

The Edmonton Bulletin.

Party-five Cents
Ten't much, but it will buy about
the best pound of J. Mocha
had.
GARRIEP & L.E. SARD.

VOLUME V.

EDMONTON BULLETIN MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1907.

NUMBER 93.

at J. H. MORRIS & CO.'S Departmental Store
270-76 Jasper Avenue, East, Edmonton

Iderdrown Kimonas and Dressing Gowns

We have received our new stock of Ider Dressing Gowns and Kimonas in the very newest designs, and a nice assortment of colors. Kimonas come in red, sky blue, pink, grey and fancy stripe effects. Prices from \$1.75 to \$4.00. Dressing Gowns come in pink, pale blue and red. Prices \$5.00 and \$6.50. Don't fail to see our large stock of Fall Coats, Fall Underwear. Complete stock. Prices to suit all pockets.

Builders and Contractors

Get our figures on your factory work and save money. We are in a position to quote right prices on special detail work. Store Fronts, Panelling, Partitions, Counters, Special Frames and Turnings prepared at shortest notice.

W. H. CLARK & CO., LTD.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SASH AND DOOR FACTORY
NINTH STREET, W. Phone 37
EDMONTON, ALTA.

National Trust Company, Ltd.

Capital \$1,000,000 - Reserve \$450,000

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Town Property at Lowest Current Rates. Lowest Expense. No Delay. No Commission Charged to Borrower.

A. M. STEWART, Manager Edmonton Branch.
Corner of Jasper Ave. and First Street.

The Manchester House

(Established 1836)

Harvest Gloves

This year we are showing a larger range of Men's Gloves than ever before, and for quality and price you will find them unequalled in the city.

Men's Canvas Gloves 3 pairs for 25c.
Leather-Faced Gloves
Men's Canvas Gloves
Leather-Faced, 25c. pair
Leather Gloves 50c. to \$2.50 pair

W. Johnstone-Walker & Company
267 Jasper Avenue East.

ROOF RIGHT NOW

There is one roof that saves money because it will last 20 years. Guaranteed in writing for 25 years.

"OSHAWA"

GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

This roof saves you work because its so easy to put on. Get yourself with a hammer and nails and save you worry because they are so light and they cover the roof so tight that they keep you dry.

Write for a free catalogue showing all about our ROOFING PLANS. Address: The PEDLAR People (Incl. Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg)

Collector of Inland Revenue. Ottawa, Sept. 13—Chas. F. D. Shaw, of Leithbridge, has been granted deputy collector of inland revenue.

MR. OLIVER TO SEND OFFICIAL

To Investigate the Hindu Situation in Vancouver in Response to Bethune's Wire.

Bulletin Special.
Ottawa, July 13.—The following telegram which was delayed in transit was received this afternoon by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, dated Sept. 11th: "Nine hundred Hindus arriving today on steamer Montague. Neither accommodations nor employment for them, nor is it possible to house them under sanitary conditions. Shall we house them in drill hall at Dominion government's expense?"

"(Signed) BETHUNE, Mayor."

To this message the premier this afternoon sent the following reply: "I have your telegram asking permission to house in drill shed at government's expense nine hundred Hindus landed yesterday morning. I would understand from such a request that these Hindus are paupers, therefore liable to deportation. The Minister of the Interior will send tomorrow morning an officer to deal with the matter."

"(Signed) SIR WILFRID LAURIER."

Result of Delayed Telegram.
Vancouver, Sept. 13.—Mayor Bethune announced today that as he had not received a reply to his wire from Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the use of the drill hall in which to maintain the Hindu immigrants at government expense, he had no choice but to conclude that the premier has ignored his request. The city medical health officer says there are ten thousand Orientals permanently resident in Vancouver. One hundred and fifty Japs and Chinese children are attending the schools in Vancouver.

Terribly disgusting sights and smells were encountered by the official inspection party in Chinatown this morning.

The steamer Woolwich is due now with Japs from Yokohama, and is expected to discharge her cargo tomorrow at North Vancouver in order to avoid the possibility of trouble.

Will Not Offend Japan.
Ottawa, Sept. 13.—The government so far has not advanced any official claims for damages for the destruction of Japanese property, but the Japanese ambassador has demanded promptly, afterwards the city of Vancouver will no doubt be held liable. There will be no friction with Japan in this matter.

Treasurer of Haldimand.
Toronto, Sept. 13.—T. A. Snyder, county clerk, was appointed treasurer of Haldimand today in place of M. McConnell, who was appointed sheriff.

ROYAL CHAPEL AT HOLYROOD

Prominent Scotsmen Seek to Have it Restored. \$200,000 For This Purpose.

London, Sept. 13.—The celebrated chapel royal of Holyrood Palace, which has had a great interest for visitors in Scotland, is likely to be restored to its original condition in the Edinburgh law courts.

The late Earl of Leven, who was High Commissioner of Scotland, and in that capacity, raised at Holyrood Palace, long cherished a scheme of restoring the chapel royal, and on his death it was found that he had bequeathed £40,000 to be applied to that purpose. Royal permission was granted for the work to be undertaken, and Lord Leven directed his trustees to apply for such permission on condition that Thomas Ross, a well known authority on mediaeval architecture, should be employed as architect to superintend the work. Queen Victoria, however, her assent to anything being done in the way of repairing or restoring the chapel, was withheld. It is understood that King Edward might give the necessary warrant.

The St. Andrew Society, a body which has been formed by Scottish immigrants, has begun to move in the matter, and is taking steps to induce the trustees to carry out the provisions of Lord Leven's will. A memorial has been forwarded to Lord Balcarras and Sir James Watson, who are the trustees, and the movement is backed up by the opinion of the leading architects and historians of Edinburgh, who regard the project as quite feasible.

11,000 Harvesters Arrive.
Winnipeg, Sept. 13.—Between two and three thousand harvesters arrived in Winnipeg today on two exceptionally long trains at 6 and 9.30 p.m. respectively. These men were eagerly snapped up by delegates on hand to receive them.

The men will start for the grain fields on a special excursion, leaving Winnipeg tomorrow morning.

Incoming excursionists are from points in Western Ontario.

Thus far the total number of men who have arrived has been in the neighborhood of 11,000, and as the original estimate placed the number of men at 21,000, it will be seen that scarcely more than one-half the required number have reached the west.

With the present crop for this has been the lateness of the crop in the east. At the time the first excursions were run much of the crop was unharvested, and this undoubtedly deterred many men from coming west.

With the present excursion and the one leaving on the 17th, which is expected to be the largest of its kind ever run on account of taking in the entire east, the railway authorities seem confident of being able to secure the required number of men.

A Mother's Awful Deed.
Johnstown Pa., Sept. 12.—Martha and Catherine, the small children of Mrs. Catherine Thomas, an inmate of an almshouse, were found dead in their beds today, having been strangled down to breakfast as usual and casually remarked that two of the children had died during the night. An investigation was made and finger marks were found on the children's throats. Mrs. Thomas denied she had killed the girls, but it is said she afterwards admitted the deed, saying that she was afraid her husband, who is serving a term in the workhouse for alleged non-support, would take them from her.

General Booth Coming to Canada.
London, Sept. 13.—There was a large gathering of the Salvation Armyists at Buxton Station today to say farewell to General Booth, who left for Liverpool to sail for Canada, where he will make a campaign. He will also tour the United States.

13 Deaths From Plague.
San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Chang Hong, who represented the Chinese "Six Companies," was found dead today in Chinatown. Death was due to plague. A Greek laborer who was taken ill in a house in Green street, near the water front, also died today. The total number of cases to date since May 27, is 24; deaths 13.

NOTICE

STONEY PLAIN VILLAGE

All taxpayers that will pay their taxes on or before 1st October, 1907, will get 10 per cent. rebate.

ISRAEL UMBACIL
Overseer.

FRUITS

Of The Season

Arriving Daily

Strawberries Cherries
Bananas Oranges
Also Fresh Rhubarb
Ripe Tomatoes

AT
Mallier & Aldridge's
Bakers and Confectioners

SERIOUS FIRE IN WINNIPEG

Tees & Perse Warehouse With Contents Worth Thousands of Dollars Partially Destroyed.

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—One of the most serious fires which have occurred in the city for several months broke out between two and three o'clock this morning at the warehouse of Tees & Perse. The fire was confined to the back of a large warehouse which is almost new, having been completed only some eighteen months ago. Ladders were used to reach the fire against the back of the warehouse and many firemen climbed the fire escape to carry out the lamps. Windows and doors were opened with commendable despatch and volumes of smoke at once emerged from these openings. Adjoining the warehouse is a livery stable containing forty horses, and its safety was some little time in anxiety as to the extent of the fire, especially as some horses began to neigh. Damage by fire was confined mainly to the first and second floors, where many thousands of dollars worth of spirits, mineral waters, yeast, etc., are stored. On other floors a good deal of damage will be found to have been done by smoke and water. It was clear at an early hour this morning that considerable damage had been done to the stock of cigars which the warehouse contained.

Arrowhead Mines Close Down.
Nelson, B.C., Sept. 13.—It is definitely announced that the Lamb-Watson mill at Arrowhead that closed last week owing to a slight accident to the machinery, will not re-open again this season. Ordinarily the mill runs to the end of December. No cause is attributed to the smallness of the demand from the Northwest. The mill has a capacity of 100,000 feet daily and employs nearly four hundred men, being the largest in the district.

13 Deaths From Plague.
San Francisco, Sept. 13.—Chang Hong, who represented the Chinese "Six Companies," was found dead today in Chinatown. Death was due to plague. A Greek laborer who was taken ill in a house in Green street, near the water front, also died today. The total number of cases to date since May 27, is 24; deaths 13.

Martin-Orme Pianos

To know the Martin-Orme piano you must see it. Send your name and address to-day and we'll mail you a descriptive catalogue showing photographs of the instrument and telling how it is manufactured. Many styles and many prices, but only one quality—the best. If the Martin-Orme Piano is not represented near you, we will ship a piano to your address, in any part of Canada. Write for prices and terms. Old instruments exchanged at a liberal valuation.

ORME & SON, Limited
OTTAWA, ONT.

MANN ON ASIATIC LABOR.

C. N. R. President Thinks It Should Be Brought Under Legal Management.

Winnipeg, Sept. 13.—D. D. Mann was asked today: "What is the feeling at the coast regarding the question of Asiatic labor?"

"The consensus of intelligent public opinion seems to be," said Mr. Mann earnestly, "that Asiatic labor in British Columbia should either be controlled or excluded. That might be in favor of controlling it by stringent and wise regulations is neither here nor there. The point is that it should come within legal management or supervision. International complications would then be rendered practically impossible by the actions of irresponsible mobs or individuals. I am convinced that it was not the better or more intelligent order of the day of hoodlumism and disorder, that marked the feeling against Asiatic labor in Vancouver the other day."

NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY WRECK

Train Wrecked Track on Curve—Woman Doctor From Grenfell's Hospital Gives Assistance.

North Sydney, Sept. 13.—What came passing in one of the worst accidents ever happening on the Newfoundland railway, occurred last Tuesday afternoon at 5.45. Fortunately only one man, the fireman on the locomotive, was injured, and he will likely die.

The accident occurred while a train, composed of baggage, two second class and three first class coaches, was whirling along at high speed around a sharp curve at a place called Cook's Brook, 15 miles from Bay of Islands. On the right hand side a steep 15 foot embankment runs the length of the curve, while on the other side a slight declivity extends part of the way. When the engine reached the end of the turn the rails parted throwing the locomotive on the side of the track, overturning the tender, and causing the crowded second class cars to leave the rails, as well as the forward part of the diner, leaving the first class coaches safe. The last second class car jumped the rails to the left the first class cars would have been thrown over the embankment, but the steep embankment below, which would surely have brought death to the passengers.

The engine and mostly all the second class cars and baggage coaches are destroyed, and not a few of the passengers sustained slight injuries. Fortunately, Dr. D. Whittington, the talented young American lady, who has been stationed at one of Dr. Grenfell's hospitals on the Labrador, was on board the parlor car, and, with the assistance of her trained nurse, Bay Lalonde, where the injured and to the fireman who was taken unconscious from the overturned tender. Railway traffic was suspended between Port Aux Basques and Cook's Brook, the passengers being taken back to Bay Lalonde, where the steamer Bruce called for them.

Man of Money Dead.
New York, Sept. 13.—Willis James, of Liverpool, Eng., died here today at the age of 75. He was well known in the financial world, having been on the directorate of many big companies in America, including the Northern Railway and the Northern Pacific railway.

Foundered Steamer Raised.
San Francisco, Sept. 13.—The Pacific mail steamer Acaapulc which sank at her wharf on August 27 as she was being towed to the pier, was raised yesterday. She is practically unharmed.

Completing the Last Pier.
Saskatoon, Sept. 13.—The last pier of the G. T. P. bridge is being put up by contractors John Gunn & Sons. This is the pier that received a setback last February, when a sudden thaw sent the water of the Saskatchewan river flowing into and over the upper dam then dug. The work at that time was lost and a new excavation had to be made and even this came near being flooded the other day by a sudden rise of the river. In a few weeks the concrete work will be finished, when Mr. Ewart S. Gunn, in charge will go to Leithbridge, where he holds a big contract for the C. P. R.

Toronto Ex-High School Master Dead.
Toronto, Sept. 13.—Major Prof. F. Menley, for many years principal of the Jarvis St. Collegiate Institute, died today.

Mrs. Eddy Bought Off Son.
St. Paul, Sept. 13.—A special from Lead, S.D., says that a close friend of George W. Glover, son of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, declares that the aged founder and leader of the Christian Science church has bequeathed her son \$125,000. This amount, it is stated, is to be placed in trust for Mr. Glover at the death of his mother, and \$10,000 is to be given to him annually. Glover's daughter, Mary Baker Glover, is to receive \$500 in cash when Mrs. Eddy dies, and his eldest son Edward Baker Glover, a high school education; his youngest son Andrew Jackson Glover, is to receive a college education if he shows himself an apt student.

It was stated that while Glover was in the east in connection with the recent suit for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's estate brought by "next friends," he was shown a copy of his mother's will and induced to compromise the litigation.

WELLMAN NOT DISCOURAGED.

He Will Build Another Airship Next Year in Effort to Reach Pole.

Tromsø, Norway, Sept. 13.—Walter Wellman, head of the Wellman polar expedition, arrived here last evening having abandoned the project to reach the pole this year, with his balloon, which had to be cut away from the rest of the airship during a fierce gale and blinding snowstorm. The balloon was recovered after two days' search. The airship was found to respond to the helm, and Wellman proposes to construct another next year.

Gen. MacDonald's Memory Honored.
London, Sept. 13.—A mural tablet erected in connection with the Gen. Hector MacDonald memorial at Dingwall, Scotland, was unveiled by Alexander Fraser, of Toronto, who referred to the admiration felt by General MacDonald by all classes in Canada.

LACOMBE FIRE NOT SERIOUS ONE

Queen's Hotel Suffered Loss of Two Upper Stories—Brigade did Good Work.

Lacombe, Sept. 14.—The town of Lacombe was threatened with a serious fire last night. At midnight fire broke out in the upper story of the Queen's hotel. The fire brigade and a great number of volunteers turned out and in a few moments two stories were blazing, the burning building. The efficiency of the fire apparatus and the energy of the brigade assisted by the citizens kept the fire under control. The two upper stories were the only portion of the building that was damaged. The water supply was obtained from a well recently sunk for this purpose. The well is apparently inexhaustible and maintained an adequate supply. The cause of the fire is unknown.

