mentioned date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Estate amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. Dated at Edmonton this 29th day of October A.D. 1906.
 TAYLOR, BOYLE & FARLEY,
 Advocates for the executors.

STORE FOR RENT—26 x 60 PLATE
 glass show windows, centre of business district, Main street, Vegreville, Alta., also three rooms on upper story. Building ready for occupancy in a few weeks. Apply to Frederick Fitzgerald, Box 234, or Lowe & Carpenter, real estate agents, Edmonton.

FARM FOR RENT—160 ACRES
 under cultivation, well fenced, good wells, Agricola, sixteen miles from city. Apply E. N. Walter, Agricola, Alta.

LOT FROM LERON BROTHERS,
 base line, May 1905, nine head of spring calves, one red and white bull, \$5 reward on return to Chas. Whalen, St. Albert P.O.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
 the 2nd day of April, 1906, made in a certain action pending between Ross Bros., Limited, Plaintiffs, and August Giese, The Canada Permanent & Western Canada Mortgage Corporation, Elizabeth LaBue and William Piquart, Defendants, the North-East Quarter of Section Seventeen (17) in Township Fifty-three (53) in Range Twenty-seven (27) West of the Fourth Meridian and the Northwest Quarter of Section Twenty (20) in Township Fifty-three (53) in Range Twenty-seven (27) West of the Fourth Meridian, in the Province of Alberta, will be sold by public auction subject to the mortgage to the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation at the office of W. S. Robertson, Sheriff, Northern Alberta Judicial District, in the City of Edmonton, on Thursday, the 22nd day of November, 1906, at the office of W. S. Robertson, Sheriff, Northern Alberta Judicial District, in the City of Edmonton, on Thursday, the 22nd day of November, 1906, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, and the proceeds will be applied in satisfying the amounts due and owing by the said August Giese to the said Ross Bros., Limited.
 Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 28th day of October, 1906.
 SHORT, CROSS & BIGGAR,
 Plaintiff's Advocates.

W. A. GRISSBACH,
 Advocate, Notary, Etc.
 Solicitor for National Trust Co., Ltd. Offices: National Trust Building, P. O. Drawer 12. Telephone No.

BECK, EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON,
 Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
 N. D. Beck, K.C. Public Administrator. E. C. Emery. C. F. Newell.
 S. E. Bolton.
 Solicitors for the City of Edmonton, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal, Hudson's Bay Co., Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Canada Life Assurance Company, B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Co., the Beliance Loan and Savings Co., the Dominion Permanent Loan Co., the Colonial Investment and Loan Co., Credit Foncier Franco Canadian. Office: McDougall street, near new Imperial Bank building.

Wm. Short,
 O. M. Hon. C. W. CROSS.
 SHORT, CROSS & BIGGAR,
 Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
 Offices at present in Cameron Block. Over new offices of Merchants Bank of Canada after May 1st, next.
 Edmonton, Alta.
 Company and private funds to loan.

TAYLOR, BOYLE & FARLEY, Barristers & Advocates, Notaries, Etc., Calgary, Alta.
 Block, Educational Institute, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1235, 1236, 1237, 1238, 1239, 1240, 1241, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252, 1253, 1254, 1255, 1256, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1260, 1261, 1262, 1263, 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267, 1268, 1269, 1270, 1271, 1272, 1273, 1274, 1275, 1276, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1281, 1282, 1283, 1284, 1285, 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289, 1290, 1291, 1292, 1293, 1294, 1295, 1296, 1297, 1298, 1299, 1300, 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1315, 1316, 1317, 1318, 1319, 1320, 1321, 1322, 1323, 1324, 1325, 1326, 1327, 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1334, 1335, 1336, 1337, 1338, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342, 1343, 1344, 1345, 1346, 1347, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352, 1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1366, 1367, 1368, 1369, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374, 1375, 1376, 1377, 1378, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1382, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392, 1393, 1394, 1395, 1396, 1397, 1398, 1399, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1403, 1404, 1405, 1406, 1407, 1408, 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, 1415, 1416, 1417, 1418, 1419, 1420, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1424, 1425, 1426, 1427, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1431, 1432, 1433, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1440, 1441, 1442, 1443, 1444, 1445, 1446, 1447, 1448, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1453, 1454, 1455, 1456, 1457, 1458, 1459, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1463, 1464, 1465, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1470, 1471, 1472, 1473, 1474, 1475, 1476, 1477, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1483, 1484, 1485, 1486, 1487, 1488, 1489, 1490, 1491, 1492, 1493, 1494, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1498, 1499, 1500, 1501, 1502, 1503, 1504, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1510, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1530, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538, 1539, 1540, 1541, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1545, 1546, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1551, 1552, 1553, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1560, 1561, 1562, 1563, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574, 1575, 1576, 1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1584, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1589, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1594, 1595, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1600, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1625, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634, 1635, 1636, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1647, 1648, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666, 1667, 1668, 1669, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1675, 1676, 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680, 1681, 1682, 1683, 1684, 1685, 1686, 1687, 1688, 1689, 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694, 1695, 1696, 1697, 1698, 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1704, 1705, 1706, 1707, 1708, 1709, 1710, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1714, 1715, 1716, 1717, 1718, 1719, 1720, 1721, 1722, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1730, 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1735, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758, 1759, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1763, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851,

The Canadian Pacific Irrigation Project

(Scientific American)
(By Kitredge Wheeler)
The province of Alberta which is seven hundred miles long and four hundred miles wide is situated west of Saskatchewan east of British Columbia and north of Montana. The southern part of this great province is called Sunny Alberta and the name well earned. It is a land of mild winters and perennial sunshine. The soft kiss of the Japan current and the warm breath of Chinook winds are felt through its sheltered valleys and open plains, and horses and cattle range at will the winter without being red or shivered.

