

# Edmonton Bulletin.

EDMONTON BULLETIN MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1906

NUMBER 108.

## Do Not Forget

Some of these in your next order. Just opened up. Coconut fingers, lady fingers, Abernethy Jam Jams, Fig Bar, Fig Sandwich, Raisin Cookies, Honey Fingers, etc.

GRAEPEY & LESSARD

VOL. IV, Semi-Weekly.

## ELECTRIC AND WATER PLANTS MUST BE ENLARGED AT ONCE

### Engineer Places Report Before Council Showing That Both Are Already Taxed Beyond Proper Capacity

(Saturday's Daily)  
Two reports placed before the city council last night by the city engineer indicated that the city already working to the water and light services and something on a much larger scale than anything heretofore contemplated must be undertaken at once if the city is to avoid a water famine next year, with its attendant possibilities of devastation by fire. And if the electric light plant is to meet the demands that the demand will overtake the supply before the new plant can be installed. The amount of light used has doubled within the past year and there is every reason to believe that it will more than double again within the next year. The plant already working to its limit last night on Saturday night. On the 1st of January the city's contract with Strathcona will run out, which the city will have a surplus of power for a few months, but the reports will be only brief.

On the water question, the city has long since passed the safe limit where the pumps represented a duplicate plant. Should the large pump break down at any time the small pump could not supply the city and situation in case of fire would be dangerous if not disastrous. To help tide over this contingency until such time as the city may install the new plant, the council last night authorized the commissioners to make an arrangement with Strathcona to connect by a pipe line laid under the river the Edmonton system with the pumping station across the river. The arrangement, of course would be reciprocal, each town helping to protect the other, the cost would be \$6,000.

The reports of the engineer were favorably considered and referred back for further consideration to the council with the specifications of particulars regarding the proposed water plant such as length of main, level, pressure at different points on the city's system. The location of the new water works, as proposed by the city engineer, is almost due south of the street, on the south west corner of the south east quarter of sec. 36, range 25, township 52, and call for 16 inch mains one and one half miles long. The following are the reports in full:

The following report is intended to show the present capacity and condition of the Electric Light Station and also the necessity for extending the same in the near future.  
The present plant has a capacity of 675 KW in two units of 450 and 225 KW each. There is at present a maximum load of 660 KW, which is more than a load for either machines separately and if either machine experienced an accident, the city would have to run on reduced power. The boiler plant consists of a total 1200 horse power of which 300 horse power is not yet in operation. These boilers have to supply power for the combined water pumping and electric light plants and although the boiler plant exceeds in horse power the rated power of the electric light and pumping engines, it is necessary that it should in order that there may be a spare boiler to allow for cleaning without menacing the operation plant.

THE STACK.  
The stack has a capacity of 375 h. p., and as it is at present required to handle the smoke of 1000 horse power it has been necessary to supplement it with a mechanical blower, which will enable the plant to get through this winter without any great inconvenience. From the above it will be seen that in order to be ready for next winter there must be an extension to the plant.

It might be said that the additions had been ready for this present winter. I do not, however, consider that it was necessary as there is a certain allowable risk that must be assumed in the matter, and the plant will be in an overloaded condition for a period of three months only and then only for a part of each twenty-four hours. The inconvenience, except under extreme conditions, will this winter be very slight and will amount possibly to nothing more than a shortage of the arc lighting.

The advantage of assuming this light additional risk has, this year especially, been great. Since June two very important features are being presented namely: The Electric Street Railway and possibly an electric pumping plant. These two conditions will influence to a large extent the magnitude of the proposed extension.

The following details that include the extensions and changes which I would suggest for the coming year and which will serve to increase the guarantee of light and power to an extent as is necessary where a large population depends on the continued operation of the system.

ENGINE AND ALTERNATOR.  
The machinery should be either an engine direct connected to an alternator, such as we have at the present or a turbine driven alternator. The capacity of the alternator should be at least 900 KW or the nearest standard machine to this capacity. The engine or turbine horse power can be found by allowing 11-3 horse per K.W., thus a 900 KW machine would require a 1200 horse power engine or turbine.

The alternator should be 60 cycle, 3 phase, 240 volts. Such a machine would work in proper synchronism with our present machines.

THE WATERWORKS REPORT.  
Although this report has to deal particularly with the future water supply of Edmonton, it is necessary, in order that the questions arising may be intelligible to the board, that the present system should be explained.

The pumping of the water for the city is at present performed in two stages; first the raising of the water from the river level to the ground level, a height of 19 feet; second, the delivering of the water from the power house to the city level under domestic or fire pressure as the case may be. This necessitates two sets of pumping machinery, namely, the deep well pumping machinery, and the pressure pumping machinery.

The deep well pumps are placed in wells which are sunk below the low water level of the river, and which are connected with the river by a 12 inch in-take pipe which is laid in a tunnel. The water stands in these wells at the level of all tides of the river. The deep well pumps and in-take have a maximum capacity of 2000 imperial gallons per minute for the pump motors.

The capacity has been made possible by a particular method of connecting the deep well pumps. The pressure pumps have a maximum capacity of 1750 gallons per minute and can deliver this quantity against fire pressure of eighty pounds per square inch in the city.

REASONS FOR CHANGE.  
It is necessary that the city of Edmonton immediately undertake an improving and enlarging of the capacity of the water supply system.

The population is rapidly increasing and there is not the least doubt but that it will double in the next two years. The amount of water required will also double and the amount of property to be protected in case of fire will be very greatly increased. Therefore, in order to be prepared for the coming demands, preparations should be made at once.

It is admitted that the location of the present plant is not suitable for the furnishing of water for a city of the proportions to which Edmonton is destined, on account of the river flowing through a part of the city that will soon be thickly populated.

There exists a feeling and good reason that the water supply of the city should be free from any suspicion of contamination. The map which accompanies the report shows the location of the pumping plant where the water is taken from the river at a point which is at present free from all contamination and will be until the city reaches very large proportions.

In the water supplies of cities there are two distinct systems in use, the gravity pressure system, and second, the direct pressure system.

The gravity pressure system is by far the most desirable under the conditions which admit of its adoption, and a city having a natural elevation offering a location for a reservoir, has a very great advantage with regard to water supply. The gravity system, however, is not applicable to Edmonton on account of the unevenness of the land surface and on account of the great distance to which the river would have to be tapped in order to give a domestic pressure of 70 lbs per square inch at city level, and a gravity supply of less pressure than this should not be considered. The river would have to be tapped at a point where the surface was at least 100 feet higher than it is opposite the city.

The gravity pressure system, when procured by elevated tanks and pipes, is expensive and unsatisfactory and not applicable to large cities.

If therefore some that, on the natural conditions that surround Edmonton, the city is committed to the direct pressure system. The pumping machinery must be sufficiently in duplicate to insure the city at all times against a shut-down, which duplication is not so necessary with the gravity supply.

The system with which this report deals is a direct pressure system, the pumps will be located at the point shown on the map.

The pumping machinery of the proposed plant will be entirely electrically driven. The electrical energy will be procured from the city's central station. One of the advantages of this will be the smaller staff that will be required for operation and the economy always experienced in generating power in large quantities. The machinery should at first consist of two 3,000,000 gallon turbine pumps direct connected to alternating current motors.

These pumps should be designed to give this supply against a head of 150 lbs. per square inch at the pumps. This would be equal to 70 lbs. per square inch (domestic) in the city. Only one of the pumps would be required at first. On account of this system being direct pressure, the two are necessary, and as soon as the demands on the system require the two to operate at once, then a third should be installed.

BOILERS.  
On account of the principles governing the operation of turbine pumps, an auxiliary, once-stage pump would have to be installed in order to raise the pressure the amount by which fire pressure exceeds the domestic pressure. Thus when a fire takes place the auxiliary pump is started which will raise the pressure to the required amount. This auxiliary pump is called a "booster." This method of getting fire pressure would serve the needs of the city until some six story buildings were to be protected, at which time, no doubt Edmonton will require a high pressure fire system, using a pressure of possibly 300 lbs. per square inch. By way of suggestion this report would suggest that the high pressure mains could be supplied by having booster sets in duplicate installed in connection with one of the fire stations. These boosters would take the water from the domestic service mains and deliver it to the high pressure fire mains at 300 lbs. pressure. If necessary, the advantages of this system would be that a high pressure fire service could be installed at a comparatively low cost and the domestic service mains would be relieved of

the strain of having a fire pressure imposed on them. The high pressure fire service is now becoming a feature of many cities, especially the progressive ones, and its advantages are undoubted.

STATIONS.  
The stations should be substantially built and of sufficient size to accommodate an ultimate pumping capacity of 30,000,000 gallons per day and be laid out so that extensions can be made without disturbing existing work. It should have a basement of such a depth that the water can be raised from river level to city pressure at one stage of our present pumping station which would be a great advantage.

TRANSMISSION LINE.  
The transmission line from the central station to the pumping plant should be of modern construction and possibly in duplicate so that accidents will rarely, if ever, happen. The motors which will be installed will depend, to some extent, on the street railway development, because the energy required for the street railway might be of such a nature that the special machinery required could be used to an advantage for producing current for the pump motors.

FILTRATION.  
The character of the river bank at the proposed site of the new station makes a system of water purifying in filtration a comparatively simple matter. Filter beds could be constructed in the river banks and forming an artificial bed which would give perfect sand filtration, without the difficulty of cleaning the beds as the flow of the river prevents the filter from becoming clogged.

The cost of the above installation

the heat, and when this is being done the question of elevated coal bins with coal conveyors could be considered, the roof trusses and stack might be reinforced and possibly to coal bins as well.

DUPLICATE STEAM HEADER.  
Every large central station such as this is likely to become should have a duplicate steam header in order that this very important part of the piping system should be guaranteed against failure, which failure is not only exceedingly dangerous but causes the plant to be more or less damaged and shut down for a considerable period of time.

SUMMARY.  
In placing before you this report of the wants of the Central Station, I will respectfully urge that action be taken at once. The operation this winter can be carried on without serious difficulty, but the extension of the plant must be ready for load by September 1907, or the risk will be increasingly increased. If tenders are at once called for the machinery that you choose will be ready for operation in time.