STOCK BROKER IN THE TOILS

Winnipeg Man, Dealing in Stocks, Charged with Theft by a Client.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 14.—J. D. Edwards, manager of the Investor Protective Association, was arrested by Constable A. E. Morris on a charge of theft. Edwards was admitted to bail, and this morning was arraigned before Magistrate Daley in the police court. A plea of "not guilty" was entered, and the case was remanded for one week. Edwards is a stock broker and is alleged to have agreed to sell for Dr. G. C. Mathison five thousand shares of Penhandle spelter. Dr. Mathison claims that he later received a letter from the Investor Protective Association, signed by J. D. Edwards, informing him that his shares had been sold at 90 cents, making a total of \$450, and intimating that a cheque for this amount would follow. The cheque never arrived, and hence prosecution. In a letter Edwards is alleged to have stated that no commission would be charged for the sale of the stock.

RELEASE OF CONVICTS.
Several Thousand British Prisoners Liberated This Week.
London, Sept. 13.—Several thousand inmates of British prisons were released Monday when the new rule for the remission of sentences on account of good conduct went into effect. There has been an unusually large number of burglaries all over England, particularly in London, this year, so the adoption of the new measure of clemency is regarded with mixed feelings by honest householders. Hitherto only long-term prisoners have had the benefit of the good conduct rule, which has not become effective until after six months have been served. The new rule allows the remission of a sentence after the first month. Critics of the measure say this will result in the release of petty criminals and professional jailbirds of the kind who had best be kept in durance. They point out that the habitual criminal is almost invariably the best prisoner, and that he therefore will be the chief beneficiary of the new regulation, although he is the least subject to reform.

Trouble Continues in India.
Calcutta, Sept. 14.—Serious demonstrations by seditionists have occurred here to-day. They followed the sentencing to prison of the Nationalists' leader, who refused to testify in a case in which sedition was charged. The excitement lasted many hours. Great crowds are appearing in the vicinity of the courts, and attacking the police and some Europeans. Riots are reported, especially in eastern Bengal, where racial feeling is steadily growing.

Lord Aldenham Dead.
London, Sept. 14.—Lord Aldenham, the famous banker head of Anthony Gibbs & Sons, a director of the Bank of England from 1853 to 1891, its governor from 1855 to 1877, and M.P. for the City of London from 1861 to 1862, is dead. He was born in 1819.

ENGINEER SAVES SPOKANE FLIER

Presence of Mind of C.P.R. Engineer Averts an Awful Disaster in Mountains.

Calgary, Sept. 13.—A terrible calamity was narrowly averted on Wednesday afternoon when the Spokane flier by the plucky action of a C. P. R. engineer, was stopped in time to save it from hitting a rock slide and tumbling down a cliff thirty feet into the Moyie lake below.

The scene of the slide is just east of Moyie station on the Crow's Nest line, where there is a long tunnel through a rock, the rock had sprung the lake shores, some thirty feet above the water.

At 2 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon just in time to flag the flier, which was eastbound pulled the siding to let the flier pass.

While waiting the engineer alighted and walked ahead to see if the flier was coming, and on peering through the tunnel he saw a large obstruction ahead.

He immediately ran through the tunnel and reached the obstruction just in time to flag the flier, which in another minute or so would have rounded the curve and met with a terrible disaster.

F. W. Mapson, the well known real estate man of this city was on board the eastbound train, and stated that it was the most miraculous escape he had ever seen. The large boulder which fell on the track was estimated to measure 700 cubic feet, and weighed many tons. In falling it had twisted the heavy steel rails and torn a big hole in the road bed.

After a lengthy delay the road bed was repaired and the trains continued their journey.

WRECK AT THE HAT.

C. P. R. Train Jumped Track, But Miraculously No One Was Injured.

Medicine Hat, Sept. 13.—What might have been a serious accident had the embankment been higher occurred five miles east of here this morning, when the first class coach and tourist sleeping car attached to train No. 2, running east, was thrown off the track, and although it pulled over the ties for a distance of over seventy yards miraculously escaped upsetting.

Many of the passengers who occupied the coaches suffered a severe shock to their nerves, as they were all under the impression that a serious accident was about to occur. A wrecking crew was sent out from this place, and after a delay of three hours the train proceeded on its way. The cause was the spreading of the rails.

PRICE OF BREAD UP IN WINNIPEG

Bakers Reduce Number of Loaves for \$1.00 From 20 to 18. Six Cents per Loaf.

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—All over the city the price of bread will be six cents a loaf and six loaves for one dollar. The announcement was made last night after the meeting in the offices of the Retail Bakers' Association. The reason for the increased price is because flour has been raised in price to the extent of forty cents per hundred. The bakers assert if there is any possibility of the price of flour being lowered, then bread will fall also, but there seems very little reason to hope that flour will be cheaper for some time to come. Then again, if the flour continues to go any higher, bread will follow. This is the verdict of the Retail Bakers' Association.

ALBERTA PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Meets at Cranbrook and Elects Its Officers—Changes Its Name.
Cranbrook, Sept. 14.—The Alberta Press association met yesterday, with an attendance of about 25. David Elton, of Cardston, was elected president to succeed Fred E. Simpson. P. J. Dean, of the Nelson News, was elected first vice-president; Jas. A. Kerr, of Leduc, second vice-president, and Capt. Thomas, of the Camrose Mail, secretary treasurer. The executive committee includes R. C. Edwards, of the Eye Opener; W. E. May, F. C. Forster, A. B. Grace, E. J. Freeman, Capt. T. B. Thomas and W. B. Frazar.

The name of the association was changed from the Alberta Press association to the Alberta and Eastern B. C. Press association, and Nelson was chosen as the place of the next yearly convention. The people of Cranbrook gave the members of the association a hearty welcome, entertaining them at a smoker in the new opera house to-night. Most of the Alberta visitors will return home via the Arrow lakes and the main line to Calgary.

Six Men Buried in Mine.
Vancouver, Sept. 14.—Six men were seriously burned by an explosion of gas in the extension mine of Vancouver Island yesterday.

THE COAST MILLS MAY CLOSE DOWN

For Some Weeks, Claiming There is a Poor Demand for Lumber in West.

Vancouver, Sept. 14.—Owing to the comparatively poor demand for lumber in the west, the coast mills will probably shut down on December 20th and remain closed for five or six weeks. The mills also propose to reduce the wages after October 1st from 10 to 15 per cent.

Completing the Last Pier.
Saskatoon, Sept. 13.—The last pier of the G. T. P. bridge is being put up by contractors John Gunn & Sons. This is the pier that received a setback last February, when a sudden thaw sent the water of the Saskatchewan river flowing into and over the upper dam then dug. The work at that time was lost and a new excavation had to be made and even this came near being flooded the other day by a sudden rise of the river. In a few weeks the concrete work will be finished, when Mr. Ewart S. Gunn, in charge will go to Leithbridge, where he holds a big contract for the C. P. R.

Toronto Ex-High School Master Dead.
Toronto, Sept. 13.—Major Prof. F. Menley, for many years principal of the Jarvis St. Collegiate Institute, died today.

Mrs. Eddy Bought Off Son.
St. Paul, Sept. 13.—A special from Lead, S.D., says that a close friend of George W. Glover, son of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, declares that the aged founder and leader of the Christian Science church has bequeathed her son \$125,000. This amount, it is stated, is to be placed in trust for Mr. Glover at the death of his mother, and \$10,000 is to be given to him annually. Glover's daughter, Mary Baker Glover, is to receive \$500 in cash when Mrs. Eddy dies, and his eldest son Edward Baker Glover, a high school education; his youngest son Andrew Jackson Glover, is to receive a college education if he shows himself an apt student.

It was stated that while Glover was in the east in connection with the recent suit for an accounting of Mrs. Eddy's estate brought by "next friends," he was shown a copy of his mother's will and induced to compromise the litigation.

WELLMAN NOT DISCOURAGED.

He Will Build Another Airship Next Year in Effort to Reach Pole.

Tromsø, Norway, Sept. 13.—Walter Wellman, head of the Wellman polar expedition, arrived here last evening having abandoned the project to reach the pole this year, with his balloon, which had to be cut away from the rest of the airship during a fierce gale and blinding snowstorm. The balloon was recovered after two days' search. The airship was found to respond to the helm, and Wellman proposes to construct another next year.

Gen. MacDonald's Memory Honored.
London, Sept. 13.—A mural tablet erected in connection with the Gen. Hector MacDonald memorial at Dingwall, Scotland, was unveiled by Alexander Fraser, of Toronto, who referred to the admiration felt by General MacDonald by all classes in Canada.

LACOMBE FIRE NOT SERIOUS ONE

Queen's Hotel Suffered Loss of Two Upper Stories—Brigade did Good Work.

Lacombe, Sept. 14.—The town of Lacombe was threatened with a serious fire last night. At midnight fire broke out in the upper story of the Queen's hotel. The fire brigade and a great number of volunteers turned out and in a few moments two stories were blazing, the burning building. The efficiency of the fire apparatus and the energy of the brigade assisted by the citizens kept the fire under control. The two upper stories were the only portion of the building that was damaged. The water supply was obtained from a well recently sunk for this purpose. The well is apparently inexhaustible and maintained an adequate supply. The cause of the fire is unknown.

STOCK BROKER IN THE TOILS

Winnipeg Man, Dealing in Stocks, Charged with Theft by a Client.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 14.—J. D. Edwards, manager of the Investor Protective Association, was arrested by Constable A. E. Morris on a charge of theft. Edwards was admitted to bail, and this morning was arraigned before Magistrate Daley in the police court. A plea of "not guilty" was entered, and the case was remanded for one week. Edwards is a stock broker and is alleged to have agreed to sell for Dr. G. C. Mathison five thousand shares of Penhandle spelter. Dr. Mathison claims that he later received a letter from the Investor Protective Association, signed by J. D. Edwards, informing him that his shares had been sold at 90 cents, making a total of \$450, and intimating that a cheque for this amount would follow. The cheque never arrived, and hence prosecution. In a letter Edwards is alleged to have stated that no commission would be charged for the sale of the stock.

RELEASE OF CONVICTS.
Several Thousand British Prisoners Liberated This Week.
London, Sept. 13.—Several thousand inmates of British prisons were released Monday when the new rule for the remission of sentences on account of good conduct went into effect. There has been an unusually large number of burglaries all over England, particularly in London, this year, so the adoption of the new measure of clemency is regarded with mixed feelings by honest householders. Hitherto only long-term prisoners have had the benefit of the good conduct rule, which has not become effective until after six months have been served. The new rule allows the remission of a sentence after the first month. Critics of the measure say this will result in the release of petty criminals and professional jailbirds of the kind who had best be kept in durance. They point out that the habitual criminal is almost invariably the best prisoner, and that he therefore will be the chief beneficiary of the new regulation, although he is the least subject to reform.

Trouble Continues in India.
Calcutta, Sept. 14.—Serious demonstrations by seditionists have occurred here to-day. They followed the sentencing to prison of the Nationalists' leader, who refused to testify in a case in which sedition was charged. The excitement lasted many hours. Great crowds are appearing in the vicinity of the courts, and attacking the police and some Europeans. Riots are reported, especially in eastern Bengal, where racial feeling is steadily growing.

Lord Aldenham Dead.
London, Sept. 14.—Lord Aldenham, the famous banker head of Anthony Gibbs & Sons, a director of the Bank of England from 1853 to 1891, its governor from 1855 to 1877, and M.P. for the City of London from 1861 to 1862, is dead. He was born in 1819.

ENGINEER SAVES SPOKANE FLIER

Presence of Mind of C.P.R. Engineer Averts an Awful Disaster in Mountains.

Calgary, Sept. 13.—A terrible calamity was narrowly averted on Wednesday afternoon when the Spokane flier by the plucky action of a C. P. R. engineer, was stopped in time to save it from hitting a rock slide and tumbling down a cliff thirty feet into the Moyie lake below.

The scene of the slide is just east of Moyie station on the Crow's Nest line, where there is a long tunnel through a rock, the rock had sprung the lake shores, some thirty feet above the water.

At 2 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon just in time to flag the flier, which was eastbound pulled the siding to let the flier pass.

While waiting the engineer alighted and walked ahead to see if the flier was coming, and on peering through the tunnel he saw a large obstruction ahead.

He immediately ran through the tunnel and reached the obstruction just in time to flag the flier, which in another minute or so would have rounded the curve and met with a terrible disaster.

F. W. Mapson, the well known real estate man of this city was on board the eastbound train, and stated that it was the most miraculous escape he had ever seen. The large boulder which fell on the track was estimated to measure 700 cubic feet, and weighed many tons. In falling it had twisted the heavy steel rails and torn a big hole in the road bed.

After a lengthy delay the road bed was repaired and the trains continued their journey.

WRECK AT THE HAT.

C. P. R. Train Jumped Track, But Miraculously No One Was Injured.

Medicine Hat, Sept. 13.—What might have been a serious accident had the embankment been higher occurred five miles east of here this morning, when the first class coach and tourist sleeping car attached to train No. 2, running east, was thrown off the track, and although it pulled over the ties for a distance of over seventy yards miraculously escaped upsetting.

Many of the passengers who occupied the coaches suffered a severe shock to their nerves, as they were all under the impression that a serious accident was about to occur. A wrecking crew was sent out from this place, and after a delay of three hours the train proceeded on its way. The cause was the spreading of the rails.

PRICE OF BREAD UP IN WINNIPEG

Bakers Reduce Number of Loaves for \$1.00 From 20 to 18. Six Cents per Loaf.

Winnipeg, Sept. 14.—All over the city the price of bread will be six cents a loaf and six loaves for one dollar. The announcement was made last night after the meeting in the offices of the Retail Bakers' Association. The reason for the increased price is because flour has been raised in price to the extent of forty cents per hundred. The bakers assert if there is any possibility of the price of flour being lowered, then bread will fall also, but there seems very little reason to hope that flour will be cheaper for some time to come. Then again, if the flour continues to go any higher, bread will follow. This is the verdict of the Retail Bakers' Association.

ALBERTA PRESS ASSOCIATION.
Meets at Cranbrook and Elects Its Officers—Changes Its Name.
Cranbrook, Sept. 14.—The Alberta Press association met yesterday, with an attendance of about 25. David Elton, of Cardston, was elected president to succeed Fred E. Simpson. P. J. Dean, of the Nelson News, was elected first vice-president; Jas. A. Kerr, of Leduc, second vice-president, and Capt. Thomas, of the Camrose Mail, secretary treasurer. The executive committee includes R. C. Edwards, of the Eye Opener; W. E. May, F. C. Forster, A. B. Grace, E. J. Freeman, Capt. T. B. Thomas and W. B. Frazar.

The name of the association was changed from the Alberta Press association to the Alberta and Eastern B. C. Press association, and Nelson was chosen as the place of the next yearly convention. The people of Cranbrook gave the members of the association a hearty welcome, entertaining them at a smoker in the new opera house to-night. Most of the Alberta visitors will return home via the Arrow lakes and the main line to Calgary.

Six Men Buried in Mine.
Vancouver, Sept. 14.—Six men were seriously burned by an explosion of gas in the extension mine of Vancouver Island yesterday.

celebrated American Men," and to make out our entire stock of shoes." Good value when sold at

00, sale price \$4.00
50 " 3.75
00 " 3.50

inch leg, actual value 50.
inch leg, actual value 00.
and Oxfords, actual sale price \$3.25.

gone, so be on hand our centre window.

& BUTTERS
GALL & SECORD
Department Stores

YES in mind in stock

and a Wide
Oak Stoves,
burns both
al. Prices
OLLARS UP.

LTD.
337-341 JASPER

CASH AND CREDIT

STOCK
SALE

are, in the
ers' Hotel,
30 prompt

ALPHIS POIRIER, who has
me to the management of the
HORSES, CATTLE, AND
th attention. Any farmers
to the sale.