The main water supply is the noble Bow River, which flows the great divide, well up in the very heart of the Rockies, whose peaks are covered with perpetual snow; whose deep and rugged channels are the glacier's home, and whose source is an inexhaustible water supply—the winter's store for summer's need. Unlike many other rivers, the banks of the Bow are not deep-cut below the plain, but are near level lands to be irrigated and the supply of low water is more than double the demand.

In Canada all the rivers belong to the crown, and are under the immediate supervision of the government officials, so that the water right is as good as the land title, and the stipulated supply is guaranteed with both.

The great tract to be irrigated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company lies in southern Alberta between Calgary and Medicine Hat. It is one hundred and fifty miles in length and forty miles in width. The Bow River flows on the north and the Bow River on the south, and through its very center runs the iron way of the Transcontinental Railway.

This great irrigation block is the largest individual block on the continent, comprising over 3,000,000 acres, and it presents the happy combination of irrigable and non-irrigable areas in desirable positions for grazing and crops, for ordinary and intensive farming.

In laying out this undertaking, the block has been subdivided into three main divisions of eastern, central and western sections, containing about 1,000,000 acres each. The irrigation development is beginning with the western section.

The great main comprising the block has a natural incline from west to east of some eleven hundred feet, and tends itself readily to the location of the great canal and secondary ditches. The main canal of the western section heads in the Bow River about two miles east of the city of Calgary, its length is 60 feet in width on the bottom and 100 feet on the water line, and it carries 10 feet of water.

It is flanked by a secondary canal 3 miles long, 1-2 mile wide and 40 feet deep. From this canal extend the secondary canals, which are 1-2 mile long, 1-2 mile wide and 30 feet deep at the water line, and carry 8 feet of water, and their combined length is 150 miles. From these secondary canals the distributing ditches run over the plains, aggregating in the great western section a total length of some 800 miles, making a grand total for the western section of 907 miles of main water channels, exclusive of the secondary canals.

In most other irrigation projects on this continent the general plan has been to carry water by a secondary canal or ditch to a point near a considerable area to be irrigated, and then leave the farmer to combine in any manner he chooses, at his own expense, to deliver the water to their several farms; but this company is making its making the signal departure of carrying the water direct to each individual farm, leaving nothing for the farmer to do but open up the small furrow laterals on his own lands.

The construction of the canal in the western section with its hundreds of miles of secondary canals and distributing ditches has been a large and expensive undertaking. The engineering surveys have been rigidly executed and exhaustively performed, the contours of the entire western section being located to 5-foot intervals. In the two remaining sections of over 2,000,000 acres it is intended to complete the topographical surveys to show contour elevation within the remarkably close scale of one foot, and in all the sections, the maps issued show the exact acreage of irrigable land on each farm.

The total excavation in the main canal of the western section was approximately 2,500,000 cubic yards; secondary canals A, B and C about 5,000,000 cubic yards, and in the distributing ditches 70,000 cubic yards, making a grand total excavation for the western section of 8,200,000 cubic yards. At one point it was necessary to cut away the top of a jutting cliff 1,000 feet long, 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

Steam shovels and small construction locomotives were used in excavating the large canals and ditches and in carrying out the earth, and wherever possible elevating graders were used, employing steam and horse power. In the construction of banks the greatest care and skill have been shown. The porous surface soil has been stripped off and the harder clay and excavated soils have been used for filling in depressions and building up the banks. In building the banks the soil was put on in layers, wetted down, and then packed by rollers to make them strong and water-tight, so there is little danger of breakage or loss from seepage. The soil through which the canals are dug is very hard and clayey, so there is little seepage or erosion.

The intake receives the water as has been stated, from the Bow River, and two miles below Calgary, and although only two of the twenty headgates were open, that is, only one tenth of its possible flow, yet in the very short space of forty-eight hours the water had reached the extreme end of the main canal, a distance of seventy miles, and the difference of level at the intake and the end of the canal was only one inch. This was a remarkable showing and speaks well for the engineering skill displayed in locating and constructing the canal.

A large amount of heavy timber has been used in the construction. At the great intake, just below Calgary, for

the protection of the headgates, a double row of heavy pillars has been driven along the river's front for several hundred yards. Farther down the main canal a large spillway has been introduced by means of which, in case of needed repair, or for any other cause, the water can be entirely drained off into the Bow River.

At several points on the main and secondary canals the slope of country necessitated the construction of falls or "drops" which carry the water safely to the level below without erosion of sides or bed.

If the same proportion of mileage and cost they were getting. That consideration was not made, but an agreement was decided upon which gave the irrigation system per day, working a twelve hour shift.

Some agitation was made looking to the involving of the whole working force for an advance in pay, although the agitators were or what was demanded by them could not be learned.

Mr. Ellison, the manager, was very emphatic in his statement to the effect that the factory would not satisfy a "before demand" regarded as unreasonable would be complied with.

It is claimed that the work of the men was satisfactory, and that the management did not sympathize with the movement attempted by a few agitators, and that everything is going smoothly.

Mr. Ellison said the wages being paid by the Knight sugar factory are advanced of what men are receiving for the same work in the factories throughout the inter-mountain region.

The crews are settling in increasing numbers about eight hundred bags daily. Beets have been coming in lively and the supply on hand guarantees no lack of them unless the storm should continue some days.