If in placing before you this report of the wants of the Central Station, I will respectfully urge that action be taken at once. The operation this winter can be carried on without serious difficulty, but the extension of the plant must be ready for load by September 1907, or the risk will be increasingly increased. If tenders are at once called for the machinery that you choose will be ready for operation in time.

It would suggest that the question of a turbine alternator be carefully considered or the success of the turbine recommends it to all purchasers. It will be seen that this is a very radical proposal but by far present the makers of turbines bind themselves by very strenuous guarantees as to operation and performance and as regards economy they are fully the equal of the engine. The installation of turbine would require no extension of the engine room which would be necessary if reciprocating engines were purchased. There are several of these machines in Winnipeg and Fort Wil-

lam and a personal inspection of these machines would at this time be of value to the city. No further extension of the boiler room will be necessary for the boilers above suggested.

If the street railway becomes a fact this machine or any of the machines in the station can furnish current for its operation, the railway will, therefore, be chargeable with a portion of the cost. In order to further show reason for the extension it may be stated that the demands on the station have almost doubled since last year and there is no doubt but that another year will see the output doubled again as the population is rapidly increasing. There is also a much larger percentage of the people using electric light.

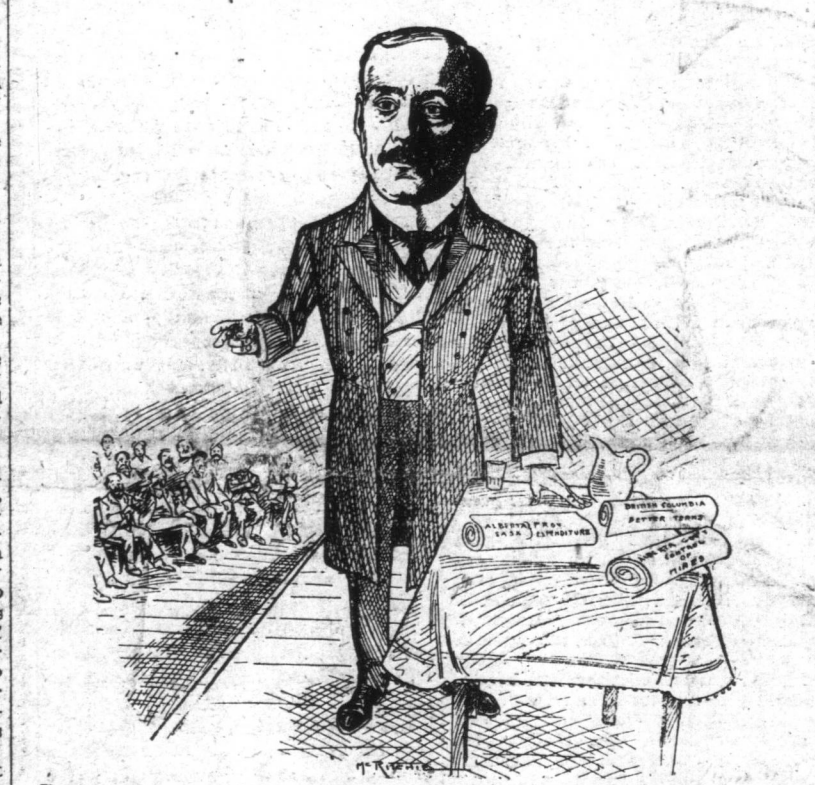
Details and specifications can be drawn up at once and forwarded to the various builders in order that the necessary data as regards price, delivery, etc., may be in hand so that definite action can be taken at an early date.

If this report is considered in connection with the proposed new pumping station it will be seen that the tendency of both is to centralise the power generating part of the system thereby allowing power and light to be produced at a minimum cost.

Yours,  
P. McNAUGHTON, B.Sc.

## "CANUCKS" By the Cartoonists

"EDMONTONIANS"



Registered in accordance with the Copyright Act by the Newspaper Artists and Cartoonists' Society of Canada.)  
A. WILLIAMSON TAYLOR,  
Messrs W. S. Weeks & Co. Real Estate

Mr. Taylor is the son of an Anglican clergyman, Rev. Jeremy Taylor, late Vicar of South Shields, Durham, England, a direct descendant of Jeremy Taylor, the Ecclesiastical Bishop of Down.

Mr. Taylor received his education at the Grammar school, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and at Durham university. Mr. Taylor is an old timer in Western

Canada, having come there in 1882, when he joined the Indian Department service, and was associated with it for ten years. He has seen much of the development of the West, and has been an active participant in its progress. Mr. Taylor is a member of the W. S. Weeks' Co. financial brokers of this city. Mr. Taylor has a leaning towards Conservative principles.

as follows, after making a liberal allowance for the usual difficulties which cannot be foreseen:  
3,000,000 gallon turbine pumps with motors and auxiliary ..... \$22,000 00  
Station excavation and intakes, including filler ..... 10,000 00  
Duplicate 18 inch pipe ..... 70,000 00  
Total ..... \$111,000 00

The above prices are liberal approximations. The machinery being the only item in which there is any uncertainty the other figures however, are perfectly safe.

CONDENSER AND AIR PUMP.—The condenser and air pump must have sufficient capacity to handle the steam from the unit when working at 80 per cent over load. This condenser and air pump will belong particularly to this engine or turbine but the remainder of the plant will also be fitted to it.

STACK.—A new stack will have to be built having a capacity with natural and induced draft of 2500 H.P. BOILER HOUSE ROOF.—The boiler house roof will have to be reconstructed on account of the wooden frames over the boiler having become warped and brittle with the action of

## Latest Telegraphic News

C. P. R. SHORT LINE.  
Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Dr. McIntyre, M.P., presented a petition today from the C. P. R. for a branch line from Watsikoin line in range 20 township 47 west 4th meridian to Strathcona.

DEBATE CLOSED.  
Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The budget debate came suddenly to a close tonight at 6 p.m. Millar, South Gray, and Cockshutt spoke this afternoon. When Cockshutt concluded the debate ended and the House went into committee. The items of the tariff will be discussed fully in committee.

ST. JOHNS, November 30.—A severe snowstorm is raging here and steamship traffic is stopped.  
SAN FRANCISCO, November 30.—Joe Thomas knocked out Frank McCormick in the first round.  
NEW YORK, November 30.—The St. Andrew's Society here tonight received congratulations and messages from King Edward, President Roosevelt, Premier Campbell-Bannerman and ex-President Cleveland.

HON. W. H. CUSHING BEREAVED  
Calgary Dec. 1.—The sad illness of Miss Louise Cushing terminated in death about four o'clock yesterday afternoon. She died peacefully and apparently without pain. Those around the deceased were her father, Hon. W. H. Cushing, Mrs. Cushing, her sister Mrs. F. F. Higgs and her comrades, Miss Grace Cameron.

The news of Miss Cushing's death was a severe shock to her friends especially as to how they were unexpected. Two months ago she underwent an operation for a sudden attack of what was diagnosed as appendicitis which seized her in Victoria, B.C. where she was spending a holiday with Miss Cameron and her father. Two weeks after the operation she was brought home and although sometimes she seemed stronger and brighter the fact that she could not take sufficient nourishment caused her to grow gradually weaker, her disease was variously diagnosed as stomach trouble, obstruction, tubercular peritonitis and adhesions resulting from the operation in Victoria. Finally after a consultation of physicians a second operation was decided on and she was removed to the General Hospital on Wednesday morning for that purpose. Her strength had been so reduced however that she sank slowly until the end.

Miss Cushing was one of the best and most generous spirits of her generation. Her generous disposition, her selfless consideration for her friends, her popularity everywhere, her musical gifts caused her to be much sought after at social gatherings at which she was always a favorite and her graceful hospitality at the frequent little functions she gave for her friends made her a center of affection. It is no common place to say that her loss will be deeply felt in many circles while in her own family it is a irreparable. Keen sympathy is expressed on all sides with the bereaved parents. The choir of the central Methodist church last night passed a touching resolution of condolence which will be forwarded to the stricken family with a suitable floral offering. Miss Cushing was for considerable time organist in the choir. It is probable the funeral will take place on Monday.

London, Dec. 1.—Oxford and Cambridge boat club will decline to row at the Jamestown exposition next year.

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BY THE BOX.  
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IMPORTED SERGES, 42 inches wide all shades at ..... 50c. yard.  
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BLANKET CLOAKING in red and blue, 12 1/2 yards wide \$1.25 per yard.  
DERDOWNS in every shade, 28 inches wide, ..... 50c. a yard.  
BOYS' SCHOOL HOSE extra heavy, made of hard wearing yarn, 25c. to 60c. a pair.  
LADIES' CASHMERE HOSE in plain and rib, all sizes, 25c. to 60c. a pair.  
LADIES' FUR COLLARS in all furs from \$2.00 to ..... \$3.  
LADIES' MUFFS, good assortment of furs, all shapes, \$8.50 to ..... \$10.00.  
GREY BLANKETS in 1 1/2 weight \$2.00 to ..... \$3.00 per pair.  
COMFORTERS in ca' and sat. in covered, large sizes \$1.75 to \$3.50.  
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J. H. MORRIS & CO., DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

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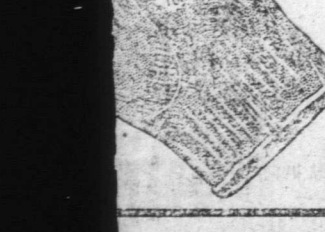
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# STRATHCONA NEWS

## Strathcona Annual Meeting

(Saturday's Daily)

There was a large attendance of citizens at the annual meeting of Strathcona in Ross hall last night. The chair was occupied by the mayor, W. H. Sheppard, and a number of councillors and city officials were on the platform.

The principal topic of the evening was the tax arrears grievance and the electors did not have the privilege of hearing either of the candidates for mayor or any of the candidates for councillor, with the exception of Mr. Daley, at much length.