63 McDougall Avenue
er Phone 250. Edmonton

you want help

DISTRICT NEWS

WETASKIWIN.
 Bulletin News Service.
 Miss Helen Grant, Louisville, was in the city calling on a few friends yesterday. Miss Grant obtained a second class certificate here this summer, and, owing to the scarcity of teachers, has been granted a permit. She has gone to Merina to teach for the fall term.

Mr. Ruttie, who has had quarters at the Studio for some time, expects Mrs. Ruttie to arrive soon from New Zealand. He has rented the large house on Lorne street now occupied by H. D. Farris.

The tennis matches between the city club and Knox church will be completed as soon as possible. Five events have been played, resulting as follows:
 McMurdo (K) vs. Franklin (City) 3-6, 6-4.
 Bellay (City) vs. Gould (K) 6-1, 6-2.
 Legge (City) vs. Dr. Dixon (K) 6-1, 6-0.
 Dr. Walker (City) vs. W. Baner (K) 3-6, 6-3, 6-6.
 Jackson (City) vs. Wilson (K) 6-3, 6-0.

Doubles and the remaining singles await fair weather to be played. The news has just reached here of the marriage at Colborne, Ont., of J. H. D. Benson, manager of the Imperial Bank here, and Miss Jean Campbell, sister of Mrs. H. B. Henderson, this city. The bridal party is expected to arrive in the city after a short wedding trip.

"Bound to open Pearce street," "All by New Year's Day."
 So ran the hit in the "Merry Milk Maids" on a prominent candidate for office last election. Only now is this long, long question being settled. The red tape with the C. P. R. has been rolled off, and just the other day work was actually commenced on the removal of the little trestle which has long blocked the main highway between two sections of the city, which should have been many years ago.

A large force of graders will start work at once on the railway crossing and the building of many miles of side-tracks. There is every probability that the new court house building on the "east side" will be no longer delayed, at least the foundation work probably be all completed this fall. Another probability of the autumn is the new Imperial Bank building, tenders for which were opened lately on Lorne street several new houses have been put up recently, and in other parts building has been brisk.

No callers admitted till some indefinite future—too busy canning and preserving, stewing and boiling. Winter's long evenings will be long, the results of all this mysterious industry.

The driving club matinee, first regular meet, will be held next Saturday afternoon at the fair grounds. The classified horse show, with horses, all foal, has been completed, and some close contests are expected each Saturday.

W. J. Keeble has his application before the license commissioners for a transfer to himself of the license of the Royal Hotel east side, now held by Nils Billings.

Green stuff reported frozen two weeks ago is still being brought in freely in first class condition, such as green peas, beans, onions, lettuce, turnips, from Batley's gardens and other sources.

Miss Harlin, of Chatham, Ont., a recent graduate of Toronto Conservatory of Music, is opening a class here. She will prepare pupils for the conservatory examinations.

Mrs. Gibbs, Lorne street, has gone to Vancouver and thence goes to California's genial seaports for the winter.

Edmonton and Calgary convent schools' church schools, etc., advertisements in local papers are a waste of good money. As now arranged the child goes a mere babe of four or five to Alexandra school, and by easy gradations passes through a good public and high school course, and even completes his first year's university work, without any change of educational institutions or any delay. This is only one source of pride of this young ambitious city.

City Clerk Hey has just had a book audited by Accountant Blythe, of Edmonton, who compliments him highly on the neatness and conciseness, as well as the simplicity of his system of book-keeping. In view of his excellent work the clerk's salary has been increased \$10 per month, making it now \$100 monthly.

Mrs. V. C. French and son Gordon have arrived from Clinton, Ontario, where she has been visiting her parents since June.

Strenuous objections are being raised by MacEachern & McCullum against other ratepayers, through their solicitor, Mr. Leggie, to the closing of Monk street, as being prejudicial to their interests. This is, however, part of the agreement with the C.P.R. in return for opening Pearce street.

Mrs. C. G. Cornelle has taken quarters at Mrs. Newton's. Her many friends will be glad to know she will be a resident of Wetaskiwin again for a time, after a year's absence.

He also sold six on the north side of the town the same day.

Mr. Heppel sold his store on Main street to Mr. Crandall, who has recently moved here from Wetaskiwin. This is the second store of property purchased by Mr. Crandall on Main street.

Geo. Patker and son, of Red Deer, were visitors to town on Monday. It is Mr. Parker's intention to move here with his family next spring.

Thomas Scatchard, of Calgary, spent several days in Camrose this week.

T. E. Merritt, superintendent of branches for the Merchants' bank, called on the branch here on Tuesday.

Most of the barley in the district is cut now, but the wet weather has retarded the ripening of wheat and oats.

Camrose, Sept. 11.

MEWASSIN.
 Bulletin News Service.
 Quite a large number of settlers assembled at Pine Ridge on Monday afternoon last to witness the laying of the corner stone of the first Methodist church on the White Whale Lake circuit. The services were conducted by Rev. T. A. Bowen, superintendent of the circuit, and the stone was laid by Mrs. Bowen. The church is to be a neat little structure, 36 ft. by 24 ft., and is felt to be a necessity to carry on religious work in this growing community. The corner stone was purchased, cut and presented by the trustees of the church by Rev. Norman F. Priestly, assistant minister of the circuit.

Methoism was introduced into Pine Ridge by Rev. Mr. Brock in 1903, who preached in the home of Mrs. Hambling, and a fortnightly Sunday school was established by Mr. D. Musselman, who has been forward in pushing the work to its present position. The following year, Mr. Balmer, and Mr. Smith, students of Alberta college, preached in the place. Then for nearly a year the work was wholly in the hands of the settlers until the fall of 1904, when Rev. E. H. Hopkins, of White Whale Lake, began to hold monthly service. Mr. Hopkins travelled 30 miles through Lac Ste. Anne and Onaway to reach Pine Ridge, and when told of an old track, which was a direct route he spent twenty days and nights clearing the trail and camping by his work, and thereby opened up a good piece of country for settlement. Work was better organized with a membership of twelve persons. The interest in these services was of such a nature that, as necessary, the trustees carried on the work, and Mr. Norman Priestly, a young English local preacher, came to assist in this work.

By the use of a proposed new telegraphic messages over local and through telephone wires without interrupting or in any way interfering with the telephone service, thereby greatly increasing the earning capacity of local and general telegraph companies and reducing the cost of operation and maintenance.

Saskatoon Calls Rev. Munroe.
 A Saskatoon, Sept. 13.—A meeting of the Prince Albert Presbytery was held in Worman on Monday evening, the item of business before the meeting was the extension call from Smithville church to Rev. Munroe, graduate of the University of Toronto, who is highly probable that Mr. Munroe will accept. In this event arrangements will be made for his installation to take place in Smithville church on September 24. The Prince Albert presbytery covers the wide field of the south, while northward it extends to unexplored regions, the farther boundaries of the province. The charges in this huge field are mostly mission and presbytery are engaged in placing men for the winter, and arrangements are made, it is hoped, to cover all fields. Rev. E. C. Gallup of Saskatoon was elected moderator.

THE KAISER IS FRUGAL.
 His Daughter is Not Allowed to Wear Expensive Buttons.
 New York, Sept. 13.—The following cable despatch has been received from Berlin by The Sun: German frugality has been displayed in excited circles at the autumn review of the fleet. The Princess Victoria Louise ordered a pretty naval costume, which pleased her in every way except as to the buttons, which did not seem worthy of the dress. The dressmaker suggested that they should be replaced by others which were worth a shilling each. The price appeared to be too high for the young lady, who said she must first ask her papa (the Kaiser) when the dressmaker returned in the evening to hear the decision. The Princess said that her father would not let her have the buttons. He said they were too dear and that she must not be extravagant.

20 LIVES ENDANGERED.
 By Cave-in of Ontario Tunnel Due to Heavy Rains.
 Windsor, Ont., Sept. 11.—Recent heavy rains caused a cave-in of the Michigan Central tunnel here this morning, endangering the lives of twenty workmen who were down twenty feet from the surface. The cracking of timbers gave the men a few minutes warning, and all made good their escape. The cave-in caused such a depression in Sandwich street that the trac is blocked.

MARK CHANNELS AT PRINCE RUPERT

Lusitania Could Steam in at Any Hour of Day or Night. Great Depth of Water.

Vancouver, Sept. 13.—Surveys by the Dominion government during the whole summer at Prince Rupert demonstrate that there is a prevailing depth of from twenty-five to fifty fathoms in the harbor of that port. Alongside the wharf there is about forty feet.

W. J. Stewart, hydrographic surveyor of the Department of Marine, returned last night from the north and says that the depth of water is so good, and the lighting of entrances and passages by the wharf, that the Lusitania could steam in at any hour of the night. The Dominion Government has the capital stock of the new company will be \$5,000,000. It will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey or Maine, but the headquarters of the company will be in Chicago.

NEW TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
 Competitor of Western Union and Postal Union Will Have Headquarters at Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—The American Union Telegraph Company, which promises to become a strong competitor of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies in the telegraph business of the country, will open offices in Chicago in two weeks, according to L. K. Davis, president of the Rock Island Construction Company.

The capital stock of the new company will be \$5,000,000. It will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey or Maine, but the headquarters of the company will be in Chicago.

"We propose to construct, equip and operate standard telegraph lines throughout the United States, also to lease and otherwise acquire local and through telephone wires and use them for the transmission of our telegraph business, and when necessary we will construct new lines along the public highways and over the rights of way of local and through electric railways," said Davis.

Saskatoon Calls Rev. Munroe.
 A Saskatoon, Sept. 13.—A meeting of the Prince Albert Presbytery was held in Worman on Monday evening, the item of business before the meeting was the extension call from Smithville church to Rev. Munroe, graduate of the University of Toronto, who is highly probable that Mr. Munroe will accept. In this event arrangements will be made for his installation to take place in Smithville church on September 24. The Prince Albert presbytery covers the wide field of the south, while northward it extends to unexplored regions, the farther boundaries of the province. The charges in this huge field are mostly mission and presbytery are engaged in placing men for the winter, and arrangements are made, it is hoped, to cover all fields. Rev. E. C. Gallup of Saskatoon was elected moderator.

LAND DISPUTE OF HOMESTEADERS.
 Saskatoon, Sept. 13.—A homesetter named Warwick came to town this morning to complain of a Swedish settler named Jansen. Warwick says he had secured the necessary papers for a grant of land, and is a British subject. He was ill for some time and had a doctor attend him when he came north to find that Jansen had squatted on a portion of his land and had broken twenty acres. He says he told Jansen not to do so, but that the latter did so, and a crop has been raised. Warwick claims half the crop as compensation and wants Jansen to go off the land. He says he gave him notice to quit, but Jansen said he won't go until the police put him off.

Jansen claims that he was first on the land, and that he had not fulfilled the conditions necessary to enable him to keep it. James Stratton was interested in the matter and suggested that as Jansen had broken twenty acres, which would cost \$5 per acre, he should take all the crop and Warwick would get the benefit of Jansen's labor on the ground. Warwick refused to accept this suggestion, and was finally adjusted by Warwick accepting thirty out of every hundred bushels, Jansen to bear the cost of cutting and hauling and to get the straw. As regards Warwick's right to the land, the government will settle this question.

Warwick complains that the forgers out in that district are trying to out him, but he won't go. A neighbor of Warwick's complains that the latter cut hay off his property by this matter has not been gone into yet.

MEMBERS MEET THE PREMIER.
 Ottawa, Sept. 11.—About a dozen press correspondents interviewed Mr. MacPherson, M.P., after he and W. A. Gallihur had seen the premier regarding the Japanese invasion of the Pacific coast. "The solution of the question is at hand," said the member for Vancouver, in a very cheerful frame of mind, showing that the interview with the first minister has satisfied him that a settlement was in sight. "Sir Wilfrid Laurier," continued Mr. MacPherson, "has been actively engaged on this question since he returned from England, and I am convinced, as I have already said, that a solution is at hand. I had a most satisfactory interview with the premier. You can say that I deprecate any act of lawlessness. I feel that the best case, I am sure, is between Canada and Japan as two nations, and I don't think that Japan has any desire to disregard our feeling. That being the case, I anticipate a satisfactory solution of the whole question, although it has had its serious aspects."

SMUGGLED SILK IN CAGES.

Crew of Steamer Caught in Working Bright Idea on Customs Officers.
 Seattle, Sept. 13.—Several Chinese dockmen from the steamer 'Minesota' yesterday carrying bird cages. The cages were partially wrapped with paper, but not so completely covered as to prevent Customs Inspector A. McLean from seeing they were not occupied by yellow canaries.

After two or three of the Chinese had successfully passed the inspector, the second carpenter of the ship and the second bos'n—both Chinese, came along with bird cages completely wrapped in paper. They had almost reached the electric car before the inspector, whose curiosity was aroused by the unusually heavy boxes of birds, overtook them and asked them what was inside the cages.

"Canally birds," said the men. "Let's have a look," said McLean. He tore off the paper wrappings and found the cages stuffed with silk. The Chinese submitted to arrest as impatiently as they had played the whole game.

THE LUSITANIA'S WONDERFUL RUN

On a Five Day Schedule Giant Liner Was Only 54 Minutes Late.

New York, Sept. 13.—No ship could have continued the Lusitania's nighty Canard, 'Lusitania', as she came into port through the Ambrose channel, revealing herself from the broken of the enormous clipper in floating things at and near quarantine line. She came into view slowly and steadily, and was being fashioed out of the vapor that seemed for a moment to be a part of her.

The big ship did some notable stunts in the trip. She finished officially at 8:05 o'clock today ahead of Sandy Point lightship. She beat the record of a European passenger liner and Queenstown by about four days and sixteen hours. She is the fastest mailer on all records of steam or sail for maiden voyages. Also she made the quickest time ever made on a European passenger liner, from New York to Queenstown, and the light vessel of the Hook, made by the Lusitania in October, 1894, of 5 days 7 hours 23 minutes.

The best thing she did from the viewpoint of the line was to prove that a Cunard turbine, even though it is a turbine, is not so superior as the old-fashioned steam engine. She could plan a trip of exactly five days from beginning to the finish of an ocean race track, and the necessary duties within a mere matter of fifty-four minutes.

Captain Watt had been instructed to keep the Lusitania on a five day schedule. Some hours of fog and storm and the uncertainty of conditions in the Atlantic made it difficult to make the time exactly, but he hit so near the mark that he was forgiven.

LAND DISPUTE OF HOMESTEADERS.
 Saskatoon, Sept. 13.—A homesetter named Warwick came to town this morning to complain of a Swedish settler named Jansen. Warwick says he had secured the necessary papers for a grant of land, and is a British subject. He was ill for some time and had a doctor attend him when he came north to find that Jansen had squatted on a portion of his land and had broken twenty acres. He says he told Jansen not to do so, but that the latter did so, and a crop has been raised. Warwick claims half the crop as compensation and wants Jansen to go off the land. He says he gave him notice to quit, but Jansen said he won't go until the police put him off.

Jansen claims that he was first on the land, and that he had not fulfilled the conditions necessary to enable him to keep it. James Stratton was interested in the matter and suggested that as Jansen had broken twenty acres, which would cost \$5 per acre, he should take all the crop and Warwick would get the benefit of Jansen's labor on the ground. Warwick refused to accept this suggestion, and was finally adjusted by Warwick accepting thirty out of every hundred bushels, Jansen to bear the cost of cutting and hauling and to get the straw. As regards Warwick's right to the land, the government will settle this question.

Warwick complains that the forgers out in that district are trying to out him, but he won't go. A neighbor of Warwick's complains that the latter cut hay off his property by this matter has not been gone into yet.