A rumor to the effect that the factory will be closed this year is most persistent, though the management is decidedly non-committal as to confirmation or denial. It is said that some of the directors are not satisfied with the support beet raisers have given the factory and are of the opinion that a shut down for a year would produce a salutary effect.

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Blackfalds, which resulted in the death of a five-year-old boy named Charles Stevenson. The evidence of the father at the inquest tells the story.

He testified that he had purchased a bottle of whiskey on Monday, Oct. 28th, and on going to bed had placed it under his pillow. In the morning he took a drink from the bottle and went to sleep again.

When called some time later by his wife the child had had step in the same bed with him was drinking out of the bottle. He took it away from the boy, corked it, and threw it under the bed. Witness had his breakfast and went to work. During the forenoon he was sent for by his wife and as soon as he reached home he telegraphed and phoned Dr. Simpson. The doctor arrived about noon and remained until eight or nine o'clock at night.

The verdict of the jury was as follows: "In our opinion Charles Stevenson died through misadventure, the cause of death being acute alcoholism, caused by drinking a quantity of whiskey. We attach no blame to anyone."

WHY AMERICANS ARE POURING INTO CANADA.
(Thursday's Daily)
The Sioux City, Iowa, Farmer's Tribune, in a recent issue has the following to say why the great numbers of Americans are selling out in the United States and removing to Canadian West:

As we look at the proposition, people are going to Canada for the simple reason that there still greater opportunities in that country for making money on the farm than there is in the United States. The large farmer in the corn belt of the United States is selling his quarter, his half or his section of land for big prices; he takes that money and puts it into Canadian land and thereby triples, doubles it and more often quadruples his holdings. He is looking into the future, he has watched the soil of 1840; in his own country during the last thirty years, he has realized advanced in value is sure his settlement on Canadian soil. He is preparing himself to step a profit by his advancement, and thereby make himself and his posterity rich. There are no people on the face of the earth who value land so highly as do the Americans and it is for that reason it appears to us, that so many are at present moving onto Canadian soil.

WESTERN ITEMS.
Mrs. Wm. Fatty, of Inisfail died last week in Toronto and was buried at Owen Sound.
The Methodist church at Aik held an anniversary last Sunday when Rev. C. C. Buchanan presided.

H. M. Lien, Esq., of Inisfail, accepted a call to the Baptist Tabernacle in the city of Lethbridge.
Rev. William Reid of Inisfail has accepted a call to the Baptist Tabernacle in the city of Lethbridge.

Dr. J. H. Brown, A.R. Dickson, Pres.; W.W. Sharp; Secy-Treas., Chas. D. E. Bailey and the above officers; W. E. H. Executive Com. T. G. Brown, Secy.

T. G. Brown was elected delegate to attend a meeting at Lacombe on Nov. 12th, in connection with the formation of a new hockey league in the county of Alberta.

A coroner's jury at Saskatoon, inquested Dr. Belyea from all blame for the death of Thos. Mathewson who expired in the dental chair in the office of Dr. Belyea. The expert testimony adduced in the case showed Ebyl-Chorde, the anaesthetic administered was a safe drug.

C. W. Fries, A.R. Dickson, Pres.; W.W. Sharp; Secy-Treas., Chas. D. E. Bailey and the above officers; W. E. H. Executive Com. T. G. Brown, Secy.

The fact situation in Saskatoon in previous years had last week there were not more than 50 tons of coal in the city, Saskatoon does not coal, and is dependent on the coal fields of Alberta and Saskatchewan for its coal supply.

Weekly Page of Fashion Notes

AN OUTFIT FOR THE BOY

410
Clothing the boy is quite an item of expense if all the young man's outfit must be purchased ready made. Furthermore, many a mother prefers to make the lad's clothes and for his benefit the accompanying suggestions are given. The shirt waist shown has shaped yokes and three box pleats in front. The sleeves are finished with a narrow cuff close with links. The collar may be made on the waist or the neck finished with a neck band for extra or other linen collars. Linen, madras or flannel are the materials most used for boys' waists. The



411
A BECOMING PROOF IN SHIRT WAIST STYLE.
The shirt waist proved to largely used by mothers for clothing all young girl's waists. The new models for these show a quantity of plaids and one of the kind is sketched.
Two box pleats at each side of the front are combined with tucks at the waist to give depth to the waist and to the waist in back while the new are combined in



412
The skirt, the dress is one very attractive one adorned to render it nice in light wadded or serge and enough for any kind of wear. It is a simple party frock to desired the may be cut low in Dutch square cut with how gloves to complete it. Thus a soft silk or cloth material is recommended. For the medium size the dress requires 2 1/2 yds of 44 inch material. 4 1/2 yards of 44-inch goods



413
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PUBLIC SALE

I am authorized by Mr. Fred. Phillips, who is closing out his farm property, to sell all of the farm, 8 miles north and 2 miles east of Edmonton, and 5 miles east of St. Albert, on Wednesday, November 14th, 1924, beginning at 10 a.m. The following list of property:

- 4 GOOD DRAFT HORSES
- 2 YEARLING DRIFT COLTS
- 6 GOOD YOUNG MILCH COWS
- 2 TWO-YEAR-OLD HEIFERS
- 4 YEARLING HEIFERS
- 1 GOOD BULL
- 4 SPRING CALVES
- 1 POLAND CHINA BOAR

All his farm implements, Vehicles, Harness and a "good as new" Reaping Cream Separator, also 100 Tons of Good Cured Hay and 1000 lbs. of Oats of Good Feed. (For terms and particulars see large posters.)
FRM LUNCH AT NOON.