Mayor Sheppard was the first speaker. He thought the year had been a fairly successful one. Grants had been made successful. He thought the fire brigade which he had had an excellent condition, but which he hoped to be even more improved. Contemplated improvements to the town hall had not been made as the money was spent on more necessary works. Streets and sidewalks had not been neglected and the water and sewerage system as far as installed was satisfactory. Electric light plant was now on the ground and would be in operation before the end of the year. It was one of the most complete in the North-West.

The hospital established during the year had been most satisfactory financially. Some expenditure had been involved in transferring civic books from private to a public office. He regretted that the efforts to bring the G. T. P. main line through the town were not successful. He thought it probable if the money was forthcoming from the governments that the high level traffic section of the bridge would be built. Communications lines had been exchanged with the C. N. R. and he thought the council were justified in hesitating and trying the G. T. P. route. He thought that Fort Saskatchewan, also west or south of the town. The council had held between fifty and sixty meetings, besides innumerable committee meetings, and had given many days to civic work.

The approximate report of the city secretary-treasurer and the town engineer were then submitted.

Mr. R. H. Palmer suggested that in future copies of the secretary-treasurer's report be printed and handed around to make it intelligible to the audience.

Mr. Murphy wanted to know why it should cost so much to transfer civic books from one office to the other.

Mr. J. Daley said the secretary-treasurer was hired to do all the civic work for \$1,200 per year. He wanted to know why there was \$80 more for an assistant now.

The mayor said Mr. Downes could not do all the work alone and assistance was necessary. Mr. Daley insisted that the agreement was that he should do the work.

Then came up the question of tax arrears and Mr. Daley wanted to know why he hadn't been notified of back taxes of previous years till this present year.

Mr. H. H. Crawford also wanted an explanation why arrears notices were not sent out in previous years.

Mr. Downes said that in the past there was no register for arrears. Mr. Crawford thought when a married taxes each year according to the notices sent him, he shouldn't now be charged with many years' old arrears.

Mr. E. McKernan gave credit to the council for the work done, but would like to know why they gave increased salaries to certain men while others were dismissed for asking for a raise. Mr. Downes agreed to do his work for \$1,200 a year and then afterwards an assistant was engaged to help him. He thought the sending of the G. T. P. engineer here was only a blind to Strathcona. He did not think the council had any right to raise the salaries of officials when other men would do the work for the old price.

Mr. Arthur Peterson protested against having to pay back taxes that did not appear on the yearly assessments.

Mr. Crawford asked who was paying for the gas main pipe and the water engine. Mr. McLean said the cost was deducted to the amount of \$1,968.70 from the manufacturer, who also paid for the extra labor.

Mr. Murphy thought the government and not the town should pay for the G. T. P. survey.

The mayor said the government had paid for the survey to the extent of the scale of wages it allowed but as the city could not get engineers at that price they had to pay the balance.

Mr. Palmer spoke further on the arrears of taxes and said Mr. Downes and anyone could have the fullest investigation at the office.

Mr. W. E. Rankine said that he had bought land and had taken the

precaution to get a certificate from the secretary-treasurer that no taxes were due and later has received a notice of arrears.

Mr. Daley outlined some of his proposals for having up to date sidewalks, etc., for "battering their own heads" so to speak, while the other fellows paid the taxes. He urged that a proper market and hospital site be selected.

Councillor Douglas denied that he had electric lights near his place and asserted that still he paid ten times the taxes that Mr. Daley did.

In answer to a question of Mr. Palmer, the mayor said land had not been sold to the G. T. P. before it was purchased from Mr. Cameron.

Mayor Sheppard said there was an impression that the present secretary-treasurer and the council were responsible for the collections of arrears (not before stated in) taxes notices. The funds were liable to their fall and if the funds had to be said the council was not responsible. He had given much of his time to the council and had found it was impossible to please all the ratepayers.

Some had criticized the council but he was sure the better citizenship supported the council which he asserted, had done their best as other councils for the town. He could not afford to give further time to the council, but he would say that the effects of this year's business will be greater than that of any other year.

He defended the wooden pipe which was laid in many large cities, and gave the best satisfaction and was much cheaper than iron. He endorsed the old candidates who were offering for election for mayor and councillor.

Mr. Cluff approved of the collection of back taxes if they were properly due. The council, he said, would give more of their time on the streets instead of in the council. Such money, he thought, could be spent advantageously in beautifying the city. He commended the work of the mayor during the year.

The mayor referred to the engaging of Mr. Todd at a cost of \$275 for satisfaction plans and asked the opinions of the citizens on the telephone question; whether they would refer one system or two.

In answer to a question the meeting endorsed by show of hands a one system scheme, but different speakers subsequently opposed a twenty car franchise.

Mr. Hulbert endorsed the one system scheme but thought it would be better to take stock in the Edmonton system.

Mr. A. McLean thought a ten car franchise would be sufficient with a small revenue from Edmonton.

Mr. R. H. Palmer endorsed a single telephone system on a stock basis.

Mr. G. Thompson also approved of one system telephone and endorsed the present council, but thought "they shouldn't loot their own horn."

After further desultory talk a motion that the meeting adjourn was carried after a number had left the hall.

**LOCALS.**  
Mr. James Duncan, sheriff of Regina, is the guest of his brother, Hugh Duncan, on this town.

Mr. Robert H. Palmer, of Austin, and Palmer, real estate, is in the field of councillor.

Vital statistics for November for the Strathcona district give births 8, marriages 14, deaths 14.

The pulpit of the Baptist church will be occupied on Sunday morning by Rev. David Alexander.

Rev. C. W. Corey returned last night from Killam on the Westsask line, where he organized a branch of the Baptist church.

The regular monthly meeting of the hospital aid will be held on Monday at 3 p.m. in the Mills block, room No. 2.

The opening of the Strathcona skating rink took place last night with a large attendance, including a number of skaters from Edmonton. A very enjoyable program of music was given by the band and the ice was in excellent condition.

A very successful meeting of Grandin Street School Literary society was held yesterday afternoon. The program included a piano solo by Miss Rodler and a reading by Miss Evelyn Cook, while the remainder of the afternoon was very interestingly taken up with the reading of the College paper by the editor, Mr. McKerrieber.

**EAST END TICKET**  
Editor of the Bulletin:  
Sir:  
Some citizen signing himself East-ender, criticized the selection of the candidates and I understood that the candidates blame me for doing it. I beg leave through your columns to state that I am not the author of it nor had anything to do with it. Thanking you for space,  
Truly Yours,  
J. R. HETHERINGTON

## The Highway of the North

BY W. H. FOOTNER.

The Peace River is destined to become the great highway of the whole north.

At present it is navigable for flat-bottomed boats all the way from Fort Hudson's Hope in the Rocky Mountains to the Chateau, fifty miles below Fort Vermilion, a distance of over six hundred miles. At the Chateau where the river tumbles over a limestone ridge, there is a half mile gorge around which it would be easy to build a canal. This would open navigation down to Lake Athabasca and on down the Great Slave river to Fort Smith, where there are twelve miles of rapids. In the course of time, no doubt, the government will build a canal here, and that the way will be open from the mountains clear through to the Arctic Ocean.

At present there are three steamers on the Peace: the Peace River, a trim stern-wheeler, with first-class accommodation for passengers, owned and operated by the Hudson's Bay Company; a smaller propeller run by the Roman Catholic missions; and a steam launch which was built by the Hudson's Bay Company. Navigation is open on the Peace from about the twentieth of April, until the first of November, or later; which is only a few weeks shorter season than the St. Lawrence. After the first of September, however, the water gets very low on the upper reaches of the river.

The Peace River makes regular trips between Fort Hudson's Hope and the Chateau during the season. It takes her about twelve days to go up and about one third of that time to descend the river. The current averages about four miles an hour. There are occasional pieces of swift, but not a rapid running the whole way, but the Chateau the Peace River connects with the company's steamer, Graham, which goes down to Fort Smith. From the other side of Smith's Portage the steamer Widgey makes one trip a season to the Arctic lakes and another bringing out furs. She also takes the treaty commissioners who pay off the Indians and the Indian agent, and attends to their bodily life. The visit of the Widgey may be well imagined, as the only means of communication one year and her trip is a sort of triumphal progress.

The next big town beyond Edmonton will surely be built where the first railroad touches the Peace and a go throws open the whole North during the season of navigation. This will be at Fort Hudson's Hope or at Fort John on the upper reaches of the river, but in view of the low water and the fact that the river runs to the north, it is quite probable that a point lower down will be chosen. There was eighteen feet of water there in the middle of September and the Peace river there was just one foot. There were many miles and would give the line an easy grade to the river level. Moreover, on the north side, most directly opposite, is another couple which would give access to the top of the mountains. There are several places where a crossing of the water could be made without an enormous expenditure.

At present the travel from Edmonton and Lesser Slave Lake reaches the Peace at Peace River, but at Fort Vermilion is three hundred and twenty-five miles down the river, while in the other direction, Dunvegan is seventy-five miles, Fort John about thirty and thirty, and Hudson's Hope two hundred odd miles. The crossing consists of two stores and a mill, a long narrow flat which begins about five miles above the crossing, much the same as the orange groves in California. There is a flour mill and a saw mill here, and the Hudson's Bay company and Bevilion Brothers. There is also a Roman Catholic mission and an Anglican mission. Very little is known of the land in the latter. They are obliged to travel three hundred miles to get to the latter. They are obliged to travel three hundred miles to get to the latter. They are obliged to travel three hundred miles to get to the latter.

At the settlement in the flat farm of T. A. Brick, M. P. P., and others, there are in all about six white men who have been there for many years. That number of half-breeds. The land is excellent and in the fifteen years it has been cultivated there has never been an absolute failure. Up on top of the bank the land is much richer, and there are occasional summer frosts up there. Down on the flats the farmers have never had a killing frost. They are all hampered by the lack of modern agricultural implements. Anything of that kind costs a small fortune to bring in. With these obstacles removed, they would not doubt have sensational crops, as it is they invariably do well.