MEMBERS MEET THE PREMIER.
 Ottawa, Sept. 11.—About a dozen press correspondents interviewed Mr. MacPherson, M.P., after he and W. A. Gallihur had seen the premier regarding the Japanese invasion of the Pacific coast. "The solution of the question is at hand," said the member for Vancouver, in a very cheerful frame of mind, showing that the interview with the first minister has satisfied him that a settlement was in sight. "Sir Wilfrid Laurier," continued Mr. MacPherson, "has been actively engaged on this question since he returned from England, and I am convinced, as I have already said, that a solution is at hand. I had a most satisfactory interview with the premier. You can say that I deprecate any act of lawlessness. I feel that the best case, I am sure, is between Canada and Japan as two nations, and I don't think that Japan has any desire to disregard our feeling. That being the case, I anticipate a satisfactory solution of the whole question, although it has had its serious aspects."

WANTED—Good blacksmith in thriving town, cheap rent. Apply Heath and Stewart, Tees, Alberta.

NOTICE.
 My wife has left my bed and board without a just cause therefore I will not be responsible for any debts she may incur.
 J. J. BOOSTU,
 Lacomb.

WANTED—Good blacksmith in thriving town, cheap rent. Apply Heath and Stewart, Tees, Alberta.

THE CANADA LIFE INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT

MONEY TO LOAN
 on Improved Town Property on current rates of interest.
 NO DELAY.
 Mortgages and School Debentures Purchased.
 W. S. ROBERTSON,
 Sheriff's Office, Edmonton.

NOTICE
 is hereby given under Sec. 38 of the Pound District Ordinance that a red and white bull four or five years old was impounded in the pound kept by the undersigned on the S.E. 14 section 25528 west of Fourth Meridian, on Saturday, the 10th day of August, 1907.
 ANGLUS McDONELL,
 Pound Keeper.

FOR SALE—Registered Berkshire Pig, also a few fine black cows. Apply E. Harrison, Coopers Hill, via Agricola, Alberta.

STRAYED—From the town pasture about the last of June a light brown 2 year old horse colt, fairly large, no brand, few white hairs, forehead, \$10 reward will be paid to anyone bringing property to the premises of R. McDonald, 447 Fraser avenue, Edmonton.

LEGAL.
GRIEBBACH, O'CONNOR & ALLISON,
 Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
 Solicitors for the Traders Bank of Canada.
 Offices—Garipey Block, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton.

TAYLOR, BOYLE & GARIEPY,
 Barristers and Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
 Offices, Garipey Block, Edmonton, Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, The Great West Life Assurance Company, Standard Loan Company, Union Trust Company, The Bank of Montreal, The Dominion Loan Company, Etc., Dominion Life Assurance Co.
 C. Taylor, J. B. Boyle, Wilfrid Garipey.

H. A. MacKIE,
 Solicitor for Dominion Fire Insurance Company.
 Money to Loan.
 Office—McDonnell Block, Jasper Avenue, East, (Over Perkins' Store), Telephone 100.

BECK, EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON.
 Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
 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 Co., B. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Co., the Reliance 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,
 Hon. C. W. Cross,
 O. M. Biggar,
SHORT, CROSS & BIGGAR
 Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
 Offices at present in Cameron Bk. over new offices of Merchants Bank of Canada after May 1st, next.
 Board \$2.50 per week
 Board \$1.50 and \$2 per day.
 N. POMERLEAU, Proprietor.

GRANDVIEW HOTEL
 First-Class Accommodation; Finest Board.
 H. SIGLER, Proprietor.

MEN AND WOMEN.
 WANTED—To learn the Barber Trade. Ouyt eight weeks required to learn.
 Tools Free.
 The demand for Barbers was never so great. Write for Free Illustrated Catalogue, Moler Barber College, 225 Alexander Avenue, Winnipeg.

Money to Loan.
 Private money to loan on improved farms. Cash advanced upon proof of title.
ROLFE & KENWOOD,
 Auctioneers and Estate Agents.
 38 JASPER AVENUE,
 EDMONTON.

W. H. MORRIS & SON
 Stock Salesmen, General Auctioneers, Insurance Brokers, Etc.
FARM SALES Conducted in any part of the country.
STOCK, IMPLEMENTS & CROPS consigned for sale on the Market Square will have best attention.
 INSURANCES of all kinds effected.

Office:
 619 First Street, - EDMONTON.
 (Just off Jasper)
Advertise in the Daily Bulletin

The Canada Life Investment Department
MONEY TO LOAN
 on Improved Town Property on current rates of interest.
 NO DELAY.
 Mortgages and School Debentures Purchased.
 W. S. ROBERTSON,
 Sheriff's Office, Edmonton.

VICTORIA HOTEL
 Omer Guoin, Proprietor
 The place to stop at.
 Tobaccos and Cigars.
 Finest Liquors.
 Completely remodelled and refurnished throughout.

LUMBER

We have a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of
B. C. LUMBER of the best quality
NATIVE SPRUCE
 always on hand
 We handle **Kanaskis Lime**, and have just received a
PAROID and NEPONSSET ROOFING
 Orders given prompt attention.
 Builders will do well to give us a call.
D. R. FRASER & CO., Ltd.
 Head Office and Yard, 201 Mayno Ave.
 Phones: Head Office 5b, Mill 5a. Branch Yard, Vegreville

K. W. McKenzie,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
EDMONTON - - - ALTA.
 KEEPS ON HAND ALL KINDS OF
 Local Improvement Forms. School District Forms.
 Hyloplate Blackboards. Desks. Etc

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. Hardened moldboard, share and landside. If we knew anything better suited to general work in this locality, we'd be selling it. But we don't think there is anything better. You'll agree when you see this one. Come in and let us show you.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS
Manuel & Corriveau, Edmonton, Alta

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 of The Seton-Smith Co., McDougall Ave. Edmonton, Alberta.
 Office Phone 220. Stable Phone 383. P.O. Box 3.

Are You Building?
 Remember that in this country WARMTH should be the first consideration.
E. B. Eddy's Impervious Sheathing Paper
 ensures this.
 Tees & Persee, Limited, Agents, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary.
 Always everywhere in Canada USE EDDY'S MATCHES

UNDERTAKERS
 (Next to Post Office)
Moffat, McCoppen & Bull
 Red Cross Ambulance Phone 414

Edmonton
 The Edmonton Y. M. C. in a chain of 8,000, white globe, and a ticket issued during the last two weeks has been an average of one opening every week in the inception of the factories was unostentatious was humble. At first it effort to the clerks of a and contented itself for a religious rooms only. The and reading rooms were introduced, and from this giving the wonderful of whose influence is world-wide.

Montreal had the first in America, followed by later in Boston. About the need was felt for a broader comprehensive work to meet the demands of the American Robert McBurney, then of the New York Central Y. introduced the gymnasium, day is by no means the least feature of the association was considered as an unorthodox for a number of years the association's inability of moral fibre to act as directors.

The physical work was first good start at San Francisco and successfully for a years, but it was abundant count of the death of the rector, Dr. R. J. Roberts, best physical directors of then took hold of the Boston's gymnasium, and true strong and able men to of the various associations demand for physical work pronounced.

About this time the work of the association became possibly his first great offering a supplemental ed the common branches of following the demand for training. At the end of the association led establishment of a special school at Springfield, N.Y. school has grown from five university with 300 men e the study of association met the demand for physical work. The development of the departmental ideas of the average student who the common branches of course, and is then asked his choice of the various ed the secretary. The secretary, director, educational direct work director, religious ed secretary. In charge of al ments, whereas a man w to devote his energies in t giving a reward of the ment of his choice.

NEWS OF MERRILL OLD ENGLAND

Record of Occurrences in that Reigns Supreme in Commercial World

Upon the summit of Snowd has just been born—the first five on the top of the Welsh mountains.
 Flying at a great height of wild geese, driven inland storm, passed over Cissold easily.

For the return of a lost England £5 note, endorsed May, a Strand firm of out offering a reward of £100.

Great inconvenience is being in consequence of snow throughout in London now going, rest, each.

Mr. Edward Charles Burton known sportsman, who rowed from an electric train on F pier into the sea, and was on Thursday night.

Miss Lizzie Bell, a weaver, was, "led from the streets in a shuttle which flew out of her and struck her on the forehead.
 Over 700 cab-drivers and the 14th and sixteen vehicles destroyed fire which occurred in a job premises at Alexandria, Scotland.

A debt of over 500, per head population in the jurisdiction Middlesex County Council by the annual report of the finance committee.
 When a boy was fined 17 West Hartlepool for sliding on snow all one of the magistrates bench as a protest against severity of the penalty.
 The executive of the Swan, by Trustees decided to make lions to the King's dock no doubt with an additional cost of £15,000.
 Of the 613 samples of fudge analyzed in the past year, the Lancashire Borough Council many as 182 per cent, were unsatisfactory.
 The inception of the Not Guardians it was reported to persons who did lace work only earned an average of 2s. 6d. per week.
 Under the will of a lady, deceased, who died in 1905, a sum of \$100,000 has

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, \$4 per year. By mail, per year, \$5. By mail to United States per year \$6. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year \$1. Subscribers with no intention of becoming farmers to secure homesteads without the inconvenience and loss of time necessary to reside on the land.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1907.

THE LAND FOR THE NON-SETTLER.

The Toronto News paraphrases with quite apparent approval a communication from a Saskatchewan correspondent urging changes in the homestead regulations to permit those who are not farmers and have no intention of becoming farmers to secure homesteads without the inconvenience and loss of time necessary to reside on the land.

The correspondent considers it a hardship on the poor man that he should be required to "idle away his time" and "live like a hermit" on a land which if the government would let him he could be working at his trade and hiring his cultivation done.

He would leave the present regulations for those whose time is not of much value and who therefore might as well spend it on a homestead as elsewhere but "the would low Canadians or those who had lived say, eighteen years in the country the right to purchase a homestead at \$3 per acre upon condition of breaking up 20 acres per year for three years."

To this scheme the author, and apparently the News as well, attributes great value. "It would enable married men, skilled mechanics, to buy a farm while they were at profitable work in towns or in Eastern Canada, and then to go on to their farms with sixty or more acres ready to crop."

Again, "It would also enable the young city man to get a foothold on the land before giving up his trade or occupation for one he knows little about. If the desire is to get city men back to the land this scheme would help accomplish that desire."

The concluding sentence sums up all that can be said for the scheme with some extra credit thrown in. The city man would rejoice and be exceedingly glad at the chance to buy a homestead for \$3 per acre with no obligations to become a farmer. Not being bound to live on the farm he would not live on it, either before or after securing patent, would hire the minimum cultivation necessary to secure the place at the low price, continue to reside and work in town, leaving the land idle, unless some farmer prepared to pay a fancy price for it.

speculator for our lands and in return for his cash to turn him over the land, to be tied up from settlement until he was pleased to sell it. Last season the same idea reappeared in a proposal that the odd-numbered sections should be placed on the market to all purchasers, regardless of their purpose and without conditions of occupation and use.

Strangely as it may appear the people of Western Canada want farmers on the farms—and each farmer on his own farm. They are not particularly charmed by the prospect of one farmer half-working or quarter-working several farms for their city owners. This country is worthy better things than to be made a collection of miniature Congoes for the enrichment of a myriad of Leopolds—whether the Leopolds reside in Edmonton or Toronto.

It is a mechanic's time is too valuable to be spent cultivating a farm; and if the city man cannot endure the loneliness of rural residence that is the best possible reason why he should not be offered inducements to spend his money for a farm. Social progress is only possible in a well settled community and the people of this country do not propose that the social development shall be paralyzed by turning over the vacant land to those who will not live on it.

PREACHING AND PRACTISING.

In the addresses he has delivered in the eastern provinces Mr. Borden has seen fit to devote considerable attention to the question of election rallies—always of course seeking his illustrations in the Liberal constituency. That he might have found examples nearer home and with which he was more conversant is amply shown in the testimony of Mr. Hugh Graham of the Montreal Star in a recent libel case.

The general purport of this gentleman's evidence is that he has been the head cashier for the party, and that his business in the election campaign was to receive and forward consignments of cash where most needed and where they appeared likely to secure a chance of success. What the aggregate shipments for the last campaign amounted to Mr. Graham did not deprecate, but as he confessed to securing \$20,000 for one district of the province of Quebec the reader may calculate for himself what the total subsidies probably amounted to. It is also for the reader to judge how far the recent dissatisfaction of the Montreal Star with the leadership of Mr. Borden is really the dissatisfaction of Mr. Graham to continue to finance the political operations of a chronic loser.

That Mr. Borden knew of these shipments of the persuasive medium also came out in the trial. Mr. Pelletier, the organizer, testified that Mr. Borden promised him that money would be sent to Quebec "to keep things going" there. Mr. Graham deposed that Mr. Borden's sole stipulation was that the cash should not be sent to men in public life who might be brought to account for it, but must be dispensed through the more secret and perhaps more effective channels of "trusted" private individuals in each locality. Why Mr. Borden does not see fit to point his arguments with excerpts from the evidence of Mr. Graham, is perhaps understandable, but the reason is certainly not that the illustrations would not fit the case.

Its dishonest methods are resorted to in election campaigns cannot, doubted, and members of the Liberal party may go as far as their opponents in the iniquitous practices. Further they could not go if they wanted to. If Mr. Borden wishes to minimize or lessen these practices he has ample opportunity to do so by his influence among those with whom he is associated and who have resorted to the practices in an attempt to place him in power. The stipulation he imposed on Mr. Graham certainly does not conduce to that end. His purpose was not to prevent dishonesty, but to conceal it. He did not propose to abandon the use of money but to have it handled in such way as would not be found out—and in such manner that its illegitimate use would be made later and therefore more prevalent. He was well content that Mr. Graham should roll barrels of money into the "doubtful constituencies but he feared the consequences if the public came to know how it was spent. His fear was not that offences should be committed but that the offenders should be caught. The remedy he proposed was not to remove the cause and it is to free himself and his parliamentary associates from the consequences. Mr. Borden's practice gives the denial to

his proposal. On the 15th of the Ottawa Free Press recalled some financial episodes in the career of Mr. K. J. Borden which throw a peculiar light on that gentleman's protestations of a desire for electoral purity. The despatch reads: "The date of Mr. E. L. Borden's meeting in Montreal coincided with a legal development in this city which must have been a great relief to the soul of the leader of the Opposition."

A "LEAN YEAR" FOR ONTARIO.

On the heels of the announcement that the West will have 82 million bushels of wheat and 87 million bushels of oats to sell this fall comes the unwelcome news that Ontario crops are in anything but satisfactory condition. The Toronto World, which has been particularly assiduous in spreading an impression that the western crops were next thing to a failure is constrained to admit that 1907 will be a lean year for the Ontario farmer. In doing so it corroborates the suggestion that its misrepresentation of the western crop was merely preliminary to confessing the truth about conditions nearer home, with a view to preventing a western migration from its own province. The World says in part: "That Ontario is to have a lean crop year now seems beyond dispute. The late spring and dry summer have worked against the agriculturist, and his labors this season will not be rewarded as they have been for the last few years. The abnormal weather early in the year brought forbodings in the minds of many who unfortunately have been fulfilled by the harvest reports. It is gratifying to know that the results throughout the province are by no means uniform."

"The crop year of 1907 will long be remembered as a freak. Adjoining farms exhibit startling differences: the one showing a healthy yield while the other is remarkable for its comparative shortage. The long period of drought worked havoc with all grasses. Cereals are stunted in the stalk because of lack of moisture, although the heads in many instances have belied the impression gained of the sustaining support. The hay crop was thus affected and in a majority of cases will not show more than half a normal yield. The freedom from rain has at least admitted of good harvest weather, and the crops, such as they are, have been saved in excellent condition."

"The oats crop seems to have suffered more than anything else. Early in the season this growth was attacked by a parasite which partially destroyed the foliage and made the plants weak. The heads did not fill and oats will be light in weight in consequence. This condition is by no means confined to Ontario, as it work throughout the United States."