Geo. Sutherland, Clerk. C. H. Webber, Auctioneer.

You Ought to Try

Blue Ribbon

BAKING POWDER

No matter what kind you have been using it will say you to try Blue Ribbon. It never fails; is absolutely pure and makes light, flaky biscuits and cakes, sweet and wholesome. Ask your grocer for Blue Ribbon. 25c a pound.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 3.—Advice are received from Portland, of the arrest there of Betah Smith, said to be a son of the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Winnipeg, for a series of eight forgeries, in all of which the name of Frank L. Kerr, of Wedburne and Kerr Bros., was used. The eight fraudulent cheques totalled \$150. These were passed upon Portland business in the name of Betah Smith. Smith has been arrested, saying he expected remittance and intended to return to his home. After the arrest he is said to have attempted self-destruction by hanging himself with his suspenders to the cell door gratings.

RECOMMENDED MERCY

Bulletin Special.
Belleville, Ont., Nov. 2.—The celebration of the 100th anniversary of the conclusion of the war is being observed in the hall assembly, before Justice Britton. The jury had been out just four and a half hours, when they returned with the following verdict: "We find Ferdinand Klingbeil guilty of manslaughter with a strong recommendation to mercy."

Advertise in the Bulletin---It Pays

DRIBSBACH,
Advocate, Notary, Etc.
for National Trust Co., Ltd.
National Trust Building,
Drewry St. Telephone No.
C. P. McNeill.

EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON,
Advocates, Notaries, etc.
K.C. Public Administrator.
C. P. McNeill.

Hon. C. W. CROS,
O. M. Biggar
CROSS & BIGGAR
Advocates, Notaries, etc.
are present in Cameron Block
new offices of Merchants Bank
Edmonton, Alberta.
any and private funds to loan.

ROYLE & GARREY, Esq.,
Notaries, etc.
Solicitors for the Bank of
Canada, The Great West Life Assurance Co.
The Great West Life Assurance Co.
The Dominion Life Assurance Co.
The Canadian Life Assurance Co.
The Canadian Life Assurance Co.

FRASER & NEAVE, Ltd.
Edmonton, Alberta.
Fraser Avenue, Hours, 1 p. m.
to 5 p. m.

NDVIEW HOTEL.
CLASS ACCOMMODATION.
FINE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
H. SIGLER, Prop.

HELEU HOTEL.
1st street north of Jasper
Canadian Northern station
Board \$4.00 per week
\$1.50 and \$2.00 per day
MERLEAU, Proprietor

Canada Life Invest
ment Department
uey to Loan
Approved Farm Property a
rent Rates of Interest.
NO DELAY.
ages and School Debentures
1 purchase money, etc.
W. S. ROBERTSON,
Office, Edmonton.

heimick & Co.
AGENTS:
ON'S BAY LAND COMPANY.

EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, \$4 per year. By mail, per year, \$3.

SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

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

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1906.

JOB'S COMFORT

Job's comfort is a subject which has been put upon it by the disclosures of the insurance commission, in which Mr. Foster has not been able to clear his good name from the tangle that has been put upon it by the disclosures of the insurance commission...

DEFENDING THE INDEFENSIBLE

The Mail and Empire still strikes heavily in defence of the indefensible "policies of promoters" of Mr. Foster's reception in St. John says—"it would appear that the Laurier administration is not only unable to clear its name from the tangle that has been put upon it by the disclosures of the insurance commission...

AMBITIOUS WILLES

A despatch from Southampton to the Toronto World a few days ago said: "The Conservatives got a good start in the North Bruce campaign this afternoon, a stirring speech by W. F. Maclean, M.P., having aroused great enthusiasm..."

MR. FIELDING'S REMARKABLE MAJORITY

Hon. W. S. Fielding was returned for Shelburne-Queen's yesterday by a majority of 1,020, nearly three times that given him on either of the previous contests in which he has been a candidate.

THE MANDATE OF MR. McLEOD

Mr. McLeod, chief engineer of the Canadian Northern Railway, is said to be in no uncertain manner yesterday regarding the local railway, a dispatch which is apparently a copy of the original which was sent to the company's representatives...

AS TO RETURNS

Calgary Alberta: "Already Calgary has far outstripped Victoria and Edmonton has never been more than half as large in the Clearing House returns consist mostly of cheques deposited at the wrong banks their volume may indicate several things quite different from the condition of trade or the general prosperity of a community..."

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE

Ottawa, Oct. 31.—The department of trade and commerce has received a telegram from the secretary of the Cape Town chamber of commerce through Mr. Kiteon, the Canadian agent in South Africa...

EDMONTON HIDE AND WOOL COMPANY

Mr. PHILLIPSON, Manager. Are prepared to buy your HIDES, WOOL, FURS and TALLOW at the Highest Market Price. McDougall Street, Just Back of New Imperial Bank.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

Its nutritious qualities, its purity and its uniform goodness. In its preparation no process tending to improve its quality is omitted or slighted. Tell your grocer that you want Royal Household because the makers guarantee it.

COMING! LEARN DRESS-MAKING

In four days, or learning by mail in your spare time at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sanders, of the Sanders Dress-Cutting School, Stratford, Ont., Can., will visit this place on date given at bottom of advertisement...

TWELVE MONTHS' CREDIT AUCTION SALE

OF Stock and Farm Implements. Mr. Fred Gable, having given up farming, has instructed me to sell by auction at his farm on section 10, township 53, range 27, 11-2 miles north of Spruce Grove, on 12th NOVEMBER...