The river that flows through the settlement stands, is a long narrow strip about ten miles long and up to one mile wide. The open land has all been taken up for some years and the place has quite an old settled look. The fact is about thirty feet above the river, in places where the river sweeps in to the hills, it is broken by ridges, and there is a continual succession of beautiful views from the road. On the left hand is the river, on the right, the fantastically shaped and hollowed hills, sweeping up countless terraces and bathed in sunlight all day.

With the exception of Messrs. Brick and Carson and the mission, the farmers are delightfully amateur. The half-breeds farm a little, trap a little, and idle a good deal. Money has not very much significance in their eyes. I have met men who worry about anything in the north. As long as they are strong and well you are not very likely to starve in the country of the fur is plentiful, your credit is good at the store and you live luxuriously. When the bear gets scarce, you are not so bad off as you would think, along there all you may wait for better times.

The settlement has lately been surveyed by the government. Each original settler is allowed one hundred and sixty acres and those who took up their land before the last year were made (eight years ago) are, if understood, to get all the land they have cultivated in more gradual and steady well any land at the present time. The seasons at the settlement are such the same as at Edmonton, but there is however the advantage of longer

summer days and more sunlight at that season. Seeding is done at the end of April and the beginning of May. This year Mr. Brick started putting his oats in the soil in the end of the month of August. All his grain was gathered. On the fourth of September I reached his place. He was very busy at that time. As the first frost is due about the first of September the farmers have a great deal of their drawback, every district has some drawback, in the scarcity of rain at the beginning of the season. This drawback is caused by more scientific farmers.

The best of the wheat is the finest ever seen, exceedingly large, firm, red grain. Much grain of a poorer quality is raised, year in and year out they average about twenty-five bushels a wheat acre. This could no doubt be easily doubled under other conditions. They grow in one to two acres a piece, six weeks after the oats had been cut, the second growth was quite two feet high and all headed out. The Hudson's Bay company has paid \$1.25 per bushel for wheat at the settlement and farmers thought this very low. After the trading season, the company sends a launch up to Fort Vermilion each year; the grain is loaded on a barge, and towed down the river to the Chateau. At that point Mr. W. J. Carson has a small flour mill at the settlement also.

Although there is four hundred miles from a railroad they have a threshing machine at the settlement too. It was brought in by the Hudson's Bay company three years ago. The great difficulty is to get help enough to run it. As the strong men are scarce, just as they were about to begin operations, even the assistance of a greenhorn, as it was in the case, was not sufficient. I spent several arduous days cutting balsa on the loading table. For the trade along the river, the country will not read it. I will explain that one-cutter saucers on a tiny platform at one end of the mill, and the mill is a machine. The waves of grain are pitched at his head with more or less uncertain aim. He has to cut the grain as it comes, and he has to be lightning before the fear grass is the slightest error of judgment, and he is liable to get a hand, which is a serious trouble. The rye cylinder crashes on the grain just in front of you, and the rye is scattered all about the head with a sneeze, you are being peppered in the face by grains of rye. It is a gloriously noisy, dirty, strenuous job.

Extraordinary vegetables are grown in this district. I saw today by the carriage kinds, I ate ripe tomatoes, cucumbers and corn. I saw enormous cabbages, cauliflower, eggplants, squash, pumpkins, and watermelons. Vegetables seem to grow everywhere as in the case of the Hudson's Bay company. The high north bank of the river which I have mentioned several times, is the fertile slanting grassy hillside, the rye grass is covered with horse grass, the sun beats on it all day, and there is plenty of shelter among the trees. The animals of the hillsides that it is extremely difficult to get to the top of the hill, and the cows around the place. They hike for the hills at the first opportunity. As in this district, it is customary to feed the cattle in the winter, while the horses rustle for themselves. The men and women are in the habit of going to a considerable distance for hay. It is usually secured by cutting the lakes to the north of the river.

I did not have time to visit the settlement at Fort Vermilion, three hundred miles from the settlement. I gathered what information I could concerning it. Conditions are quite different here, but also gradually back from the river. A great deal of the land has to be cleared. The settlement is in the center of a large tract of land, and the land is being cleared for fifty miles back on the river, about five miles on the other and three miles back on each side. In all, twenty thousand bushels of grain were raised there this season. The largest farmer is Mr. Sheridan, Lawrence, who has some eight thousand bushels. They had no frost this season, but occasion ally the farmers are obliged to clear the land. The Hudson's Bay company and Bevilion Brothers. There is also a Roman Catholic mission and an Anglican mission. Very little is known of the land in the latter. They are obliged to travel three hundred miles to get to the latter. They are obliged to travel three hundred miles to get to the latter.

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## Building the Grand Trunk Pacific

(From "Canada.")

It is gratifying to have to report that construction upon the western section of the Grand Trunk Pacific is progressing so satisfactorily that Mr. C. M. Hays, its president, and Mr. F. W. Morse, its general manager, are able to predict with certainty that the company will be in a position to do its share in handling next season's wheat crop from the prairies of the West. Mr. Hays will not bind himself to the fixing of any definite date for the entrance of the Grand Trunk Pacific into Edmonton, but he pledges himself and his company to reaching that capital of Alberta some time during next summer. This is gratifying news, alike to the people of Edmonton and to the shareholders of the new company, for Edmonton is daily becoming a more important commercial centre, and the country between it and the older settled sections of the new West is filling up in a most remarkable manner.

Perhaps the most remarkable tribute paid to the Grand Trunk Pacific is a declaration by Mr. Collingwood Schreiber now chief consulting engineer to the Canadian government, but for twenty-five years deputy minister of railways of the Dominion. He says: "Canada will have a remarkable railway when the Grand Trunk Pacific is built. The surveyors have found a splendid line. It is practically straight, the maximum grade to the eastward being four-tenths of one per cent., and to the westward five-tenths."

As the Grand Trunk Pacific people expect to do about as well through the mountains from Edmonton to the Pacific, and as the national continental surveyors have practically secured these grades all the way from Winnipeg to the Atlantic, there is no doubt the line will be the best of all the transcontinental lines, and capable of the most economic administration and handling the greatest amount of traffic at a minimum cost.

"By autumn there will be over a hundred miles of the line west of Winnipeg railed, and there is little doubt that road will participate in the hauling of the crop next year. The settlers are going in with the road. Their shacks were seen dotting the prairie for the whole distance from Portage la Prairie to Edmonton."

One curious development of the construction of the new transcontinental line, "owing to the scarcity of labor in Canada, the various contractors are importing workmen from all quarters of the globe. One of the most interesting of these was a party of 150 Highland Scotchmen who were recently landed at Quebec to work on the eastern section of the railway. Among the party were thirty-one MacLeods, nineteen McDonalds, ten MacKenzies, seven MacMillans, six MacKays, with a sprinkling of McWhinnies, MacArthurs, MacGillivray, Mac-

There is also gathered in the yard tracks a considerable quantity of the company's rolling stock—passenger coaches, box cars and flat cars—and more are expected shortly.

It is seldom that a better equipped construction train is sent out by a railway company than that now operating west of Portage la Prairie. It consists of about fifty dining and sleeping cars, four official and three foremen's cars, and a couple of tool wagons. This is the actual outfit, but in addition there are also some 300 flat cars for use in carrying gravel, steel, etc. Then there is No. 1 locomotive and a huge steam shovel, which, however, has not yet been put into use. The gravel pit is in the vicinity of the camp, and it is intended next spring to use the steam shovel to load the flat cars with ballasting material.

The staff engaged in connection with the construction train is above the average, both in numbers and in quality. There are some 100 men employed directly in the yards, such as mechanics, carpenters, telegraph men, etc., and between 125 and 150 in the steel laying gang. All are competent workmen in their respective lines of occupation, and the working conditions are such that the contractors experience no difficulty in keeping the gang up to the required numerical standard. In fact, it has been stated that since the harvesting operations of the district have ended, the supply has been greater than the demand, and consequently the contractors have been able to make selections.

This work now makes progress at the rate of about two miles a day, and this speed will be maintained until operations cease for the year. In the early spring a big addition will be made both to the construction outfit and the number of men employed, and steel laying work will be pushed on at about four miles per diem. It is computed that there is at present in the material yards at Portage la Prairie enough telegraph material and steel to cover about 400 miles of railway, but considerable trouble has been experienced in getting a sufficient quantity of ties, and the supply is running short.

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## John Kelly Injured

(Saturday's Daily)

I have been asked many times how to get to the Peace River. In the first place I would strongly advise those who are thinking of emigrating to see the country first. It is a glorious country, but at present it is only for the strong and hardy and self-reliant. There is room at present for more good farmers, especially if they know a trade along with the farming. The country will not support many of them until there is a better means of communication, when there is bound to be soon. At the present time it is virtually impossible to take in heavy goods or stock during the summer. The best way is to go in the winter, pick out your location, have hay put up, and then bring in your goods and stock the following February, just before the ice goes out. The winter roads are first class all the way.

John Kelly was the victim of a painful accident today by which he received a broken leg.

Mr. and Mrs. Kelly were driving with their horses in the trap, when they were caught at the corner of McDougall and Jasper, and dashing down Jasper alley, the cutter against the curb in front of the Senate clear store, upsetting the rig and throwing Mr. and Mrs. Kelly out onto the sidewalk. Mrs. Kelly was thrown free and suffered no serious injuries, but Mr. Kelly struck his foot against the curb, and the cutter, overturning on top of him, broke his leg near the ankle. Medical assistance was called and the ambulance being summoned Mr. Kelly was taken to his home where he is doing as well as could be expected.

The annual meeting of the Strathcona branch of the Alberta Farmers' association has been postponed from Friday, Saturday, December 1, owing to the meeting of the grain commission in Edmonton.

An electric generator has been installed in the Strathcona Coal Co.'s collieries, and the mine and buildings will shortly be lighted by electricity.

The lot owned by Mr. J. Gainer on Wharf avenue and occupied by the Great West Saddle Co., has been sold to McGrath, Hart & Co., Edmonton through the agency of McLean and G. Brian.