The president of the Ontario Farmers' Association, in an address recently delivered said: "It has been estimated by good authorities that the value of the products of Ontario farms for the year 1906, reached the enormous total of \$250,000,000. If this estimate is a correct one, the partial failure of the crops of 1907 will mean a difference of over \$90,000,000 to the Ontario farmers; they will have that much less to compensate them for their toil and they will have that much less to expend for the necessities and comforts of life for themselves and their families."

DEFENDING HIS AGENT.

Mr. Borden it appears turned from the straight and narrow path of his prescribed tour and journeyed into the Eastern Townships of Quebec there to defend the reputation of his agent, the political resuscitation of Mr. Rufus H. Pope, ex-M.P. What may have been the particular straits in which Rufus found himself, how his reanimation was gone about and with what measure of success, were matters no doubt very interesting to Rufus who wanted to be extricated and to Mr. Borden who undertook to extricate him. They might also be interesting to readers familiar with previous escapades of a politico-speculative character in which Rufus has figured prominently. At this distance the available details are meagre, but it is a pretty safe guess that Rufus' associates have at last sized him up for a Jonah and were about to drop him quietly overboard and ordered them to let up. Whether they did so or not the returns will tell.

ON THE SIDE.

The inspector says filthy conditions prevail in Ontario canneries. The canners ought to be locked up and fed on their own products.

Perhaps the Vancouver rioters would be happy if they could see the Japs and Hindus each other and then officiate as irresponsible spectators.

Australia, having followed Canada's lead in adopting a preferential tariff, is landed by the organs which de-

part in the broad concerns of public opinion, the influence and importance constituted a public menace. When Mr. Borden rushes to the rescue of Mr. Pope he rushes also to the endorsement of the methods and ideals of Mr. Pope; and when he attempts to drag Rufus from the oblivion into which the weight of his offences is sinking him, he by some act attempts to exalt Rufus into a position where his performances may have more far-reaching consequences and where he is least likely to find reason to amend their baneful character.

Mr. Pope will be remembered as the associate of Mr. Fowler in engineering the somewhat famous land deal. It was "Messrs. Rufus H. Pope and George W. Fowler" who "commenced negotiations with the Canadian Pacific Railway for the purchase of a large tract of railway lands." It was also Mr. Pope and Mr. Fowler who conducted the financial operations necessary to secure the land and carry the deal. It then the independence of the parliamentary Opposition was bartered in securing either the land or the money with which to pay for it. Mr. Pope and Mr. Fowler must have been the selling agents.

That the Opposition was sold out here is the best of reason for believing and the opinion has been very candidly expressed by Conservative papers of the undignified party loyalty that the two railway companies in the West needed help in fighting the Grand Trunk Pacific project is not a matter for argument; that they were prepared to return value for value to those who aided them it is very reasonable to suppose; that the Opposition sought the Grand Trunk Pacific to help the Liberals of Halifax have been wisely advised in resorting to such technicalities. It is true their candidates might have been unseated, but they could easily have been re-elected, even if they had been opposed.

The chief cause for regret is that Mr. Borden should have lost the opportunity to buy Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by the methods of the Conservative party in the general election of 1906. They had the evidence; they had the important witnesses here yesterday in the persons of Mr. William MacKenzie and Mr. H. C. McLeod, general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Others subpoenaed and some of them would have appeared despite trips to Europe or one or two of their number—were Mr. David Russell, Mr. Hugh Graham and Mr. J. N. Russell, K.C., of Montreal, who was Mr. Russell's legal adviser, and a number of others, about a hundred in all who had followed the financial features of that unucky campaign of mystery and malice. But when these witnesses were

nounced the Laurier Government for inaugurating that policy. That twenty-nine million fine took Rockefeller to the office for the first time in eight years. Many men would trode to the office every day for eight years for a sum of that size.

The Mayor of Vancouver says the riot story was exaggerated by the yellow press. So probably were the conditions which produced the riot. At any rate, the yellow press and the yellow people are not allies.

Calgary Herald: "If the Bulletin will advocate Edmonton as the ideal site for the provincial lunatic asylum, which is about the only thing Edmonton hasn't got, the Herald will probably support it." The location of the asylum appears to be a matter of considerable interest to the Herald—not of a personal nature, we trust.

Calgary Herald: "Next to the weather of the last two days, the duldest thing in Alberta is a joke in the Edmonton Bulletin." Well, perhaps, and next to the ermine-mantle that glitters on the bonny, bonny banks of the Bow is the child-like innocence with which the Herald rifles the joke columns of its contemporaries.

It is quite appropriate to open the national mint in a time of money scarcity. What must the "heathen" Japs think of our "civilized" methods of observing law and order?

Calgary Alberta: "The weather of Monday was worth one million dollars to the district, and yesterday looked like 30 cents." Dead right.

A six foot seam of coal has been found in Manitoba. The dirt should fly in that vicinity during the next few weeks.

A surveyor declares that a modern ice-breaker can keep Port Churchill harbor open during the entire year. Another way to accomplish Charles Main's demand to "open the Bay."

Calgary Alberta: "Jupiter Pluvius has handed over the manufacture of this sickle, weather to his wife." Doubtful if one woman could display so much initiative. The children must have got at the machinery too.

WHERE DID THE MONEY COME FROM?

A recent despatch from Halifax to the Ottawa Free Press recalled some financial episodes in the career of Mr. K. J. Borden which throw a peculiar light on that gentleman's protestations of a desire for electoral purity. The despatch reads: "The date of Mr. E. L. Borden's meeting in Montreal coincided with a legal development in this city which must have been a great relief to the soul of the leader of the Opposition."

The trial of the Halifax election petitions—both those against the sitting Liberal members, Messrs. Roche and Carney and the cross-petitions of those gentlemen against Mr. E. L. Borden and his running mate, Mr. J. C. O'Malley—was not until after the Supreme Court of Canada had not, for a while at least, learn through the courts of some of the mysteries of the campaign of 1904. The facts are, however, bound to come out, either before the courts or in the House of Commons.

Meanwhile as Mr. H. L. Borden is just about to commence his campaign in Ontario there are a few questions which should be put to him at every public meeting which he addresses. Here are some of them: 1. Who was the maker of the note for \$100,000, which the manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Halifax declined to discount unless he had instructions from the General Manager?

2. Who was it who was roused from his bed in the middle of the night and had a long distance telephone conversation with Mr. H. C. McLeod, as a result of which the Halifax manager was instructed by the General Manager to cash the note?

3. To whom was the money handed? 4. Who was the man whose appearance was unsatisfactory to Mr. David Russell, and who had to get a reference as to character before he received the money? 5. What county did Mr. David Russell refer to when he said that the Conservatives had received \$25,000, and then came back again for as much again?

6. What became of the two notes signed by Mr. William MacKenzie for \$30,000 each? Who got this cash? 7. How much did Mr. Hugh Graham contribute to the Maritime Province section of the campaign of purity? Who got this money? 8. If it cost Mr. Hugh Graham \$25,000 to fail to satisfy the needs of Mr. L. P. Pelletier in the Quebec district, how much did it cost the triumvirate to attempt to buy Nova Scotia and New Brunswick?

These are all questions to which Mr. Borden should give answers before we are at peace. But the words used by Mr. Oliver to describe the Japanese were mild compared to those used by the Toronto Star and other newspapers to describe a very despicable class of immigration, belonging to countries whose sovereigns were not understood.

Hon. Frank Oliver has been a member of the Dominion cabinet for a few years, but he is not so well known as himself to be one of the strongest members of the cabinet, and as he is better known, his strength will increase.

EDMONTON MUST BE GREAT CENTRE.

J. E. Atkinson, managing editor of the Toronto Star, the most enterprising of Toronto's evening papers, is in the city registered at the King Edward. He is accompanied by Mrs. Atkinson, and is on a four weeks' tour of the west, having visited Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. Mr. Atkinson is one of the prominent newspaper men of the east. He took hold of the Toronto Star when it was struggling and by the injection of his own energy he succeeded in developing it to its present position in the front rank of Canadian newspapers.

IF YOUR BUSINESS

Is not worth advertising, advertise it for sale. For more years than the writer has lived advertising has proved itself the motor power that drives to success every class of mercantile endeavor. If you have not advertised for some reason you have persistently clung to a wrong idea. The mistake is not so bad. Mistakes can be corrected. Do it NOW.

WHO IS FRANK OLIVER?

(Calgary Alberta). "Who is Frank Oliver?" asks the Montreal Star, a newspaper which has little sympathy with the statement which the minister of interior made upon the condition of Japanese labor in British Columbia. In reply, it may be stated that Frank Oliver is the minister of interior and represents western Canada in the Dominion cabinet. He is a westerner and is not so well known as himself to be one of the strongest members of the cabinet, and as he is better known, his strength will increase.

What is the Montreal Star, that it should have a say in the affairs of British Columbia, that it should dictate to the government upon a question which affects western Canada materially and eastern Canada not at all? The Montreal Star objects because Hon. Mr. Oliver has described the Japanese as a "very despicable class" to the west. This is insulting to the Mikado, with whom we are at peace. But the words used by Mr. Oliver to describe the Japanese were mild compared to those used by the Toronto Star and other newspapers to describe a very despicable class of immigration, belonging to countries whose sovereigns were not understood.

Hon. Frank Oliver has been a member of the Dominion cabinet for a few years, but he is not so well known as himself to be one of the strongest members of the cabinet, and as he is better known, his strength will increase.

G.T.P. OFFICIALS OPEN THEIR TOUR.

Winnipeg Telegram: "Hon. George G. Graham and Hon. Dr. Pugsley are obliged to seek election to parliament in what are, in normal circumstances, doubtful constituencies." Well if "doubtful" constituencies return Liberals by acclamation what will the undoubtful do?

Mr. Borden says that if his platform is not enough to awaken public interest "I don't know what is." No doubt. It is his best. He chuckled in everything that occurred to him and if he had thought of anything else that would have gone in too. The character of the product attests the manner of its preparation. It also speaks the limited assortment of materials that came under its maker's notice.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11—President Hays of the Grand Trunk railway and General Manager Morse, of the G. T. P., are in the city preparatory to leaving the west. President Hays stated he was pleased to hear favorable reports in connection with the crop situation. This he claimed was another matter on which much information could be obtained on the way west. Regarding the contract for the last section of work of a subsidiary line from Princeton to Vancouver, he made no statement, nor on the matter of the contract for the last section of work from Edmonton to Prince Rupert. Everything, however, is in readiness for letting the work. The tour of inspection will, however, occupy no small part of the time in British Columbia, and careful consideration will be given to the extent and progress of extension work in the coast province.

On Friday morning the party will leave for Portage la Prairie. From there they will travel over the route as far as steel jacking has been completed. This extends to Minot, a distance which traverses slightly over 120 miles of country. Returning over this line to Portage, they will leave by way of the C. N. R. and go to Edmonton, in the meantime inspecting, as far as possible, the work that has been done along the line of survey at the various places where it is being carried on. From Edmonton a trip will be made to Calgary, thence to Vancouver, from where they will go to Prince Rupert. The visit there is understood to be of especial importance, and considerable time will be spent there. About four weeks will be spent on the work, some of the party contemplating to be back in the East within a month's time.

C. N. R. Earnings.

Toronto, Sept. 11.—C. N. R. earnings for the week ending September 7 are \$188,700 last year \$142,200, an increase of \$44,500. The mileage increased to 2,874.

INTRICACIES STANDARD

Daily Transmission of Time Over the C.P.R., by Wireless Electrical Engine

A vital necessity in the efficient handling of train clocks and watches must be form time. Many serious have resulted from a difference in the timepieces of the progress, and during the past most of the railway companies have spent a great money toward securing throughout their systems.

The C. P. R. management of a system, has established a Department under the supervision of J. J. F. Houghton, to who debited for a large part of contained in the time signal, transmission of time signals after by the telegraph device following description of process, and during the past most of the railway companies have spent a great money toward securing throughout their systems.

The repeater arrangement consists of five relays each connected up in series by Morse key in a pony. The load from the relays is desired duplex and quad through the contact points of the relays. The various relays to cut in their combination give wires are then cut in at the other points and so on. A second warning of "time" is single beats are made correct by the main clock by alternately closing and opening the various relays. The beat is made correct by the main clock by alternately closing and opening the various relays. The beat is made correct by the main clock by alternately closing and opening the various relays.

The sparking at the relays is almost nil, but it does come too great by adding in a small condenser would be arranged in the relays. The repeater offices where storage current is employed, the being worked by the relay on incoming circuits. At the repeater office is equipped with battery, there is seldom no error in the various relays and in these cases an ordinary employed for each of such lines.

The combinations at the various repeater offices at 11:30 or earlier. The circuits held closed by a battery, when the relays are work to turn the switch and the "time" circuit all wires. It is the physical features of this north country are magnificent. The characteristics are so diversified that the country is relieved of the monotony of the prairies.

Mr. Atkinson was not only impressed with the general appearance of the whole country, but he has an eye to its commercial prospects. "The future of Edmonton holds within it limitless possibilities," he said. "I cannot see how it is possible to over-estimate it. With two transcontinental railways running through the city, and with an easterner's appreciation of what a railway means to a centre, I am confident that five or ten years hence this city will be one of the great centres of the Dominion. Nothing can prevent it."

Advertise in The Bulletin

INTRODUCTORY OFFER OF ORCHARD & GARDEN HOMES AT FRUITVALE. In the centre of the Southernmost and Warmest Valley in Southern British Columbia, West Kootenay FOR \$10 CASH and \$10 per month without interest for 10 years.

It is only by acting at once that you can secure one of our Orchard Homes on these terms. Mild, healthful climate, land level, deep loam, clay sub-soil; yielding annual profit of \$400 to \$700 per acre, growing fruits and garden truck, ample rain-fall. Platted in 10-acre tracts fronting on roads. No tract more than half a mile from main line of railroad and all within two miles of station. Daily trains; close to markets; unlimited demand for products. First and second subdivisions sold in six weeks. Third and fourth subdivisions now on sale. Large percentage of purchasers building homes and cultivating their land. Good neighbors; fine fishing and hunting near. Write quick for descriptive matter, maps and all information. We also have for sale tracts of 50 to 600 acres best fruit lands, best prices, best terms. Ample bank and other references furnished on application.

Kootenay Orchard Association

Nelson, B.C.

INTRICACIES STANDARD

Daily Transmission of Time Over the C.P.R., by Wireless Electrical Engine

A vital necessity in the efficient handling of train clocks and watches must be form time. Many serious have resulted from a difference in the timepieces of the progress, and during the past most of the railway companies have spent a great money toward securing throughout their systems.

The C. P. R. management of a system, has established a Department under the supervision of J. J. F. Houghton, to who debited for a large part of contained in the time signal, transmission of time signals after by the telegraph device following description of process, and during the past most of the railway companies have spent a great money toward securing throughout their systems.

The repeater arrangement consists of five relays each connected up in series by Morse key in a pony. The load from the relays is desired duplex and quad through the contact points of the relays. The various relays to cut in their combination give wires are then cut in at the other points and so on. A second warning of "time" is single beats are made correct by the main clock by alternately closing and opening the various relays. The beat is made correct by the main clock by alternately closing and opening the various relays.

The sparking at the relays is almost nil, but it does come too great by adding in a small condenser would be arranged in the relays. The repeater offices where storage current is employed, the being worked by the relay on incoming circuits. At the repeater office is equipped with battery, there is seldom no error in the various relays and in these cases an ordinary employed for each of such lines.

The combinations at the various repeater offices at 11:30 or earlier. The circuits held closed by a battery, when the relays are work to turn the switch and the "time" circuit all wires. It is the physical features of this north country are magnificent. The characteristics are so diversified that the country is relieved of the monotony of the prairies.