A SPLENDID SHOWING (Saturday's Daily) Edmonton people will find cause of gratification in the census returns showing that their city had a population of 11,168 four months ago, and that during the past five years, nearly 5000 people per year have been added to our population...

PROPOSED HOCKEY LEAGUE. (Friday's Daily) A meeting of the hockey men of the city was held last night at the Alberta hotel. The meeting discussed the formation of a city league and heartily endorsed the scheme...

EDMONTON HIDE AND WOOL COMPANY. Mr. PHILLIPSON, Manager. Are prepared to buy your HIDES, WOOL, FURS and TALLOW at the Highest Market Price.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR. Its nutritious qualities, its purity and its uniform goodness. In its preparation no process tending to improve its quality is omitted or slighted.

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THE OXFORD RANGE. Until we found out just the right way to use asbestos to keep the heat in a cooking range where it must cook the food instead of cooking the cook...

ASK FOR PURE MALT. Pure Malt contains medicinal properties. It conduces to health and economy. It is the best and most nutritious of any malt...

STRAATHMILL AND SPEY ROYAL. Pure Malt Scotch Whiskies are distilled from the finest malted barley, thoroughly matured and guaranteed by W & J Gilbey.

WOULD \$2500 BUY YOU A NEW JACKET? The advantage Malleable Iron has is that it can be cold riveted to steel without the use of stove putty to make air-tight joints.

THEY ARE GOOD. With more than a dozen years in Business College we have never before seen a lot of students compare with the splendid class now attending.

TRY AN ADV. IN THE BULLETIN. The organization of the Order of Elks has been organized in the city of Edmonton. The first meeting was held on Tuesday evening under the direction of Gabriel F. S. Aikman...

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CUTTERS AND SLEIGHS. We now have in Stock a number of Cars of the Famous Henry & Tudhope Cutters And Watson's Sleights.

FARMERS, we ask you just to give us a call and examine our lines. PRICES RIGHT. TERMS EASY. KELLY & BEALS.

ASK FOR PURE MALT. Pure Malt contains medicinal properties. It conduces to health and economy. It is the best and most nutritious of any malt...

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COMMITTEE INVESTIGATED tractor's Charges. (Continued from page 1.)

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CITY COUNCIL

(Friday's Daily)
The city council met in special session last night.
Under the head of communications a wire from the Dominion Cartograph works was read stating that their offer would be held open until November 15th.

The Mayor's report was read and approved.
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Charges of obstruction amounting to breach of contract and fraud were made against the city engineer's department by the Taylor Construction company at the city council meeting last night, and as a result of the charges an investigation into the affairs connected with the city sewer contract will be commenced at 2:30 this afternoon in the city hall.

J. D. Hyndman appeared for the contractors last night and in placing their case before the council read the following statement:
Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 1, 1906.

THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY
Editor Bulletin:
The annual meeting of the Society of Equity was held at Lacombe in order that delegates might have an opportunity to visit the city.

INCINERATOR SITE
At last night's council meeting the Commissioners resolved to recommend the submission to the ratepayers of a by-law for \$40,500 for the purpose of building the city incinerator, lately ordered by the city council from the manufacturers in Minneapolis.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT
Calgary Alberta—There was a record-breaking crowd in attendance at the council meeting last night. The back benches were all crowded and the overflow stood around the walls.

LAND OFFICE RETURNS
The returns for the month of October of the Edmonton land office were as follows:
Homestead entries 287
Applications for patents 185
Letters received 292

There is a report that the city engineer is going to sue the city for large damages for having been given conflicting grades for his survey on Namayo.
At last night's council meeting a letter was read from Bow and McDonald, solicitors for Albert and Martha Brown, stating that action had been commenced, which letter was turned over to the city solicitor without debate, the city thereby accepting suit.

Washner Bushnell vs. Mlynk, Peterson vs. Hallett, Bracy vs. White, Whales Co. vs. Vogel vs. Hulme, Lister vs. Vining, Lalumiere vs. Potter, Fisher vs. Hoslyn, McKay vs. Whitelaw Co., Ont. Wine Co. vs. Symington, Weiderhammer vs. Hallinger, Federal Life vs. Brascau, Dickson vs. McNamara, Burroughs vs. Napp, Latta & Lyons vs. Strong Bros., Parslow vs. Gibson, Kerr vs. McLean, Cameron Co. vs. Mays, Ferber vs. Choldouk, Cameron Co. vs. McIntosh & Campbell, Cameron Co. vs. Macleod, Murphy Co. vs. R. C. Co-operative, Miss vs. Storey, Wallbridge et al. vs. Ross, Lee et al. vs. Ross, Dumas vs. Morin, Edmonton Print. Co. vs. Edmonton Board of Trade, Meyer vs. Tillen, Belster vs. Nelson, Morris vs. Harlan, Page & Co. vs. Bolduc, Sharp vs. Martin, Fuller vs. Herrick, Morris vs. P. R. E. Stapley vs. Johnson, Melnyk vs. Holowacz, Melnyk vs. Wojciesz, Bokenfork vs. Hehsdoerfer.

CHARGE CITY ENGINEER WITH MALICE AMOUNTING TO FRAUD
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(4) On September 26th the city engineer promised to give us written permission to tunnel for the large sewer, but although we have requested him to give us such written permission on many occasions, the same has not yet been given us. The engineer, for no reason that we can discover, either refuses or delays in giving same. Under our contract, it is necessary to obtain the written permission of the engineer before tunneling work should be done. This will entail a serious loss.