At the Hotels  
Strathcona—Wm. Cameron, Toronto; F. W. Tucker, Winnipeg; R. Elliott, Wm. Brunelle, Jack Foy; Jos. Barnes, Calgary; A. McLean, Calgary; S. Woodhouse, do; R. Birney, do; Geo. S. R. Cormick, Edmonton; G. W. Munroe, Winnipeg.

Dominion—J. F. Mefferd; C. W. Johnson, Calgary; G. Creighton, do; Geo. Smith and wife, Moose Jaw; Geo. Ash, Red Crat; John McCannell, M. Ebbema; F. White, Scott; E. Evans, Lacombe; Francis B. Linden, Big Island.

GOING SOME.  
London, Nov. 29.—Two aeronauts left this city yesterday in a balloon and arrived at Vevey Lake, Geneva, this morning, covering 420 miles in sixteen hours.

Liverpool, Nov. 29.—The Dominion Allan and C. P. R. are each preparing to place two more large steamers on the Transatlantic service.

Newport, Nov. 29.—A mutiny occurred on the warship Tennessee and 60 men are now in irons.

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1906

THE REVISED TARIFF.

(Saturday's Daily) The revised tariff schedules were presented to the House of Commons Thursday and from the summary contained in the despatches it is apparent that the Manufacturers' Association have signally failed to stampede the government into the tariff elevation they have persistently demanded for several years past.

That there is a revision of the tariff at this time is to be credited very largely to the insistent demands of these gentlemen for such tariff adjustment as would throw the trade of Canada absolutely and inevitably into their hands, regardless of what they might be pleased to tax the people of the country in the form of increased prices for the privilege of buying only Canadian made goods.

The preferential duty which was established by the tariff revision of 1897 granted a reduction to goods made in Great Britain. This the manufacturers were pleased to construe as an invasion of their domain and the circumstances that the invasion came from Great Britain made no conspicuous difference in the attitude of the Canadian manufacturers toward it. It has been to them an object of peculiar aversion and about it has centred their heaviest onslaughts on the tariff policy of the government.

It is noteworthy that the British preference is to remain. The form is changed but the substance is unaltered. Instead of a flat discount of 3-3 per cent. on goods of all classes manufactured in Great Britain and the sister colonies which tender us tariff favors the different classes of goods will be treated individually. Great Britain and the colonies favorably disposed toward our trade will continue therefore to receive the benefit of the privilege of shipping their goods into this country at a lower rate than is accorded to countries outside the Empire and to any portion of the Empire itself who do not manifest a desire to trade with us.

In maintaining such condition the Government has given an unequivocal answer to the demands of the Canadian manufacturer that every possible competitor be debarred from the Canadian market and also to the Opposition who have devoted their labors to the same end under the thin guise of a glittering profession of "preserving the Canadian market for the Canadian manufacturer."

Scarcely more satisfactory to the advocates of an exclusive tariff, but quite as satisfactory to the country at large will be the intermediate tariff by which preference may be extended to any country which shows disposition to develop trade with Canada. This is the spirit of reciprocity. By it Canada practically offers to do in tariff matters to us as we are prepared to do to us. It is a recognition of the principle that high tariff is destructive of international commerce and also of the principle that a large international trade is a desirable thing for Canada. It is an offer to meet other nations half-way in a mutually beneficial arrangement.

It paves the way for future reductions of the tariff toward all countries which produce goods they would like to sell in Canada, provided such countries reduce their tariff restrictions against the admission of Canadian goods. And as the country possessing such arrangement will have a distinct advantage over the country which does not possess it the effect of this provision should be to induce a reduction of tariff on the part of those nations which now display a willingness to sell goods in Canada, but an objection to buying goods from us.

The intermediate tariff offers the opportunity therefore of a gradual all-round lowering of the tariff restrictions on trade between Canada and other countries of the world by the medium of tariff arrangements and commercial treaties.

But that the tariff revision is not designed in a spirit of hostility or indifference to Canadian industries is evidenced by the fact that the general tariff remains except where and until it is replaced by the intermediate tariff brought into place by arrangements with other countries.

While provision is thus made for gradually lightening the burden which protection has placed on the consumers of Canada, there is no violent and sudden abolition of the conditions under which Canadian industries have been originated and developed, such as might tend to create an industrial panic or disrupt the commercial life of the country. Instead there is given to the manufacturer an understanding of the conditions which by tariff arrangement he is likely to have to face in the future and for which he will have time to prepare himself. While therefore the general tariff is operative for the present

it is liable to automatic alteration by the simple fact of the completion of tariff arrangements with other countries and the knowledge that it is thus liable to alteration should have an immediate effect in tempering the unsatisfactory results of protection.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH.

(Friday's Daily) The preliminary skirmish in a session of Parliament takes the form of a debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne. The "speech from the throne" corresponds to the "message" sent by the President of the United States to Congress. It is supposed to foreshadow the legislation which the Government will propose during the session. In the debate to which it gives rise, however, the members do not confine themselves necessarily to the subjects suggested in the speech. The opportunity is usually taken to wander freely over the political situation and discuss things in general. In consequence and according to the plans of the leaders the debate may or may not reveal the general course to be pursued by the respective parties during the session.

This preliminary bout took place on Friday last, when Mr. Pardee, member for West Edmonton, moved the address in reply to the speech, seconded by Mr. Demers, of St. John-Berville. The mover and seconder referred to the prosperous condition of the country and for the main confined themselves to the subjects mentioned in the speech. They were followed by the leader of the Opposition, who took occasion to wander afield and deal with a variety of matters, nearly all of which he had dealt with in previous sessions and on which he had apparently nothing new to offer. He harked back to last session to say that Mr. Pardee had supported the purchase of supplies for the Arctic, told the Liberals that they had instituted low tariff ideals into the farming population, endeavored to excuse his conspicuous absence from the by-election in Queen's-Shelbourne by a belated reference to the issues of that contest, went back to the organization of the western provinces to say that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had opposed the selection of Mr. Haultain as Premier of Saskatchewan, regretted that there was no reference to transportation in the speech from the throne, and promised the support of the Opposition in any measure calculated to prevent corruption at elections.

There were few subjects in the speech which were discussed in the House as hitherto long ago and little on any of these which had not been said over and over again. If the speech of the Opposition leader is to be taken as an index to the course of his party during the session the Opposition may expect little from the supporters of Mr. Haultain and a rehash of discarded issues.

Mr. Borden was followed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who referred first to the matter of corruption in elections. Speaking of London, he said: "Mr. Gibbons told us that the friends of Mr. Hyman having fought two elections and won fairly and honestly had been deprived of the seat by unfair and fraudulent methods. They came to the conclusion that they would fight the enemy with the devil's fire. Well, no greater mistake could be made if the Grits should undertake to fight the enemy with the devil's fire. I do not know how it is but it appears that the Tories can always use the devil's fire. They seem to have been made for it. It seems to be congenial to them; they can do it almost with impunity, but when a poor Grit undertakes to deal with the devil's fire, he burns his fingers every time."

"It is actually what happened in London. The poor Grits undertook to deal with the devil's fire and what do we see today. Therefore, it is better for our friends, I say it in all sincerity, that they should not follow these Tory methods, but that they should fight an honest battle."

Sir Wilfrid sat at rest the charge Mr. Borden had attempted to resurrect regarding the Saskatchewan pre-emption. He said: "I never had a word of communication with the Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan as to the party whom he should call to his council. But the latter of Mr. Scott's very plain Mr. Scott says Laurier had been the opinion that Haultain should be called as premier as soon as the province was organized, but the conduct of Haultain, taking the partizan position he did in regard to the Autonomy bill, in the opinion of Laurier disqualified him from such a course as that. That was my opinion. I was not aware of that letter from Mr. Scott until it was read last session by Mr. Lake. I had been under the impression all along that as Mr. Haultain had been premier, he should be called upon to be first premier of the province of Saskatchewan or of Alberta, but when I saw that Mr. Haultain was taking such a partizan position, such a hostile attitude towards the Autonomy bill and the education clauses of the Autonomy bill, I came to the conclusion it would not be wise that Mr. Haultain should become the premier. Did I give advice to the Lieutenant-Governor? There was no such thing. I was at that time in the position of a private citizen and I advised my friends who were going into conventions to select the leaders of their party organization, that if they could no longer take Mr. Haultain, that they must have another man and that is why that letter was written by Mr. Scott advising his friends over the province to forego the attitude which had been taken by them up to that time that Mr. Haultain should be leader of the party. My political friends in the Northwest had been giving their political allegiance to Mr. Haultain because of the organization of the Territories into provinces and I saw no reason why the same thing should not be continued. They discarded their political differences. They agreed to let them go and have simply an administration which would deal with matters provincial, local and municipal, altogether independent of party. I was of the opinion when we first commenced the discussion of the Autonomy bill that the same thing might go on but when I found the attitude of Mr. Haultain in this respect, much against my own grain I had to change my attitude."

Mr. Foster followed, thus making it clear however much a section of the Opposition may desire to dispense with his services this desire is shared neither by their leader nor by Mr. Foster himself. That the ex-minister of finance should be put up to reply this important occasion to the Premier is sufficient evidence that his official status in his party has not been changed by the revocation of the Insurance Commission and the public address of those of his friends who prefer his absence. That Mr. Foster was to be officially retained as second in command was made reasonably certain by the promptness with which Mr. Borden came to his defence, where the revelation was being made, it is put beyond a doubt by the place of honor assigned him in the first debate of the session. And that his talents are to be utilized along the line of their recognized merit was also made clear by the fact that Mr. Foster with singular appropriateness regaled the House with an oration on the misuse of money.

From this preliminary debate, two things stand out clearly—first, that the opposition leader finds a woeful scarcity of new issues of sufficient importance to deserve a place in his general review of the situation, and second, that regardless alike of friend and foe, Mr. Foster remains as lieutenant to Mr. Borden.