Mr. Atkinson was not only impressed with the general appearance of the whole country, but he has an eye to its commercial prospects. "The future of Edmonton holds within it limitless possibilities," he said. "I cannot see how it is possible to over-estimate it. With two transcontinental railways running through the city, and with an easterner's appreciation of what a railway means to a centre, I am confident that five or ten years hence this city will be one of the great centres of the Dominion. Nothing can prevent it."

Advertise in The Bulletin

INTRODUCTORY OFFER OF ORCHARD & GARDEN HOMES AT FRUITVALE. In the centre of the Southernmost and Warmest Valley in Southern British Columbia, West Kootenay FOR \$10 CASH and \$10 per month without interest for 10 years.

It is only by acting at once that you can secure one of our Orchard Homes on these terms. Mild, healthful climate, land level, deep loam, clay sub-soil; yielding annual profit of \$400 to \$700 per acre, growing fruits and garden truck, ample rain-fall. Platted in 10-acre tracts fronting on roads. No tract more than half a mile from main line of railroad and all within two miles of station. Daily trains; close to markets; unlimited demand for products. First and second subdivisions sold in six weeks. Third and fourth subdivisions now on sale. Large percentage of purchasers building homes and cultivating their land. Good neighbors; fine fishing and hunting near. Write quick for descriptive matter, maps and all information. We also have for sale tracts of 50 to 600 acres best fruit lands, best prices, best terms. Ample bank and other references furnished on application.

Kootenay Orchard Association

Nelson, B.C.

IF YOUR BUSINESS

worth advertising, advertise. For more years than the live advertising has proved to be a motor power that drives to every class of mercantile enterprise. If you have not advertised for some you have persistently changed not make it a point to look you here and elsewhere in order and think of the advertisers in whom have succeeded. No man a truthfully say he has never a mistake—and precedent proves man who does not advertise is a mistake. The mistake is not. Mistakes can be corrected. Do

HO IS FRANK OLIVER?

(Calgary Albertan). is Frank Oliver? asks the Star, a newspaper which has sympathy with the statement of the minister of interior made condition of Japanese labor, Columbia. It may be stated that Oliver is the minister of interior and represents western Canada Dominion cabinet. He is a man and it is not surprising is out of sympathy with the list forces controlling the Monopoly. The first cabinet minister who any attempt to protect British Columbia from the intrusions of Japan. Without sensation, trouble, without danger he is to successfully accomplish this. That is the man Frank

is the Montreal Star, that it have a say in the affairs of Columbia, that it should direct the government upon a question affects western Canada and eastern Canada not only. The Montreal Star objects because it have a say in the affairs of Columbia, that it should direct the government upon a question affects western Canada and eastern Canada not only. The Montreal Star objects because it have a say in the affairs of Columbia, that it should direct the government upon a question affects western Canada and eastern Canada not only.

ONTON MUST BE GREAT CENTRE.

Atkinson, managing editor of Toronto Star, the most enterprising Toronto evening paper, is in registered at the King Edward Hotel. He is accompanied by Mrs. Atkinson and a four weeks' tour, the west, having been to Regina and Calgary. Mr. Atkinson is one of the prominent men of the east. He took hold Toronto Star when it was struggling and by the injection of his own succeeded in developing it present position in the front Canadian newspapers.

is Mr. Atkinson's first visit like every other easterner, truck with its vastness. "Look," he said, "Edmonton has a beautiful site for a city sec, and the beauty of a city is least important feature in it. The physical features of this country are magnificent. Characteristics are so diversified it is relieved of the monotony of the prairie. Mr. Atkinson was not only impressed by the general appearance of the country, but he has an eye to commercial prospects.

future of Edmonton holds illimitable possibilities," he cannot see how it is possible that a railway means to estimate it. With two trans-continental railways running through it, and with an easelers' approval of what a railway means to me, I am confident that five or hence this city will be one of the great cities of the Dominion. It can prevent it."

ertise in The Bulletin

INTRODUCTORY OFFER OF CHARD & GARDEN FRUITVALE

the centre of the Southwest Warmest Valley in Southern British Columbia, West Kootenay FOR \$10 CASH \$10 per month without interest 30 days.

only by acting at once that you secure one of our Orchard on these terms. A beautiful climate, land level, rich soil, yielding an average profit of \$400 to \$700 per acre, fruit and garden truck, rain-fall. Planted in 10-acre fronting on roads. No fence than half a mile from main railroad and all within two miles. Daily trains; close markets; unlimited demand for fruit. First and second subdivisions in six weeks. Third and fourth divisions now on sale. Large number of purchasers building and cultivating their land, neighbors, fine fishing and boating. Write copy for prospectus matter, maps and all information. We also have for sale best prices, best fruit, best bank and other references furnished on application.

any Orchard Association Nelson, B.C.

INTRICACIES OF STANDARD TIME

Daily Transmission of Time, Signals Over the C.P.R., by W.J. Camp, Electrical Engineer.

A vital necessity in the safe and efficient handling of trains is that all clocks and watches must indicate uniform time. Many serious accidents have resulted from a difference between the timepieces of two employees, and during the past few years most of the railway companies on this continent have spent a great deal of money toward securing uniformity throughout their systems.

The C. P. R. management, recognizing the great importance of a uniform time system, has established a Time Service Department under the supervision of Mr. J. F. Houghton, to whom I am indebted for a large part of the matter contained in this paper. The daily transmission of time signals is looked after by the telegraph department, and the following description of the method may be of interest. It is a very long circuit worked, it has been found best to transmit the signals by hand, at 11:55.50 the preliminary caution "BK time" is given by Montreal on all duplex and half quads over which it is desired to send the signals, as a warning to the various repeater offices to cut in their combinations. The single wires are then cut in at Montreal and other points are switched on, the second warning of "time" is given, then single beats are made corresponding to the wiring of the main clock pendulum, by alternately closing and opening the circuit each second; the beats are therefore one second in length. These are continued until 11:56.50, when the circuit is left open for ten seconds. At exactly 11:56.50 a long double beat is given and continued each alternate second until 11:55.50, when another pause of 10 seconds is made at 11:56.00 a double beat completes the transmission.

The repeater arrangements at Montreal consist of five relays of 75 ohms, each connected in series with an ordinary Morse key in a pony circuit. The lead from the local dynamo to the desired duplex and quad tables passes through the contact points of one relay. By means of the loop switch any duplex or half quad can be thrown into the combination. The positive and negative 100 and 200-volt dynamo leads pass through the contact points of the other four relays to the various single wires—a by-path is provided so that any leased or other wires over which "time" is not to be sent can be switched out of the combination.

The sparking at the relay contact points is almost nil, but should it become too great by adding more circuits a small condenser would reduce it. A similar arrangement is used at all repeater offices where storage or dynamo current is employed, the pony circuit being worked by the relay on one of the incoming circuits. At points where the repeater office is equipped with gravity battery, there is seldom more than two or three side lines in service, and in these cases an ordinary relay is employed for each of such lines.

The combinations at the various repeater offices are made up at 11:50 or even earlier. The same circuits held closed by a button switch until the warning signal is received from Montreal, when the circuit is thrown work to turn the switch and throw into the "time" circuit all wires on which it is desired that the signals be sent.

The C. P. R. time regularly forwarded to Fanning and other islands in the Pacific ocean, and to Bermuda, Jamaica, and the Azores Islands in the Atlantic. Officers on vessels of the British navy frequently check their chronometers with this time at Vancouver, B.C., and Halifax, N.S., and of the German navy at the Azores.

A few words as to the accuracy of the time may be mentioned. Some years ago a long series of observations were carried on by astronomers of Canada and Great Britain, and signals exchanged over the C. P. R. wire between the Montreal Cable Co. cables. An astronomer was located at Montreal, one at Canby, one at Waterville, one at Green, Greenwick, England. Each astronomer was stationed at each of the points named in turn, in order to terminate the personal error. Signals were exchanged in each direction, giving the transit of various stars over the meridian. Finally land line and cables were connected through repeaters and signals exchanged both ways direct between McGill observatory, Montreal and Greenwick, as a check of the precision of the time. From these observations was obtained the true longitude of Montreal. I believe that afterwards Washington, D.C., and various other points on this continent checked up their longitude with Montreal.

McGill observatory sends our signals over a circuit connected with an ordinary sounder in our main office. This clock is closely regulated by a sidereal clock at the observatory, which in turn is frequently checked up by observations of the stars. We have on several occasions noticed that the "time" given over the U. S. railway line has been as much as three seconds in error. We are satisfied that our own standard was right from the fact that the reports from the various comparison clocks on the system showed a uniform variation while the signals coming in over the New York Central Railroad were jumped two or three seconds in one day coming practically into unison with McGill.

Comparison clocks (No. 17 or 18 regulator) are located at all divisional points. At all comparison stations a daily record is kept of the clock variations and a report sent to the chief inspector at the end of each month. This report shows the seconds fast or slow when the clock is wound, set or regulated. Each month these reports are checked up and the average weekly rating ascertained. From which a statement is compiled and a copy sent to each master mechanic, superintendent, general superintendent, the vice-president and general manager. The time inspector visits every station from one to three times per year and checks up the handling of records. All way stations are supplied with a standard telegraph clock; variations are recorded daily in same manner as comparison clocks.

Watch Inspectors

are located at all divisional points. They are practical watchmakers doing a regular business with the general public. It is their duty to see that all trainmasters road foremen of locomotives, locomotive foremen, roadmasters, bridge and building masters, engineers, firemen, conductors, train baggagemen, brakemen, yardmasters and yard foremen carry a watch up to the required standard. For this purpose the inspectors are advised by the proper officials of the railway of the changes in the staff of the employees mentioned.

The minimum standard of excellence adopted is a grade known among American movements as 17-jeweled, double-roller escapement, Breguet hairspring patent regulator, adjusted to temperature, isochronism and at least five positions, and corresponding to Waltham, Appleton-Tracy and Co., "highest precision"; Ball, "official standard" 16 and 15 size; Elgin; "B. W. Raymond," "nickel"; Hampden "New Railway"; "Illinois"; Hamilton "988," and all grades equal or above, also Swiss movements complying with these specifications. The watches which must not exceed 30 seconds per week. Watches which are in service prior to the reorganization of the time service, October, 1899, may remain in use subject to the approval of the chief inspector as based on the record of their performance, or on actual test in his office of their reliability. Almost every one of these watches has been removed from the service.

Employees required to carry standard watches submit them for half-yearly inspection to the time inspector of their divisions, and receive a Certificate that they are satisfactory, a copy of which is forwarded to his superior officer as duplicate to the chief time inspector. In addition to the half-yearly inspection employees must submit their watches to the inspectors for comparison with standard time watches the first and last weeks each month, and the inspectors keep a record of the rating. Failing to make such comparison the employee is not eligible for duty without order from his superintendent. No charge is made for these comparisons. Cards recording the results of these ratings must be carried on the person subject to inspection on demand of a superior officer. Employees must not set or regulate their own watches unless a watch stops through neglect to wind it. Watches must be cleaned at least once in 15 months. The rate card must be filled in in the presence of the employee, who is required to initial the corresponding entry in the inspector's rating book. When a watch is repaired and cleaned by other than an inspector, it must be submitted to the inspector for approval before being used in service. Watches left with an inspector for cleaning or repair, a standard watch will be loaned to the employee free of charge until his own is returned to him.

Inspectors are required to have a thoroughly accurate seconds pendulum clock and must ascertain the error of each watch by comparison with the standard time sent over the company's telegraph wires. A local circuit is extended from the contact points of a telegraph relay in the station to the place of business of each inspector, for this purpose. A smaller circuit is provided for round-houses, etc. There are a number of rules and instructions to the inspectors regarding cleaning, etc., which it is not necessary to mention here.

The C. P. R. has only installed electric clocks at Montreal and other general offices and stations. At Montreal there are 81 clocks on five circuits worked by one master clock. These circuits obtain current from a small storage battery which is kept continuously charged by a lead from the 25-volt local battery-generators in the telegraph office a mile distant. The five circuits are worked in multiple from one pair of cells—believe this road was the first to work clock circuits in this manner. At Winnipeg there are 37 clocks on two circuits.

The establishment of the present time service has been very satisfactory. On one trip across the continent by the time inspector he found that the average variation of all comparison clocks was less than five seconds from standard time.

FAILURE WAITS ON REFORM PLANS

Arrangements to Run Big Hotel at Neepawa on Temperance System Fall Through.

Neepawa, Man., Sept. 14.—Rev. Messrs. Hall and McCormick brought two enterprises and suitable money from Winnipeg and run on temperance lines the King Edward hotel. A guarantee of \$75 per month was made by the citizens' committee and the proposal considered of offering the King Edward hotel owners \$20 per month for one year, half cash. The parties intending to rent, however, declared that the temperance people were not united in support of the King Edward, being apparently divided into sectional and political factions.

Opposition in Many Quarters. Further, Dr. Hamilton told them if they started he would open his hotel in twenty-four hours. They saw that apparently plenty of money and support was behind the Hotel Hamilton and they were not prepared to meet what might develop into unfair competition. A verbal offer of a three months' lease was made for the King Edward, but its owners refused to consider so palpatly temporary arrangements, and the temperance committee also objected to it. The plan seems so far to have met with little success.

Powder Exploded in Freight Shed, Farman, Que., Sept. 14.—This morning an explosion of about 500 pounds of powder took place in the C. P. R. freight shed here, injuring severely Porter Morrison, burning his face, body and hands. The explosion, which was heard for a considerable distance, did not do much damage to buildings or contents.

Correspondence

THE ANTI-ASIATIC QUESTION.

Editor Bulletin. Sir,—In your issue of September 9 it is reported that the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council have adopted a resolution protesting against the admission of Japanese and Chinese laborers into British Columbia, and copies of this resolution will be forwarded to Victoria and Ottawa.

One might imagine from hearing these axe-to-grind unions talk of "the Chinese invasion," that Canada was about to be converted into a dependency of the Chinese Empire. They quite overlook the fact that this immigration of Asiatics into the British Colonies was at the express request and urgency of the British Government, and that in the case of the Chinese, it was at the express request and policy of their Empire and against the wishes of their government.

Hitherto, we have sung of our country that— "Her free latch-string was never drawn in. Against the poorest child of Adam's kin," but now it would seem that this dream of universal brotherhood is one that is troubled with a half-penny anxiety. In truth the free latch-string has become a vault lock that cannot even be picked. With a superlatively lock of cordiality we would drive the yellow "dogs" back into the sea from whence they came, and then wonder when they turn about in our bay, "foreign devils." Perhaps we are. We have taught them some devilish tricks, such as slaughtering men in bunches, and we wonder, too, that they call out in reply "China for the Chinese, and death to all Christians." There are some of your marketeers in their respective Bazaar and other outrage which was perpetrated in Vancouver upon these strangers within our gates will yet have to be answered.

We do not deny that Chinese immigration might be overdone in the future, just as it might from Russia, Italy, or Persia, but future parlaments could deal with the evil should it arise, just as we have done in the past. It is not a question that is settled by the least common multiple or the greatest common measure, but at present when our country is so sparsely populated, it is a grave error in statesmanship to exclude any law-abiding worker save for reason moral, financial and sanitary.

It would seem that the most serious offence urged against the Asiatics is that they are competitors in the market. A local circuit is extended from the contact points of a telegraph relay in the station to the place of business of each inspector, for this purpose. A smaller circuit is provided for round-houses, etc. There are a number of rules and instructions to the inspectors regarding cleaning, etc., which it is not necessary to mention here.

The C. P. R. has only installed electric clocks at Montreal and other general offices and stations. At Montreal there are 81 clocks on five circuits worked by one master clock. These circuits obtain current from a small storage battery which is kept continuously charged by a lead from the 25-volt local battery-generators in the telegraph office a mile distant. The five circuits are worked in multiple from one pair of cells—believe this road was the first to work clock circuits in this manner. At Winnipeg there are 37 clocks on two circuits.