(5) Another grievance and a very important one, is the fact that the City Engineer or those under him, has induced men in our employ, to leave us and engaged them at other works in the City offering higher pay as an inducement, notwithstanding the fact that it was arranged between ourselves and the City Engineer that the wages of our labor should be uniform. We find that one of the most obnoxious of the inspectors appointed to oversee our work was a former servant of ours, whose services we had dispensed with, from whom we contend we have received most unfair treatment, details of which we are prepared to give if required.

As before stated we contend that a breach has been made in the contract on the part of the City for the reason given above and as a consequence we make the following offer, without prejudice to any of our rights, namely:
(1) We will assign our contract to the City in consideration of the City assuming all liabilities for wages to date and purchasing our plant and material as they now stand and paying any initial expenditure to which we were put when we entered into the contract. We are also prepared to give loans of the large trenching machine to the City for a period long enough to enable them to finish the works contemplated by the said contract. We submit that we have at all times done our utmost to carry out the contract with as much dispatch as possible, having provided ourselves with the best plant and machinery obtainable and done all other necessary things to carry out the contract as fully and completely as possible.

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There is Nothing Better
Steel Stubble and Sod Plow.
Fitted with the celebrated "Garden City Clipper" Bottom.
Made by David Bradley Mfg. Co., Bradley, Ill., U.S.A.
About the best thing you can get hold of for all classes of work. At home in the stubble or fallow, turns a good flat furrow in the sod. Just a nice medium between the more abrupt old ground plow and the long, slow turning breaker. Hurdens moldboard, share and landside. If you knew anything better suited to general work in this locality, we'd be selling it. But we don't think there's anything better. You'll agree when you see this one. Come in and let us show you.
Manuel & Corriveau, Sole Selling Agents, Edmonton, Alberta.

McClary's Kootenay Steel Range
grates are made extra heavy and strong
Kootenay Range
London-Toronto-Montreal
Winnipeg-Vancouver-St. John N.B.
Revillon Bros., Ltd., Sole Agents

IF YOU ARE BUYING or IF YOU ARE SELLING.....
Come and see for yourself who does the business every SATURDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK
On the Market Square
EDMONTON.
Cattle, Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc.
AUCTIONEER SMITH
Office at The Seton-Smith Co., McDougall Ave.
Office Phone 250. Edmonton, Alberta
Stable Phone 383. P. O. Box 368.

"To have been first, proves antiquity. To have become first, proves merit."
"Progress Brand" Clothing
has BECOME first through MERIT.
Edmonton Clothing Co.

None so Quick as EDWARDS Pure MATCHES
Ask your Grocer for one of the following Brands—in Sulphur—"Telegraph" and "Telephone."—in Parrots—"King Edward," "H. candlelight," "Eagle," "Victoria," "Little Comet."
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Farm Land Proprietors.
List your Farm Property with us for quick sale.
J. B. WALKER & COMPANY.
P. O. Box 359. Norwood Block, Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

China in Progress

By Everard C.
Pekin, Sept. 15.—The journey from Hankow to Peking is easy, a train de luxe once a week. I found my way through the Chinese railway system, a creaking jerrycan, in the and was received by a civil speaking Chinese station master, fellow passengers included, Frenchmen, Chinese, Japanese, British. We were stowed into comfortable berths, and smoothly off to a n accompaniment of loud banzais from Japanese who upon the platform with their folk to say good-bye to a couple of Chinese newspapers at the reporting gravely the existence of a rebellion in the province of, through which we were to One of them went so far as to that four hundred people had killed, but we knew nothing of story at the time, and I am afraid cannot describe our journey as adventurous. We found outwards that such disturbance as had occurred had been put down some before by some of the Nanking roya troops. The published was both exaggerated and belated.

NOT LIKE SOUTH AMERICA
A rebellion in China, as a rule, comparatively harmless affair. people inform the Governor that exactions are in excess of custom that he must reduce them. I agree the matter ends. If not, is a demonstration, and perhaps shooting, but this is only preliminary to a compromise, for the government never backs up its officers when force has to be resorted to, the people have far too much respect for authority to push any success extremes. The troops boast of numbers of the enemy they have ed, but the fighting does not amount to very much. A tyro story is told of the taotai of a which shall be nameless, who had to have put down a rebellion, explained, when pressed for particulars, that it had not been necessary light, since, by happy inspiration had taken out a tiger skin, which frightened the insurgents that had all run away.

IN THE YANGTSE VALLEY
The train ran during the northwards from Hankow through flat valley of the Yangtze. I wooded hills came down on either of us at dawn, when we crossed watershed into the Yellow basin. All the rest of the five dred miles to Peking were the level country. The only big obstacle was the Yellow river. Line runs right across the mid-China. It has been built by a prony of enterprising Belgians whom so many hard things have said that I feel almost apologetic having failed to recognize any ties. If the engineering work more than the projectors expect and if it be not as solid as other railways, I can only say the train travelled remarkably steady, fast, that the food in rest cars was good, the sheets in the wad clean, the officials in civil and the fare demanded reasonable. If the undertaking of a Russo-French scheme to run iron line across China from T to Siberia, and to squeeze English I have found it a convenient link between the British ship I landed at Hankow and the British which cashed my note of credit Peking.