The first requisite is that the mayor be a good administrator. However desirable it may be that new enterprises should be undertaken it is of primary necessity that the current business be capably discharged, the utility now in existence wisely managed and the undertakings in hand properly carried out. Paradoxical as it may seem the mayor is first the chief commodity of more consequence than a good commissioner than a good administrator. If he be a capable commissioner he is very likely to be also a good working member of the council, but no amount of enterprise and public concern in the council chamber will retrieve inefficiency or negligence in the commissioner's room.

This will be particularly true during the coming year, for the enormous public works program which will be the outstanding feature of the year's work is now practically beyond the sphere of the council. Arrangements will probably be made during the next month for carrying on the trunk sewer enterprise; the new telephone system and fire alarm system have been decided on by the council; the contracts have been let for paving material and the council is winding up the preliminary business in connection with the car line. It is probable therefore that by the close of the year all these enterprises will have been fully dealt with by the council and handed over to the commissioners for completion. The new council will have practically no concern with them, but upon the new chairman of the commission will fall the duty of organizing, directing and superintending the progress of the various undertakings included in the largest construction program the city will be called on to carry for many years.

The business of the mayor does not end here. With him is supposed to originate many at least of the suggestions adopted by the council as texts for legislative enactments. He has thus the opportunity of exerting a vital and constant force in determining the policy of the city toward

new questions which the changing conditions are constantly bringing up. That these questions will be as many, as varied and as important during the next year as during the present, there can be little doubt and here again the mayor will find an unusual opportunity for public service.

The greatness of the opportunity is the measure of the qualifications demanded of the occupant of the office. If he is to meet the opportunity he must be a man of clear and quick perception, sound judgment, industry and courage of that rare kind which will face a friend as readily as an enemy in defence of the public welfare.

BRISTOL AND CANADIAN TRADE.

(Bristol Evening News.) Mr. F. B. Girdlestone, general manager of the Bristol docks, who is at present in Canada, has been interviewed by the Edmonton Bulletin. The following is taken from the Canadian paper: "I want you to think of Bristol as a great and growing centre for Canadian trade," says Mr. Girdlestone, and with that idea in view he is travelling through Canada, interviewing traffic managers and exporters of all kinds and delivering brief lectures to boards of trade, chambers of commerce, city councils, and all sorts of representative bodies.

As a part of his programme he addressed a meeting of the board of trade at the city hall this morning. The reason why his pilgrimage is particularly timely at present is because the city of Bristol is just completing what are called the Royal Edward docks, at a cost of \$15,000,000, and that these docks are designed and built with a view to capturing Canadian trade.

Bristol is, in its way, a wonderful city. It has only 400,000 inhabitants, not considered a large city in Great Britain; yet it has spent \$30,000,000 on docks, and the Bristol docks being directly to the city and are managed directly by the city. Mr. Girdlestone being the general manager, carrying 70,000 bunched of hand-picked men, the best facilities in Great Britain for handling freight, that Canadian freight is already the chief trade of Bristol, and that they want and intend to get practically all our trade. As an instance of what can be done in the way of quick handling, he cited the fact that a Jamaica liner, carrying 70,000 bunched of hand-picked men, was unloaded in nine hours one day last summer, and an hour later the fruit was on its way to the consumer.

Mr. Girdlestone claims some credit from Canada as having been the chairman of the committee which retired the old Grand Trunk management under Sir Henry Tyler and placed Charles Rivers Wilson and his assistants in control, which change led to the rejuvenation of the Grand Trunk and eventually to the building of the G. T. P.

Mr. Girdlestone pointed out that he considered one very grave defect in the present management of the Grand Trunk, namely, the fact that Canada and Great Britain. He said that Montreal at the present time is altogether inadequate as a shipping port, and that if Canadian trade grows as it promises to grow there will be perfect chaos there in five years unless the government undertakes some great systematic scheme of harbor improvement in the immediate future.

ST. ALBERT. One of our happy and pleasing events, which mark an epoch in the lives of the parties concerned, was celebrated in the Cathedral on Monday, when Miss Mary Maguire, daughter of Mr. Angus P. Gilles. Punctually at 10 o'clock, the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March pealed forth, and the bride entered, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. John McDonald. Rev. Father Beaudry spoke the magic words in the presence of a number of immediate friends and neighbors.

The bride looked very charming in a handsome gown of gray voile, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. Miss Maguire, sister of the bride, who acted as bridesmaid, was very becomingly attired in blue cashmere. The groom was supported by his brother, Mr. John Gilles. At the conclusion of the ceremony the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McDonald, where a sumptuous repast was served. The drive was continued to Strattona, where Mr. and Mrs. Gilles, amidst a shower of rice, left for their honeymoon in British Columbia.

The splendid array of presents gave full testimony of the esteem in which the bride is held. We shall be delighted to welcome the popular young couple to our town, where Mr. Gilles is engaged in business.

FIRE AT BANFF. St. John, N.B., Nov. 29—It is announced tonight that the strike of Canadian Express agents along the line of the Intercolonial railway is settled. The strikers were telegraphed and station agents who have been acting also as agents of the express company. In April last they struck for more remuneration. For several days past a committee of strikers has been in session at Moncton and tonight it is announced a compromise has been reached, the agents to receive a minimum monthly salary and 5 per cent. on business done.

TALKING MACHINE. The latest and most improved Disc Machine. No noise to change. Come and hear them. Unbreakable records 10 inch and 12 inch for 40¢. Atley-Jones Piano and Organ Company, 128 Jasper avenue west, Edmonton.

The Country of the Upper Peace

(Written for the Bulletin by W. H. Footner) Duvegan is one of the oldest posts in the North. It was famous in the old York factory days and even up to a few years ago, was the headquarters of the Hudson's Bay Company for the Peace River district. The big warehouse and store are still standing, one office behind and behind is the trim cottage of the factor surrounded by maple trees and sunflowers.

At present Duvegan is the crossroads post in the North. The total population are two white men and a half breed, and an occasional camp of bears. The life of the season is here drained by the flourishing communities to the south, Spirit River and Grande Prairie. But Duvegan may have a greater future than ever before. It is a beautiful place, and it is prepared to wait years for it to need be. As I mentioned in a previous article, Duvegan is the natural place for a railway to cross the Peace. Since viewing that I notice that a charter for a railway from Edmonton to Duvegan and northward has been applied for at the next session of the Alberta legislature. So Duncan MacDonald may be right after all.

At Duvegan the trail crosses the Peace River again and continues due south for fifteen miles to Spirit River. This is a ranching country. Small crops are raised but there are no implements in the country but ploughs and harrows and a curious little threshing machine which was brought from France by an infanterist who was in the dim past and is known locally as the "man-kiljer." There is a beautiful little prairie country in the country of the Peace. It is a beautiful little prairie country in the country of the Peace. It is a beautiful little prairie country in the country of the Peace.

There was another great fire, fully eighteen feet long built down the centre of Pierre's tepee with a great stack of moss next above it. We all laid down in a row with our feet towards it, first the seven small children then the mother and father, then Michel and I. In the night a furious storm came up and the rain streamed into the gaping tepee. We were drenched by morning, but quickly dried ourselves before the great fire built by Pierre.

Pouce Coupe prairie is a beautiful little tract containing about two hundred square miles. Both the C.T.P. and C.N.R. survey parties have drawn lines across it on the way to the Pine Pass. It was badly burned last summer and it will be several seasons before the grass recovers as the brush and prairie country. Before the fire, it was a good place for a ranch. It was a good place for a ranch. It was a good place for a ranch.

One day as we were quietly trotting over the tender green grass which had sprung up since the fire, we saw a big brown bear quietly browsing in a little poplar bluff. We only had one twenty-two rifle in the party and it had been damaged the day before by one of the horses stepping on it. Bruin was not more than twenty-five yards from us. He raised his head quietly looked us over and went on with his meal. Michel crept up as close as possible and plucked him with his little pop-gun. Then with a series of wild yells the four of us bore down on him and bruin stayed not on the broder of his going but took to the prairie. It was a glorious chase. I had no idea a bear could travel so fast. They cross their hind legs right over the front ones as you have seen them in comic pictures, and progress in a series of bounds. At the time my horse was so close I could almost have leaned over and dropped a stone on him but I had no weapon of any kind, not even a rope.

In answering suddenly, my stirrup broke and I promptly went off on my head, much to the amusement of Michel. When I managed to gather myself together and to catch my horse, the hunting party had disappeared over a hill. I caught up to them shortly afterwards and found that Mr. bear had hidden himself in a poplar bluff and they were trying to beat him out. To make a long story short the chase occupied a good two hours. The unfortunate bear tried all the tricks he knew, he climbed trees, he hid himself behind bushes, he hid himself in the thickest undergrowth, he dashed from cover to cover, but all to no avail. Finally he gave up and surrying his head between his paws waited for us to dispatch him. A bullet in the brain did it. When we came to skin him we found his hide rivaled with the tiny bullets.

After this we lived on bear steaks and chops for a week and very good sport it is too. The final dash through the woods was very exciting. Michel was anxious to get out before dark and he set a tremendous pace. I was bringing up the rear with old Cy as usual and I had my troubles. Cy hadn't any idea of following the trail. He simply made straight for the trail of the Horse ahead regardless of any obstacles. When his pack hit anything, something had to give way. I had to keep him up at any cost, for if he lost sight of the horse ahead he lost his bearing altogether and travelled in a circle. Finally we broke into a regular gallop through the bush. In the gathering darkness we required sharp work to avoid the branches which swung out over the trail about the level of one's head. We made camp at Spirit River about eight o'clock and the next day started on our long journey home.

Wabamun, Nov. 26.—A very light fish catch is looked for this season owing to the limited number of permits being issued. John A. McPherson, M.P.P., visited among the people of this vicinity and at Lac Ste Anne last week looking up the road work and other items of general interest to this district. It is a pleasure to say that he received a very cordial reception.

A. E. Pattison and family spent a day or two with friends at Lac Ste Anne last week. He has in connection with a well-appointed post office. Thomas Priestly, of Onaway, is to assist in the church services in this vicinity this winter to prepare himself for the ministry.