The establishment of the present time service has been very satisfactory. On one trip across the continent by the time inspector he found that the average variation of all comparison clocks was less than five seconds from standard time.

Arrangements to Run Big Hotel at Neepawa on Temperance System Fall Through.

Neepawa, Man., Sept. 14.—Rev. Messrs. Hall and McCormick brought two enterprises and suitable money from Winnipeg and run on temperance lines the King Edward hotel. A guarantee of \$75 per month was made by the citizens' committee and the proposal considered of offering the King Edward hotel owners \$20 per month for one year, half cash. The parties intending to rent, however, declared that the temperance people were not united in support of the King Edward, being apparently divided into sectional and political factions.

Opposition in Many Quarters. Further, Dr. Hamilton told them if they started he would open his hotel in twenty-four hours. They saw that apparently plenty of money and support was behind the Hotel Hamilton and they were not prepared to meet what might develop into unfair competition. A verbal offer of a three months' lease was made for the King Edward, but its owners refused to consider so palpatly temporary arrangements, and the temperance committee also objected to it. The plan seems so far to have met with little success.

Powder Exploded in Freight Shed, Farman, Que., Sept. 14.—This morning an explosion of about 500 pounds of powder took place in the C. P. R. freight shed here, injuring severely Porter Morrison, burning his face, body and hands. The explosion, which was heard for a considerable distance, did not do much damage to buildings or contents.

THE OLD YUKON GAMBLING HELLS

C.H.E. Asquith, in Victoria Colonist Describes These Places as They Were Years Ago.

No more is the dance hall and the gambling house a part of life in Alaska and Yukon! Official edicts passed from Ottawa and Washington have abolished what were once the principal amusement places of the seeker after wealth in the northland. An era that began in the days of '49, that has filled the pages of literature with its doings, the life that Bret Harte immortalized in the "Optic of Poker Flat," and other tales, has been abolished. The unnumbered and unusing a few weeks ago.

It was pure coincidence that both an American and Canadian government could almost on the same day issue orders that dance halls, gambling, drinking in boxes, and various other evils, but hitherto considered necessary elements of the northland life must forthwith be abolished. From the issuance of that order, the ideal of the northland, the hope of the one hundred and fifty-first meridian has been to make the north as safe, as sane, as quiet and as moral as Ottawa or Washington.

No longer may Klipping sing "Never a law of God or man runs north of the Yukon," for the present time, not only from the law, but the law is only from the east, is enforced as far as the Arctic circle, and in some places far beyond it.

The passing of the dance halls and gambling houses in Alaska and Yukon marks another step in the polishing of the northland. The people of the north in late years have been quietly advancing along all lines, and the prevailing ignorance as regards the customs and habits of the north is being enlightened in the near future.

Although it will be the aim of the Yukon exposition in 1908 to give the people an idea of what life in two territories have to offer in the way of homesteads, agricultural, commercial and industrial opportunities, the people of the north will not be neglected, and one of the most interesting displays will be the reproduction of the life as it was in the past. Since the dance hall and gambling house have become things of the past, it has been planned to give the public an idea of what life was like in the past. On the Pay Streak, the amusement thoroughfare of the exposition, replicas of some of the famous old dance and gambling halls, over whose counters millions of gold dust have been trampled, are being reproduced.

In the Days of Gold. The days of the picturesque gambler, who danced lightly as a feather on the floor of the dance hall, who gambled with the miners nightly panged with nuggets of gold as they sang their turns, did not end with the crossing of the Yukon by Klondyke was discovered, foremost in the weary climebers of the north, the first to build at Log Cabin City, leaders in the Yukon, the Klondyke man, and not the last to have the terrors of the Whitehorse rapids, were the gamblers and the gamblers went north to prey on the gold winners.

In those days, when thousands were lured about as lightly as two pieces of paper, nothing was too insignificant to escape betting upon, no sum too great to risk. One man lost six hundred thousand dollars in a couple of months; others were content to win or lose ten thousand dollars nightly. Professional gamblers in Dawson City, and in other places, were as numerous as the stars in the sky. In those days, when thousands were lured about as lightly as two pieces of paper, nothing was too insignificant to escape betting upon, no sum too great to risk. One man lost six hundred thousand dollars in a couple of months; others were content to win or lose ten thousand dollars nightly. Professional gamblers in Dawson City, and in other places, were as numerous as the stars in the sky.

Much of this money went to dance hall women. It is the fashion to decry these women and to assume that they are all of the same kind. Many of the women in the dance halls, who danced nightly with the miners, and who shared their drinks, were as innocent of wrong-doing as the most carefully protected convent girl in Paris or New York. Indeed, in the early days before the mothers, wives and sisters of the miners arrived in the country, many of these women were married well. Many who took their place as leaders of society in hundreds of towns throughout the United States—women known as the "Parisian" and "New York" type. The first met their husbands on the floor of a Dawson dance hall, and charged them five dollars for the privilege of dancing a chop phonograph.

A new country gets the best of these things. In Dawson, "Look there at Lucille, with the face of an angel and the tongue of a gutter devil; at Mollie, who looks like a girl would make a fortune. English beauties stepped from her frame to reveal out the century in a Dawson dance hall—and Eve, what a mother she would make!"

Close Up Gambling. This is the life that the recent law has forbidden—gambling. Open gambling has long since been prohibited on the Canadian side, but it has continued in secret. On the American side it has been open till this recent order. But for the past four years both these have lost the interest and the sensational features of the early days.

Many men to-day, bent and broken in fortune, look back to those early days with a bitter feeling, with the wonder so common to all humanity. "How could I have been such a fool? For there were hundreds of men who had worked hard all their lives, and went north with the rush, and in a few days picked up a fortune of nearly a million, and in a few months later were without a dollar. The story of one, to-day a caretaker in a big Seattle sky-scraper, will tell the tale of many.

Correspondence

THE ANTI-ASIATIC QUESTION.

Editor Bulletin. Sir,—In your issue of September 9 it is reported that the Edmonton Trades and Labor Council have adopted a resolution protesting against the admission of Japanese and Chinese laborers into British Columbia, and copies of this resolution will be forwarded to Victoria and Ottawa.

One might imagine from hearing these axe-to-grind unions talk of "the Chinese invasion," that Canada was about to be converted into a dependency of the Chinese Empire. They quite overlook the fact that this immigration of Asiatics into the British Colonies was at the express request and urgency of the British Government, and that in the case of the Chinese, it was at the express request and policy of their Empire and against the wishes of their government.

Hitherto, we have sung of our country that— "Her free latch-string was never drawn in. Against the poorest child of Adam's kin," but now it would seem that this dream of universal brotherhood is one that is troubled with a half-penny anxiety. In truth the free latch-string has become a vault lock that cannot even be picked. With a superlatively lock of cordiality we would drive the yellow "dogs" back into the sea from whence they came, and then wonder when they turn about in our bay, "foreign devils." Perhaps we are. We have taught them some devilish tricks, such as slaughtering men in bunches, and we wonder, too, that they call out in reply "China for the Chinese, and death to all Christians." There are some of your marketeers in their respective Bazaar and other outrage which was perpetrated in Vancouver upon these strangers within our gates will yet have to be answered.

We do not deny that Chinese immigration might be overdone in the future, just as it might from Russia, Italy, or Persia, but future parlaments could deal with the evil should it arise, just as we have done in the past. It is not a question that is settled by the least common multiple or the greatest common measure, but at present when our country is so sparsely populated, it is a grave error in statesmanship to exclude any law-abiding worker save for reason moral, financial and sanitary.

It would seem that the most serious offence urged against the Asiatics is that they are competitors in the market. A local circuit is extended from the contact points of a telegraph relay in the station to the place of business of each inspector, for this purpose. A smaller circuit is provided for round-houses, etc. There are a number of rules and instructions to the inspectors regarding cleaning, etc., which it is not necessary to mention here.

The C. P. R. has only installed electric clocks at Montreal and other general offices and stations. At Montreal there are 81 clocks on five circuits worked by one master clock. These circuits obtain current from a small storage battery which is kept continuously charged by a lead from the 25-volt local battery-generators in the telegraph office a mile distant. The five circuits are worked in multiple from one pair of cells—believe this road was the first to work clock circuits in this manner. At Winnipeg there are 37 clocks on two circuits.

The establishment of the present time service has been very satisfactory. On one trip across the continent by the time inspector he found that the average variation of all comparison clocks was less than five seconds from standard time.

Arrangements to Run Big Hotel at Neepawa on Temperance System Fall Through.

Neepawa, Man., Sept. 14.—Rev. Messrs. Hall and McCormick brought two enterprises and suitable money from Winnipeg and run on temperance lines the King Edward hotel. A guarantee of \$75 per month was made by the citizens' committee and the proposal considered of offering the King Edward hotel owners \$20 per month for one year, half cash. The parties intending to rent, however, declared that the temperance people were not united in support of the King Edward, being apparently divided into sectional and political factions.

Opposition in Many Quarters. Further, Dr. Hamilton told them if they started he would open his hotel in twenty-four hours. They saw that apparently plenty of money and support was behind the Hotel Hamilton and they were not prepared to meet what might develop into unfair competition. A verbal offer of a three months' lease was made for the King Edward, but its owners refused to consider so palpatly temporary arrangements, and the temperance committee also objected to it. The plan seems so far to have met with little success.

Powder Exploded in Freight Shed, Farman, Que., Sept. 14.—This morning an explosion of about 500 pounds of powder took place in the C. P. R. freight shed here, injuring severely Porter Morrison, burning his face, body and hands. The explosion, which was heard for a considerable distance, did not do much damage to buildings or contents.

It Stands Every Test

"CHEMISTS prove St. George's a genuine Cream of Tartar Baking Powder—free of alum, acids and ammonia." "DOCTORS pronounce St. George's wholesome." "COOKS say that they can always depend on St. George's for all their baking." "HOUSEWIVES find that St. George's makes delicious Biscuits, Cake and Pastry for their tables—better health in the house—and dollars saved for their pocketbooks." "ARE YOU SURE the baking powder you are using does not contain alum, etc? You can be sure if you use St. George's. Try it!" Our cook book tells how to prepare dozens of delicious cakes, breads, etc. as ordered and it will give perfect results. NOTE: DAME DES BOIS, P.O., Sept. 20, 1908. "I am treating two horses—one with Spavin—the other with Curd. I am using Kendall's Spavin Cure and I find my horses much improved. I have used many remedies before, but the King of All. G.D. BRODEUR." A bottle for \$5. One bottle on the spot will give you many hints as to how to keep horses free from blemishes and lameness. Write for free copy. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

SAVE YOUR HORSE

BOG SPAVIN CURS LAMENESS BONE SPAVIN SPLINT SWELLINGS RINGBONE POLL EVIL KNOT BUNCHES are CURED—leaving the horse sound as a dollar—by KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

No matter what you have tried—or how many veterinarians have failed to cure your horse's SPAVIN, CURD, POLL EVIL, or any other ailment, it will give perfect results. NOTE: DAME DES BOIS, P.O., Sept. 20, 1908. "I am treating two horses—one with Spavin—the other with Curd. I am using Kendall's Spavin Cure and I find my horses much improved. I have used many remedies before, but the King of All. G.D. BRODEUR." A bottle for \$5. One bottle on the spot will give you many hints as to how to keep horses free from blemishes and lameness. Write for free copy. Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

"LONGING AS ONLY A CHILD CAN LONG"

IS MILDLY EXPRESSING THAT DESIRE OF OLD & YOUNG FOR Boyd's CHOCOLATES YOU'LL LIKE THEM, OF COURSE W.J. BOYD CANDY CO. WINNIPEG

This man was about forty when the discovery was made. He sold a couple of horses his father had left him, and got together a sum of three thousand dollars. He reached Dawson among the first, and picked an upper Elkhorn, and inside of a couple of months knew himself wealthy beyond what he had dreamed of. For a few months he worked faithfully, and then it was necessary to visit Dawson. The second night in Dawson he was awakened by a noise, and left the cabin in which he was staying to get it. Passing a gambling hall, he strayed in to see the fun.

Clean Bustled. There was in this man's blood, although he had never gambled before in his forty years of life, a strain that came from some long-dead ancestor. Throwing a couple of dollars on the table, more in fun than anything else he played for small sums at first. But inside half an hour he was dead to all the noise and color about, to all but the whirr of the dial that meant a small fortune won or lost at each revolution. He sent for his bank book, for the deed to his claim, and when the long rays of the autumn sun strayed over the dome late next afternoon, he was stripped of claim, wealth, everything, except the clothes in which he stood. Never again opportunely knocked at his door, and the rest of his life in his own automobile and seeing his children educated at the best colleges of the country, he slaves twelve hours a day in children are apprentices to different trades, and he himself is a broken old man at the age of fifty.

The wild and woolly element of the last frontier has at last been vanquished by the ever-spreading tide of civilization. Even as Polk, the Duke of Hamilton, Jack Osbourne, Tuba Bill and Tennessee's Pardon disappeared in the early sixties, as well as all the other woolly-headed, genial, wild people that pertain to the beginning of a mining camp, so in Yukon and Alaska the old-time gamblers, the women who had five pounds of gold dust thrown at them sometimes in a single night as a reward for singing a couple of home songs to men long separated from home, have scattered and fled. The fortunes they made came easily and went as easily. Few pictures of earth have as much of a garish color, of large, free, swinging life, and finally of hidden, hopeless paths, as the lives of the underworld in the great gold rush of the last decade or the nineteenth century. The life has passed away and all that remains are here and there a few faroulish old men who relate to all who have time to hear how they once "could sign my check for a million, sir," in the days when Dawson hummed with the last picturesque appearance of the frontier life, such as the unrestricted Anglo-Saxon would have it.

Remember These Facts: Diamond Package Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods will color wool, silk, cotton or linen in the same bath better than any dye ever produced by other manufacturers. Mixed Goods are generally understood as being wool and cotton combined, and as our Dyes for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods will color these materials when combined, it is apparent that they will color each when separated. For the best results, however, different strengths are needed for animal products and for vegetable products, therefore special Diamond Dyes are made for Wool and Silk, and special Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen and Mixed Goods.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED! It is impossible to make a dye that will color Silk and Wool—different materials equally well. Any competent color chemist will tell you this is true. Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your merchant's name) and tell us whether he sells Diamond Dyes, and we will mail you free of cost our new Direction Book and so samples of dyed cloth.

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO., LIMITED MONTREAL, P.Q.

Light to Guide Home Dyers.

Tribeless Loss Heart. Tangier, Morocco, Sept. 13.—Native advice received here indicate that the recent losses of the Moors near Casablanca has done much to dishearten them. On the other hand it is declared that the losses have made them determined upon revenge. They are financing to some extent by releasing Jews who had been taken prisoners on the payment of a small sum by friends.

Government of the Province of Alberta. NOTICE TO ENGINEERS. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an examination will be held by Mr. David Fraser at duly appointed inspectors of Steam boilers for the Province of Alberta at Houston's Hall, Jasper Avenue, Edmonton, October 14, at 9 o'clock, a.m. The duties of giving engineers and apprentices an opportunity of qualifying for certificates under the provisions of the Steam Boilers Act, 1907, and application for examination should be made to the above named Inspector of JOHN STOCKS, Deputy Minister, Department of Public Works, Edmonton, Alberta.

THE LABOR VIEW OF THE JAPANESE INFLUX.

R. P. Pettipiece, an active labor organizer from Vancouver, is in the city, registered at the Alberta. Seen today by a representative of the Bulletin...

VANCOUVER IN THE HANDS OF WILD MOB.