A LINE THAT COUNTS.
There is, of course, no getting the importance of the line. patriotic reasons I sympathize the wish that my own fellow countrymen had had the building of it, admire the more the enterprise men who secured the undertakings. The robber in me swelled with the success as the richness of the country through which we travelled itself. I found myself asking and again. "What could not be civilians have made of such a line and its millions of industrious loving, law-abiding inhabitants?" For six hundred miles, from Shanghai to Hankow, as I sailed upon Yangtze river, crops had stretched far as my eyes could carry on a bank. Now, carefully tilled after field, bearing promise of harvest, extended for five hundred

China in Process of Transformation.

By Everard Cotes in the Toronto Globe.

Pekin, Sept. 15.—The journey by rail to Peking from Hankow, in middle China, is easy, a train de luxe running once a week. I found my way to the gaily decorated railway station in a creaking jirikshaw, in the dark, and was received by a civil French-speaking Chinese station master. My fellow passengers included Germans, Frenchmen, Chinese, Japanese and British. We were stowed quickly into comfortable berths, and moved smoothly off to a companion of loud banzais from Japanese who were upon the platform with their womenfolk to say good-bye to a compatriot. Chinese newspapers at the moment were reporting gravely the existence of a rebellion in the province of Honan, through which we were to pass. One of them went so far as to allege that four hundred people had been killed, but we knew nothing of the story at the time, and I am afraid I cannot describe our journey as even adventurous. We found out afterwards that such disturbance as had occurred had been put down some weeks before by some of the Nanking Vice-roy's troops. The published report was both exaggerated and belated.

NOT LIKE SOUTH AMERICA.
A rebellion in China, as a rule, is a comparatively harmless affair. The people inform the Governor that his exactions are in excess of custom and that he must reduce them. If he agrees the matter ends. If not, there is a demonstration, and perhaps some shooting, but this is only preliminary to a compromise, for the Peking government never backs up its officials when force has to be resorted to, and the people have far too much respect for authority to push any successes to extremes. The troops boast of the numbers of the enemy they have killed, but the fighting does not often amount to very much. A typical story is told of the taking of a city which shall be nameless, who claimed to have put down a rebellion, but explained, when pressed for particulars, that it had not been necessary to fight, since, by happy inspiration, he had taken out a tiger skin, which so frightened the insurgents that they had all run away.

IN THE YANGTSE VALLEY.
The train ran during the night northwards from Hankow through the flat valley of the Yangtse River. Wooded hills came down on either side of us at dawn, when we crossed the watershed into the Yellow River basin. All the rest of the five hundred miles to Peking, were through level country. The only big natural obstacle was the Yellow river. The line runs right across the middle of China. It has been built by a company of enterprising Belgians, of whom so many hard things have been said that I feel almost apologetic in having failed to recognize any iniquities. If the engineering work cost more than the projectors expected, and if it be not as solid as on some other railways, I can only say that the train travelled remarkably steady and fast, that the food in the restaurant car was good, the sheets in the wagon-draw clean, the officials invariably civil and the fare demanded of me reasonable. If the undertaking, be as has been alleged, an integral part of a Russo-French scheme to rule an iron line across China from Tonkin to Siberia, and to squeeze Englishmen out of the country, I must admit that I have found it a convenient link between the British ship I landed from at Hankow and the British bank which cashed my note of credit in Peking.

A LINE THAT COUNTS.
There is, of course, no getting over the importance of this line. For patriotic reasons I sympathize with the wish that my own fellow countrymen had had the building of it. I admire the more the enterprise of the men who secured the undertaking. The rubber in me swelled with covetousness as the richness of the country through which we travelled unfolded itself. I found myself asking again and again: What could not Indian civilians have made of such a country, and its millions of industrious, peace-loving, law-abiding inhabitants?
For six hundred miles, from Shanghai to Hankow, as I sailed up the Yangtse river, crops had stretched as far as my eyes could carry on either bank. Now, carefully tilled fields after field, bearing promise of heavy harvest, extended for five hundred

miles at right angles to my former route. I was tracing out the bounds of a plot of thirty thousand square miles of rich agricultural land, heavily populated and industriously cultivated throughout. I had shivered often in my warmest clothes in icy blasts upon the Yangtse, though miles upon miles of rice field embankment reminded me that the country was too near to the tropics to be fit, in the summer, for white men's homes. As the railway carried me north I passed into the temperate zone. The rice gave place to wheat. Peasants at the wayside, railway stations were in coats of thick blue padded bed-quilt with long months of wear inscribed upon whitening seams. The houses grew substantial.

TO KEEP OUT EVIL SPIRITS.
A winged stone screen in blue brick frame balanced in front of every door to keep out bad spirits, for hobgoblins, as every child in China knows, cannot get round a corner. Masses of pendulous purple tree wisteria flower and white pear blossom told of spring returning to a northern land. It was the last week in April, yet rain where the bitter, dusty wind that some of warmth made me seek out a car step in an angle where the full heat of the sun could strike me, and where the willow shoots on the embankment were waving away suddenly by an unexpected sidling whistled past as we ran was fended off by the car in front. It is exhilarating to fly through middle China on the Hankow-Peking wagon-de-luxe train, and, and ridiculously safe where one has a stout brass handle conveniently placed on either side, as I had to hold on to whenever a bridge beneath war deep or the soft, green, reported that we were approaching the Yellow river bridge, so we were all upon the lookout for the embankments that the school primers talk about as protecting the country from flood. We thought, at length, that we had discovered what we were looking for in the distance upon the left. It was a hundred feet high, and bore scrub jungle, joss houses and dwellings upon it. It was only too big and too much like a natural line of hills to satisfy our expectations. Then it stopped off unaccountably on the right of the track, where the country stretched away indefinitely upon precisely the same level as ourselves. Doubts about the school primer's information began to arise in our minds, and were confirmed when a gleam of water flashed out of a yellow desert of sand at the point where what we had imagined to be the embankment left off. The train stopped at the foot of the hill. A short tunnel through an outlying spur was in front. On the left was a wide, flat-bottomed gully, which ran into the range longitudinally, and afforded a vista of irregular masses of brown, bare, piled-up loam covered with slim black frameworks of bushy trees. The branches were thickening with budding leaves, too small as yet to throw any softening shadow upon the glaring dust.