W. A. GRIESBACH.

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WHY BILEANS ARE SO SUCCESSFUL. Why is it that Bileans are so effective in the cure of piles? Because they don't waste time on eruptions, but get back to the real root cause! Nature has provided that the liver shall secrete a substance which, operating on the intestines, shall prevent the congestion which causes piles. Bileans do not merely soothe the congested veins. They act on the liver cells, enable them to start their work and then the agony of piles disappears as soon as a river flood when the ice jam is removed.

Mr. Thos. Phunkett, of 472 Manning Ave., Toronto, says:—"For three or four years I suffered from constipation and piles. I also had severe headaches. All sorts of remedies were recommended to me but I tried them in vain. Bileans were very different however. From first trying them I found benefit, and now if anybody wishes to know anything about Bileans I will be glad to tell them how successful they are."

Why superior? Because most remedies merely get at the external symptoms. Bileans go back to the cause. Same reasoning applies to their certain cure of all liver ailments, such as headache, constipation, neuralgic ailments, anaemia, debility, etc. Bileans and stores sell at 50¢ a bottle from the Bilean Co., Toronto, where receipt of price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 1.—The street railway men have refused to sign pending settlement of the differences.

A Page

ANDREW HARRIS NUPHT. Marriage of an Esteemed Timer.

(Saturday's Daily) The fine old homestead of the family has been the scene of enjoyable festivities in the past century of hospitality in Edmonton but it could not easily have seen the animated and pleasant scenes of yesterday afternoon occasion of the nuptials of Mr. Mackay Andrew, formerly of Scotland, one of the most prominent and esteemed of Edmonton's citizens, and Miss Harriet May Harris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Harris, of Chipman, formerly of England. The marriage was celebrated at the Groat homestead at the desire of Mr. Groat, because of warm personal friendship existing between his family and that of a brother Scot—since the latter's arrival in Canada. The wedding consequently the occasion of a pleasing reunion of many of Edmonton's old-time residents.

As carriage after carriage drove to the handsome portico of Groat's new residence, built on picturesque bend of the Saskatchewan, the guests were received by and Mrs. Groat, assisted by their daughter, Miss Margaret Groat, the members of the family assembled to witness Mr. Andrew's marriage. Mr. Forbes and Mr. John Groat were unavoidably absent in the north.

Shortly after five o'clock the bride and groom were met by Mr. Harris, the bride party entered the drawing room, where the guests awaited. The groom was attended by Mr. Geo. Groat, and the bride escorted by her father. Little Miss Marjorie Pouchon, a winsome flower girl. Rev. Dr. McQueen, officiating clergyman, having risen from his knees to perform the marriage ceremony for this "old time" as a friend.

The bridal couple stood during the brief ceremony under an archway decorated with ferns and bridal roses. The bride's fresh brunette beauty was highlighted by an attractive gown of steel blue bengaline silk with the fan ruchings on skirt and sleeve trimmed with flounces of white chiffon. Over the soft purple folds of the bodice was a beautiful bodice garniture of seed pearls. A sash of steel blue liberty satin completed the very attractive costume. The bride's bouquet was of white roses and maidenhair fern. The little flower girl was daintily frothed in white India silk with Val lace trimmings. Mrs. Harris, the mother of the bride, was gowned in black silk with black chiffon trimmings; Mrs. Matthew Groat wore black silk voile over gold ornaments. Miss Margaret Groat wore a pretty cream voile with Dutch yoke, lace bordered, and soft silk girdle.

After the marriage ceremony a delightful supper catered for by Dodge was served in the supper room, which had been decorated with the British and Scotch colors. The supper table was effectively decorated with tall vases of crimson and white roses with Scotch heather and ferns. Elsewhere the long dining room had been temporarily converted into a ball room, the polished floor being clear of rugs and waxed and the fireplace brightly decorated with palms. The morning room and drawing room which are en-suite with the dining room served as sitting-out rooms. Harper's orchestra, stationed in the hallway, played old Scotch airs throughout the supper and later contributed the music for the dance.

As it was to be an old-time wedding the dances consisted in large part of the enjoyable old dances, the quadrilles, the Highland schottische and a few fine old step dances that transport dancers and onlookers alike to a virile period when individual grace and spontaneous merriment, rather than languishing artificiality, prevailed to the period when they had not to be coaxed to dances. As a consequence many of the older generation appeared among the dancers, and the "old-time wedding" was doubly enjoyable because of this.

The groom, shortly after supper and before the bride couple left for Edmonton on route for a short honeymoon trip, complied with the request of his many old Scottish friends, dressed in the kilts and tartan of Mackay plaid and to the thrilling skirl of the pipes, he danced the Highland fling as it is said only Robert Andrew can dance it here. The delighted applause of over a hundred guests looking on evoked a brief return of Mr. Andrew with three of the wedding guests who danced the old dance with Highland Scotch fire and grace.

The proximity of St. Andrew's day and the groom's attachment to Scotland (being a native of Wick, Scotland) caused the wedding decorations, music and dances to partake largely of a Scotch flavor. All the members of the house party were at Mr. Groat's desire sprays of heather

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A Page for the Women

ANDREW-HARRIS NUPTIALS.

Marriage of an Esteemed "Old-Timer."

(Saturday's Daily.)

The fine old homestead of the Groat family has been the scene of many enjoyable festivities in the past, as a centre of hospitality in Edmonton...

with rosettes of Mackenzie tartan ribbon, Mr. Groat being of the Mackenzie clan. Dancing continued until midnight when a late supper was served before the guests dispersed...

W. B. Poucher, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neil, Mrs. F. Sachs, Miss Sachse, Mr. and Mrs. Wylie, Mr. E. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. George Hutton, Mr. John Rea, Mr. Albert Crawford, Mr. H. B. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Groat, Mr. Thomas Groat, Mr. Geo. Groat, Mr. Walter Groat, Mr. John Stone, Mr. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. Duncan Durrand, Miss Durrand, Miss Jessie Dickson, Mrs. A. E. Jackson, Mr. R. Hockley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Picard, Master E. C. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Noble Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Lomas, Mr. Percy Slow, Mr. and Mrs. Niblett, Miss McLeod, Miss Johnstone, Miss McEachern.

A LADDER OF LIGHT.

Have you heard of St. Augustine's famous ladder on which he rose to the height and strength of his own individuality? First Run—1 Am. Second Run—1 Know. Third Run—1 Ought. Fourth Run—1 Will. This is a great ladder. It reaches all the way from the flowers to the stars...

A CANADIAN IN LONDON.

To see Edmonton is to admire it. If one may parody the old saying: "The London correspondent writes in her letter of last week: 'I went this afternoon to see Mrs. Everard Cotes (Sara Jeanette Duncan), who is established in a cosy little flat not very far from here. Mr. Cotes has returned from India and they have taken up their residence for some time in London. I found Mrs. Cotes most enthusiastic about Edmonton, and the west, which she had visited this summer. I have you read her book 'Set in Authority?' I think it is one of the most brilliant of an exciting novel. I have read it with the plot is well worked out, and the types which she has sketched are delightful. I am perfectly certain that I know several of her London matrons.'"

The writer, who is a prominent member of the Canadian Club in London, has been for some time doing such good work, as Lily Bernard, a Toronto woman writer, also does. They interest English women in Canada and give them a correct view of the Dominion and life here. This is the London Press club of the Canadian Women's Press club, a portion of which visited Edmonton last summer. In this connection she writes: "The annual meeting of the Society of Women Journalists took place early this week, and Mrs. Elected president for the coming year. She is vastly interested in the subject of women migrating to the Canadian west, and I feel very happy at our having a real Imperialist as president. The subject of affiliation with the Canadian Women's Press club was brought up at the meeting, for there was nothing on the statutes of the society which provided for affiliation with other bodies. Both Australia and Canada were represented by their humble servant having been trusted with the honor of bringing Canada's wish for affiliation before the members. It is now referred to the council by the members, and we will have to draft a new rule to meet the requirements of the case. We are all hoping that Mrs. Hayes (Mary Markwell) of Winnipeg, will be the representative for the annual dinner of the society in December."

SOCIAL.

(Thursday's Daily) Mrs. Bulyea is receiving at Government House this afternoon, and with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, entertained a small dinner to-morrow night.

Mrs. Joseph Whitelaw will receive at her new home on Sixth street, Friday afternoon, Nov. 30th, and in future on the first Friday of the month.

The opening of the Federal Parliament at Ottawa this year was as usual, a brilliant affair, socially. As usual, the number of adies present (on the side points increases perceptibly) and this year the date of the opening caused a great many debates in the House of Commons, and the display of the social uniforms in His Excellency's military suite.

At the opening ceremonies this year the gowns worn by the ladies were more than ordinarily handsome. The rich crimson hanging of the Senate made an effective background for these gowns and the display of the social uniforms in His Excellency's military suite. At 3 o'clock the vice-regal party arrived in the Senate. Her Excellency the Countess Grey who was escorted to her seat at the left of the throne, was seated in an exquisite gown of white silk with chignon trimmings, was assisted

embroidered with gold spangles, the corsage heavily incrustated with pearls over a foundation of white chiffon and tulle; diamond tiara and necklace of diamonds surmounted by a string of pearls.

Her Excellency was accompanied by her daughters, Lady Sybil and Lady Evelyn, by her daughter-in-law, Lady Howick and her sister, Mrs. Benson of England.

Mrs. Benson wore deep ruby velvet elaborately trimmed with old rose points, the corsage outlined with sable; diamond ornaments. Some of the gowns worn were:—

Mrs. Frank Oliver, Parisian gown of black and white striped chiffon cloth over chiffon and taffeta, with deep hertha of Irish points and touches of pale blue and cerise velvet on the corsage, the skirt trimmed with chiffon ruffles, deep girde of black velvet; ornaments, opals and diamonds.

Mrs. Clifford Sifton, gown of sapphire blue sequins over blue chiffon, trimmed with chiffon ruffles; diamond necklace.