Vancouver, Sept. 8.—One of the worst race riots in the history of Canada occurred here last night and early this morning and as a result seven are under arrest. Dozens of persons were so badly injured that they are fit subjects for the hospital...

COAL SITUATION SOMEWHAT EASIER.

Lacombe, Sept. 7.—The Galt mines have furnished a large part of the domestic coal which is used in the west, and they are now contributing 700 tons per day for the use of the prairie provinces...

BRIDGE DISASTER CAUSES SUITS.

Quebec, Sept. 8.—Eight more bodies of victims of last week's bridge disaster have been removed having been found floating in different parts of the harbor Saturday and Sunday...

Ensures Fair Wages.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—For the more effective enforcement of the fair wages resolution of the Dominion Parliament and to prevent the abuses which sometimes arise from the subletting of government contracts an order-in-council has been passed providing that contracts shall be awarded to a conspicuous place on any public works under construction...

THE ORIENTALS ARE ARMING THEMSELVES.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 9.—All Chinese domestics and mill workers in Vancouver quit this morning and announced their intention of staying in their homes until their demands are met...

Imperial Limited Wrecked.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The Imperial Limited train from the west, due at the central depot here at 3:30 p.m., met with an accident just after crossing Alexandra interprovincial bridge...

Borden's Policy.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The picnic arranged by the West-End Liberals at Dundas today was prevented by rain, but the speaker, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, B. Aylesworth and Hon. A. G. McKeay addressed a large gathering...

Hon. Mr. Cushing in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., September 7.—Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works for the Alberta government, was in the city yesterday on his way to Ottawa...

Terrible Accident at Rosthern.

Rosthern, Sept. 8.—While his parents were absent from the house Saturday afternoon the seven-year-old boy of H. Mochorum, about Hanaka Badyk, an 18-month-old girl. The weapon used was a muzzle-loader shotgun...

JARVIS LOCATES BUFFALO HERD.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—An ex-officer of the Royal North-West Mounted Police who is now resident in Winnipeg, has received a letter from Major A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G., of the party of men proceeding north to police the Arctic sea and preserve order among the natives and collect duties from the whalers...

Government Regrets Riots.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The following message was sent by Sir Wilfrid to the Mayor of Vancouver: "The Government deeply regrets the indignities and cruelties of which certain subjects of His Majesty the King have been the victims, and it hopes that peace will be promptly restored and all the offenders punished."

Canada Must Face Bill.

The Japanese sets in Vancouver are attracting such attention here. It is feared they will retard the settlement of the Japanese immigration question, which was practically in sight. The treaty rights with Britain and Canada give the Japanese full liberty to enter Canada and guarantee the protection of their property after they do come...

Demonstration Is Over.

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 10.—Everything has quieted down in the Oriental quarters, and it is evident that the demonstration against them is at an end. The police were fully prepared to stem any outbreak that might have occurred last night...

Imperial Limited Wrecked.

Ottawa, Sept. 9.—The Imperial Limited train from the west, due at the central depot here at 3:30 p.m., met with an accident just after crossing Alexandra interprovincial bridge...

Borden's Policy.

Toronto, Sept. 10.—The picnic arranged by the West-End Liberals at Dundas today was prevented by rain, but the speaker, Hon. Wm. Pugsley, B. Aylesworth and Hon. A. G. McKeay addressed a large gathering...

Hon. Mr. Cushing in Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man., September 7.—Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works for the Alberta government, was in the city yesterday on his way to Ottawa...

Terrible Accident at Rosthern.

Rosthern, Sept. 8.—While his parents were absent from the house Saturday afternoon the seven-year-old boy of H. Mochorum, about Hanaka Badyk, an 18-month-old girl. The weapon used was a muzzle-loader shotgun...

WITH THE BANK ESTIMATING.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—To western crop reports so that communication it was better Department work in the Woods Milling Company follows: "Are strongly of opinion that not less than seven percent quantity will be large percentage of crop unless weather conditions change."

Head office of the province's Manitoba.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The head office of the province's Manitoba, owing to the late date at its two to three weeks later, in fair condition, and for two or three weeks later. Wheat—Alberta—Spring—Saskatchewan—Total—Oats—Manitoba—Manitoba—Saskatchewan—Total—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Manitoba—Alberta—Saskatchewan—Total—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Total—190,000,000 BUSHELS ESTIMATED.

Winnipeg Grain Market.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 12.—The crop was the best weather over Canada the wheat market very strong today. The States markets closed 1 1/2c higher, and our Winnipeg 1 1/2c higher. Oats 2 1/2c higher. Barley unchanged. Flax 1 1/2c higher. Today's Winnipeg prices: wheat No. 1 Northern 10 2 Northern 9 1/2c. No. 3 9 1/2c. No. 4 wheat 9 1/2c. closed September 10 1/2c. 10 1/2c. November 10 1/2c. 10 1/2c. May 4 1/2c. Barley No. 1 4 1/2c. No. 2 4 1/2c. No. 3 4 1/2c. No. 4 4 1/2c. Flax No. 1 12 1/2c. western 12 1/2c. October 12 1/2c. for 1906.

Ontario Crops Suffered.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Mr. James deputy minister of Ontario, who is in return from the States, says that conditions in Ontario are very much the same as in the west. They had a spring and early summer drought, but the crops were not affected materially from many localities. The rainfall been very irregular.

WITH THE BANK ESTIMATING.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—To western crop reports so that communication it was better Department work in the Woods Milling Company follows: "Are strongly of opinion that not less than seven percent quantity will be large percentage of crop unless weather conditions change."

Head office of the province's Manitoba.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The head office of the province's Manitoba, owing to the late date at its two to three weeks later, in fair condition, and for two or three weeks later. Wheat—Alberta—Spring—Saskatchewan—Total—Oats—Manitoba—Manitoba—Saskatchewan—Total—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Manitoba—Alberta—Saskatchewan—Total—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Total—190,000,000 BUSHELS ESTIMATED.

Winnipeg Grain Market.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 12.—The crop was the best weather over Canada the wheat market very strong today. The States markets closed 1 1/2c higher, and our Winnipeg 1 1/2c higher. Oats 2 1/2c higher. Barley unchanged. Flax 1 1/2c higher. Today's Winnipeg prices: wheat No. 1 Northern 10 2 Northern 9 1/2c. No. 3 9 1/2c. No. 4 wheat 9 1/2c. closed September 10 1/2c. 10 1/2c. November 10 1/2c. 10 1/2c. May 4 1/2c. Barley No. 1 4 1/2c. No. 2 4 1/2c. No. 3 4 1/2c. No. 4 4 1/2c. Flax No. 1 12 1/2c. western 12 1/2c. October 12 1/2c. for 1906.

Ontario Crops Suffered.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Mr. James deputy minister of Ontario, who is in return from the States, says that conditions in Ontario are very much the same as in the west. They had a spring and early summer drought, but the crops were not affected materially from many localities. The rainfall been very irregular.

WITH THE BANK ESTIMATING.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—To western crop reports so that communication it was better Department work in the Woods Milling Company follows: "Are strongly of opinion that not less than seven percent quantity will be large percentage of crop unless weather conditions change."

Head office of the province's Manitoba.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The head office of the province's Manitoba, owing to the late date at its two to three weeks later, in fair condition, and for two or three weeks later. Wheat—Alberta—Spring—Saskatchewan—Total—Oats—Manitoba—Manitoba—Saskatchewan—Total—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Manitoba—Alberta—Saskatchewan—Total—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Total—190,000,000 BUSHELS ESTIMATED.

Winnipeg Grain Market.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 12.—The crop was the best weather over Canada the wheat market very strong today. The States markets closed 1 1/2c higher, and our Winnipeg 1 1/2c higher. Oats 2 1/2c higher. Barley unchanged. Flax 1 1/2c higher. Today's Winnipeg prices: wheat No. 1 Northern 10 2 Northern 9 1/2c. No. 3 9 1/2c. No. 4 wheat 9 1/2c. closed September 10 1/2c. 10 1/2c. November 10 1/2c. 10 1/2c. May 4 1/2c. Barley No. 1 4 1/2c. No. 2 4 1/2c. No. 3 4 1/2c. No. 4 4 1/2c. Flax No. 1 12 1/2c. western 12 1/2c. October 12 1/2c. for 1906.

Ontario Crops Suffered.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Mr. James deputy minister of Ontario, who is in return from the States, says that conditions in Ontario are very much the same as in the west. They had a spring and early summer drought, but the crops were not affected materially from many localities. The rainfall been very irregular.

WITH THE BANK ESTIMATING.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—To western crop reports so that communication it was better Department work in the Woods Milling Company follows: "Are strongly of opinion that not less than seven percent quantity will be large percentage of crop unless weather conditions change."

Head office of the province's Manitoba.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The head office of the province's Manitoba, owing to the late date at its two to three weeks later, in fair condition, and for two or three weeks later. Wheat—Alberta—Spring—Saskatchewan—Total—Oats—Manitoba—Manitoba—Saskatchewan—Total—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Manitoba—Alberta—Saskatchewan—Total—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Total—190,000,000 BUSHELS ESTIMATED.

Winnipeg Grain Market.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 12.—The crop was the best weather over Canada the wheat market very strong today. The States markets closed 1 1/2c higher, and our Winnipeg 1 1/2c higher. Oats 2 1/2c higher. Barley unchanged. Flax 1 1/2c higher. Today's Winnipeg prices: wheat No. 1 Northern 10 2 Northern 9 1/2c. No. 3 9 1/2c. No. 4 wheat 9 1/2c. closed September 10 1/2c. 10 1/2c. November 10 1/2c. 10 1/2c. May 4 1/2c. Barley No. 1 4 1/2c. No. 2 4 1/2c. No. 3 4 1/2c. No. 4 4 1/2c. Flax No. 1 12 1/2c. western 12 1/2c. October 12 1/2c. for 1906.

Ontario Crops Suffered.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Mr. James deputy minister of Ontario, who is in return from the States, says that conditions in Ontario are very much the same as in the west. They had a spring and early summer drought, but the crops were not affected materially from many localities. The rainfall been very irregular.

WITH THE BANK ESTIMATING.

Montreal, Sept. 12.—To western crop reports so that communication it was better Department work in the Woods Milling Company follows: "Are strongly of opinion that not less than seven percent quantity will be large percentage of crop unless weather conditions change."

Head office of the province's Manitoba.

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The head office of the province's Manitoba, owing to the late date at its two to three weeks later, in fair condition, and for two or three weeks later. Wheat—Alberta—Spring—Saskatchewan—Total—Oats—Manitoba—Manitoba—Saskatchewan—Total—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Manitoba—Alberta—Saskatchewan—Total—Wheat—Oats—Barley—Total—190,000,000 BUSHELS ESTIMATED.

Winnipeg Grain Market.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 12.—The crop was the best weather over Canada the wheat market very strong today. The States markets closed 1 1/2c higher, and our Winnipeg 1 1/2c higher. Oats 2 1/2c higher. Barley unchanged. Flax 1 1/2c higher. Today's Winnipeg prices: wheat No. 1 Northern 10 2 Northern 9 1/2c. No. 3 9 1/2c. No. 4 wheat 9 1/2c. closed September 10 1/2c. 10 1/2c. November 10 1/2c. 10 1/2c. May 4 1/2c. Barley No. 1 4 1/2c. No. 2 4 1/2c. No. 3 4 1/2c. No. 4 4 1/2c. Flax No. 1 12 1/2c. western 12 1/2c. October 12 1/2c. for 1906.

Ontario Crops Suffered.

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Mr. James deputy minister of Ontario, who is in return from the States, says that conditions in Ontario are very much the same as in the west. They had a spring and early summer drought, but the crops were not affected materially from many localities. The rainfall been very irregular.

LOCATES BUFFALO HERD... Major J. J. ...

WITH THE FARMERS THE BANK OF COMMERCE ESTIMATE OF GRAIN CROP

Montreal, Sept. 12.—A special cable from London yesterday referred to western crop reports sent there by the Canadian milling companies.

"Are strongly of opinion Manitoba and Northwest crops will give out-turn not less than seventy-five million bushels. While we admit that certain quantity will be of lower grade than last season, we believe a large percentage of crop will be of high grade and good milling quality, unless weather conditions from this time forward should cause serious damage.

(Signed) "Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Ltd. ROBERT MEIGHEN, President."

The head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has received from its Winnipeg manager the following report on the condition of the crops of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, under date of September 7th.

Owing to the late date at which these were put into the ground the crop is two to three weeks later maturing than last year. It is at present, however, in fair condition, and with the continuance of good weather we would expect for two or three weeks I estimate the result as follows:

Table with columns: Province, Crop, Area, Yield, Bushels. Includes entries for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Saskatchewan.

190,000,000 BUSHELS IN HIS ESTIMATE

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—The total grain crop will be one hundred and ninety million bushels, including wheat, 80,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels; oats, 87,500,000; barley, 15,500,000 and flax 1,300,000, is the estimate which the returning president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, J. Bettinson, gave at the annual meeting of the Exchange yesterday afternoon.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 12.—Wheat on the local exchange was in demand, and a rather strong affair. The chief cause of the inherent strength has been the unfavorable weather in the West. Cold and rainy weather has been experienced generally throughout the West Belt, with snow at Calgary and Edmonton.

NEWS FROM EUROPE

News from Europe is more encouraging today and continental cables reflect this by coming considerably lower. The demand for Manitoba wheat is picking up a little and exporters say they are doing a fair business with Liverpool via Montreal.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—On account of the very bad weather over western Canada the wheat markets turned very strong today. The United States markets closed 1/4c to 2/4c higher, and our Winnipeg market 1/4c higher. Oats 1/4c to 1/2c higher. Barley unchanged. Flax 1/4c higher.

EDMONTON CITY MARKET

Hay is coming in in sufficient quantity to meet the demand at moderate prices. Prices run from \$7 to \$10 as follows: Slough, \$7 to \$10; upland, \$10 to \$14; timothy, \$10 to \$17.

ONTARIO CROPS ALSO SUFFERED

Winnipeg, Sept. 12.—Mr. C. C. James, deputy minister of agriculture for Ontario, who is in the city for a few days, has returned from a trip to the coast, says that conditions in Ontario are very much the same as in the west. They have a very late spring, and while there is no danger of frost affecting the crops they have suffered materially from drought during many localities. The rainfall having been very irregular.

NO OPPOSITION FOR MR. PUGSLEY

St. John, N.B., Sept. 12.—Hon. Wm. Pugsley, Minister of Public Works, will be elected by acclamation. The only candidate against him up to the present has been Mayor Sears, and he was now deemed terminated.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

MINISTER OF INTERIOR ON WESTERN CONDITIONS

Ottawa, September 4.—Hon. Frank Oliver has returned to the Federal Capital after a five weeks' trip extending to the Pacific coast, and making short visits to Port Arthur, Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Edmonton, Calgary, Banff, and Vancouver.

British Columbia Railway Bill

The railway bill of British Columbia is a large share of attention at present. This is a strip of land, forty miles in width, lying twenty miles on each side of the C.P.R. line, extending from the summit of the Rockies nearly to Vancouver.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

At Honest Experiment

While public opinion in the twin provinces does not unanimously pronounce municipal ownership a success as compared with corporate ownership, still the experiment has been worked out with a very great deal of credit to the enterprise, ability and honesty of the citizens of both places.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

for, at a reasonable rate. This condition is especially favorable to those who are able to sell out in the United States at high prices and who are able to take cultivation on a large scale.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

fully took to cover when they heard that "Fire! Fire!" and thought no more of it, unless a rock fell a little too loose.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

Ottawa by a special train leaving tomorrow. The C. P. R. will send a special train across the continent for about \$10,000.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

No More Demonstrations

No more demonstrations have occurred, and no renewal of the rioting is expected until the arrival of steamers Indiana and Woolwich, with more than a thousand Japanese on Friday.