NOT LIKE THE BOOKS.
On the right a black giant millipede strode on long, thin legs into the distance across a waste of sand and water. The bridge was there indeed. The spur through which the railway tunneled alone concealed its head. There was no embankment. The line where the green crops ended and the yellow parterre of sand and water began stretched away to the horizon without break in level. There was nothing visible to prevent the peasant streams from extending when in flood over the cultivation to any extent. An illusion was destroyed which the hills on the left could not restore, however like embankments they might seem. It is possible that the Yellow river may live elsewhere upon its long course up to the traditions of a stream embanked upon either side until it is high above the surrounding country. It does nothing of the kind, so far as I could see at the point where the Belgian railway crosses it.
There was barely time to take a photograph of the gorge before the train plunged into the tunnel through the spur and the roar of reverberating steel girders announced that we were upon the bridge. Behind us, lining the channel upon the left, was

now the range of hills which ended abruptly at the railway. The river-bed beyond shrank indefinitely into a wide expanse of girders stretched out over what seemed to be some miles of a desert, streaked with winding peasant streams.

LIFE ALONG THE RIVER.
Cautiously we rumbled forward and looked down through open frameworks far below upon alternating dusty stretches and rushing water. In places the streams were grubbing, like a terrier after a rat, at the base of the perilously slender columns which supported the track. One wondered how much of the foundations had been undermined since the last preceding train had crossed. Some of the dusty stretches were dotted with hundreds of blue human ants toiling to build up at the more seriously threatened points breastworks of sand, which the water may or may not respect when it rises. Down-stream a hundred junks floated placidly upon an expansion of the river, their sails gleaming wan-like in the strong midday light.

The prolonged rumble of unstable girders gave place at length to the substantial hum of metal permanent way. We had reached the farther bank, and the train took heart and quickened its pace. We sped through flat, low-lying country across a flimsy embankment a few feet high, which gives the river bed on the northern shore some slight hint as to the course intended for it, a hint which appears to be omitted altogether beyond the hills on the northern bank.

Miserable huts, where once were thriving villages, reminded us that the population, over thousands of fertile square miles, have not yet recovered from the floods in which millions of human beings perished barely a generation ago. The river still flows in the channel which it carved in summer fury, when it changed its course from the south to the north of the Shantung Peninsula and adopted the Pechili Gulf in place of the Yellow Sea, for its outfall. It is an obstacle which must always cause much

anxiety to the railway.

SCENES BY THE WAY.
At almost every station where the train stopped we found a crowd of blue-coated Chinese countrymen prepared to take intelligent interest in our affairs. Of local traffic there was little, for few but foreigners travel by express in China, the man of the country preferring cheaper means of conveyance. The people had marched in sometimes long distances to look at us. In only rare instances did they either beg or endeavor to dispose of inferior Chinese bronzes or more precious curios left upon their hands by unscrupulous dealers from Birmingham. At every stopping place was a soldier in black coat and red herringbone, carrying an 1888 pattern masser rifle from the HanYang arsenal, and proud to show us how smartly he could come to attention at the word of command. There was no ammunition in his pouch, but we felt we were being taken care of by the anxious Chinese government, which is always somewhere in the background to watch over the safety of the troublesome stranger. At a surprisingly large number of apparently insignificant halting places we were received by a comfortable Belgian station master.

A BRITISH ENTERPRISE.
A pair of steel rails glistening on a stone-balled side track which braced away upon the left reminded us that a British company, calling itself the Peking Mining Syndicate, is developing a coal field in the middle of northwestern China, and some day will supply mineral of good quality to both Peking and Hankow.

Eruptions of rough earth amongst smooth green crops, with a cypress tree or two alongside and a substantial stone table in front, where ancestors' guests can sit conveniently to read inscriptions engraved by pious descendants upon expensive stone pillars, became more and more frequent features of the landscape as the second morning wore on. Pre-

sently we entered a region which was little else than a vast graveyard. The horizon bristled with sharp-pointed earth heaps, each representing a tomb. Although the Chinese place the coffin merely upon the open ground and heap up earth on top of it without any attempt at sinking it below the surface, not a single neglected mound or protruding board was visible. The heaps were in groups, each representing a family. Behind every one was a sheltering mound to keep evil spirits away and preserve the fashui (good luck) of the locality. These mounds are generally upon the north. It is on them that good spirits rest, with one elbow upon the tiger and the other on the dragon (that guard the resting places of the dead). The graves are in the fields and cultivation goes on around them. Well-fed ox and corpulent donkey yoked as a pair, draw a substantial cart past the train. Blue poke bonnets on wheels with five mules between the strings, potter along the highways. They are the famous Peking carts that even a Chinese country quagmire does not appal. Houses grow frequent. Fruit trees, with masses of pink blossoms, are on every side. We pass through a stone archway in an ancient wall. Grey, weather-worn battlements and keeps tower upon the left. We are in the middle of an enormous Chinese city. It is Peking.



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