Mrs. Roberts Allan, French gown of Carlesian lace over spangled chiffon, the bodice finished with tulle and diamonds; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Eleanor Taylor, of Edmonton, who accompanied her aunt, Mrs. Roberts Allan, wore a dainty frock of white silk crepe de chine with soft blue girde.

DONALDA'S HOME RECEPTION.

At her first appearance in Montreal as a prima donna, Mlle. Donald (Pauline Lightstone, of Montreal) verified all the eulogies of her voice received from time to time from her admirers.

During the concert the young singer was presented with a gold commemorative medal from the city of Montreal, the mayor reading an address of welcome. A vice-regal party went from Ottawa to Montreal to be present at the metropolitan reception to its prima donna.

Of that evening a contemporary has written: "Three years is an amazingly short period in which to work a miracle, and yet Donald's success in that time has been little short of marvellous. At the time of her last appearance here before leaving for Europe, she was an obscure young girl, scarcely known outside the musical circles of her own home city; last night she returned with European laurels already won and the certainty of greater triumphs yet in store. The whole history of music hardly furnishes half a dozen similar stories.

Young as Donald is—a scant twenty-four—her voice is wonderfully mature. In timbre, it is of the Sembrich and Melba quality, wonderfully sweet, of great purity, and flexible as a silver spring. Its freshness compensates for the lack of that long training which made the coloratura passages of both Sembrich and Melba most superhuman at times in their fulfille intentions, but at twenty-three, there is so much of artistic development in sight that to attempt to put limits to what Donald may yet accomplish would be supremely ridiculous. Youth, ambition and opportunity blazon a magnificent vista for one whose genius has, at the outset of its career, attracted the attention of the musical world."

Mrs. Boyd, of Calgary, who has been the guest of Mrs. Charles May for some time, leaves today for home in Winnipeg, the guest of Mrs. W. H. Ozard, on route to Ottawa.

The young ladies of Alberta College will hold their second annual reception on next Monday afternoon from four to six in Mrs. Riddell's apartments.

The south end of Third street was the centre of attraction socially yesterday afternoon as people found their way to the reception for Mrs. Scott at Government House and thence across the street to the post-nuptial reception of Mrs. John McDougall, Jr. At Government House Mrs. Walter Scott, receiving with Mrs. Bulyea, was welcomed to Edmonton by a number of friends and acquaintances. Mrs. Bulyea was attired in a cream voile gown with dainty chiffon trimmings. Mrs. Scott wore a gown of black net with black velvet trimmings and touches of light blue. Mrs. Ewing received the callers in the tea room where a very artistic arrangement of pale green and white decorated the polished table where the refreshments lay. White carnations were strewn prettily on pale green satin ribbons that crossed the table; tall vases of carnations rose from an exquisite Honiton centrepiece, the whole effectively lit by candles with shades of filigree silver and delicate green silk. Those who called throughout the afternoon included all the fashionable and prominent society.

Mrs. John McDougall's pretty little home was bright yesterday with lights and yellow chrysanthemums, and the streams of welcoming people who came to greet the young bride in her new home. Mrs. McDougall, attired in an exquisite gown of white silk with chignon trimmings, was assisted

in receiving by Mrs. John McDougall, Sr., and Miss Alice McDougall. In the tea room tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. Hardisty, Mrs. D. R. Fraser, Mrs. R. Second and Mrs. T. H. Whitelaw. They were assisted by a bevy of young girls in looking after the wants of the guests.

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Healthful, Delicious

AND CLEANLY PREPARED.

"SALADA"

CEYLON GREEN TEA. IS ALL PURE TEA, AND IS RAPIDLY TAKING THE PLACE OF JAPAN TEAS. LEAD PACKE/TS ONLY. 40c., 16c a r d 60c Per Lb. AT ALL GROCERS.

IF YOU ARE BUYING or IF YOU ARE SELLING.....

Come and see for yourself who does the business every SATURDAY, AT TWO O'CLOCK On the Market Square EDMONTON.

Cattle, Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc. AUCTIONEER SMITH

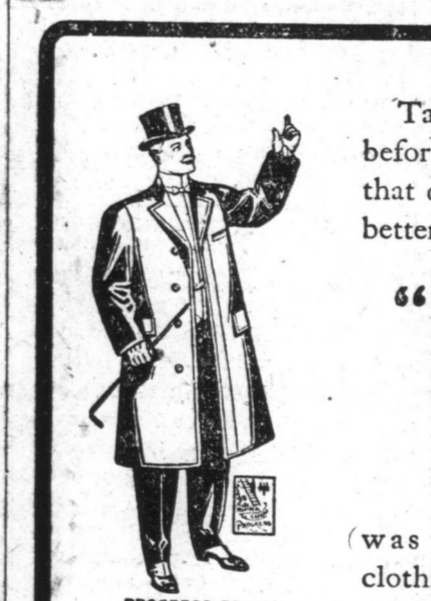
Office at The Seton-Smith Co., McDougall Ave. Edmonton, Alberta. Office Phone 250. Staaloe Phone 383. P. O. B03

PUBLIC SALE

W. J. Keen, residing on S. E. 1-4 Sec. 1, T. 5-5-24, 4 miles north and 1 mile west of Edmonton, and 7 miles south-east of St. Albert, having arranged to devote most of his time to the interests of the American Society of Equity, of which he is Provincial Secretary, authorizes me to sell on

Wednesday, December 5, Beginning at 11 o'clock a.m. sharp.

The following list of property: HORSES—4 year old Bay Gelding, blocky built, weighing 1400 lbs.; 8 year old Bay Mare, blocky built, weighing 1600 lbs.; 8 year old Bay Mare, weight 1500 lbs.; 7 year old Brown Mare, weight 1200 lbs.; in foal to draft horse; 7 year old Bay Gelding, weight 1300 lbs.; 9 year old Bay Gelding, weighing 1100 lbs.; 7 year old Sorrel Gelding, weighing 1200 lbs.; rangy and a good mover; Bay Gelding, 1100 lbs weight; Bay Gelding, 1350 lbs weight; Brown Mare, 1150 lbs weight; Brown Mare, 1150 lbs weight; Brown Gelding, 1600 lbs weight; 12 year old Grey mare, a good farm worker, large and strong; Good Colt, rising 3 year old; 4 year old Bay Mare in foal, block built and a very good one, weighing 1100 lbs.; Good Cayuse Mare, in foal. CATTLE—Good 3 year old registered S. H. Bull; Eight Good Cows; Three rising 3 year old Heifers; Four rising 2 year old Heifers; nineteen good last springs' calves, fourteen of which are still running with the cows and are nice and fat. IMPLEMENTS—A very good Disc Gang Plow; 1 set Box Sleighs; 1 Cutter; McCormick Binder; 1 set Single Harrows. TERMS—Twenty Dollars and under Cash; on amounts over Twenty Dollars, Credit will be given until January 1st, 1907, by purchasers giving approved joint lien notes bearing 8 per cent interest; 5 per cent discount for cash. FREE LUNCH AT NOON. GEORGE SUTHERLAND, Clerk. C. H. WEBBER Auctioneer.



Tallow candles came before electric lights—but that does not prove candles better. "Progress Brand" Clothing (was not the FIRST clothing made in Canada—but— Look for the label that protects.

Edmonton Clothing Co.

ATTENTION! TO MY ENGLISH CUSTOMERS From now till Xmas time I shall sell goods at 10 per cent reduction to make room for the spring goods. Highest prices paid for farm produce. Eggs 25c. Butter 20c. Julis Lilje, General Merchant, LAMONT

Advertisement for EDDY MATCHES, featuring the brand name in large letters and a small illustration of a matchbox.

R. W. MacKENZIE, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER EDMONTON, ALBERTA. Keeps on hand all kinds of

Local Improvement Forms School Distric Forms, Hyloplate Blackboards, Desks, Etc.

Winter is Here are you thinking of the Repairs you will need to make to have everything snug and tight for the cold weather. We have a good stock of every thing you need, lumber, Shingles, paper sash, doors, etc., all best grade and right prices.

W. H. CLARK & CO., LIMITED. Phone 37 9th Street, Edmonton.

Try an Adv. in the Bulletin

GRISBACH, Advocate, Notary, Etc. for National Trust Co. Ltd. 100 National Trust Building, 11th Street, N.W. Telephone No. 111.

FRID GARET B.A., B.C.L., H. A. MacKIE, B. C. L., Advocates, Notaries, Etc. for the Traders Bank of Canada. Office: Garety Block, Jasper Av. Edmonton.

EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON, Advocates, Notaries, Etc. 100 National Trust Building, 11th Street, N.W. Telephone No. 111.

Short, O. M. Hon. C. W. CROS, T. CROSS & BIGGAR, Advocates, Notaries, Etc. 100 National Trust Building, 11th Street, N.W. Telephone No. 111.

DR. BOYLE & GARET, Dentists, 100 National Trust Building, 11th Street, N.W. Telephone No. 111.

LYON, M. A. L. L. B., J. R. BO, FRID GARET, B. A. B. C. L., Advocates, Notaries, Etc. 100 National Trust Building, 11th Street, N.W. Telephone No. 111.

GRISBACH, O'CONNOR & ALLISON, Advocates, Notaries, Etc. 100 National Trust Building, 11th Street, N.W. Telephone No. 111.

McINNIS, M.D., C.M., Surgeon of the British and Canadian Association. 100 National Trust Building, 11th Street, N.W. Telephone No. 111.

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

CHELIEU HOTEL, 1st street north of Jasper (Canadian Northern station) Board \$1.50 per day \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. PROPRIETOR: MERLEAU.

Canada Life Invest ment Department, Key to Loan, Improved Farm Property at Current Rates of Interest.

NO DELAY, Agents and School Debentures Purchased. W. B. ROBERTSON, Office, Edmonton.

Reimick & Co., AGENTS: OW'S BAY LAND COMPANY.

BLEANS ARE SO SUCCESSFUL, it is that Bileans are so good the cure of piles? Because they waste time on symptoms, look to the real root cause! Bileans has provided that the silver cure is a substance which, operating on the intestines, shall prevent constipation which causes piles. They do not merely soothe the constipation. They act on the liver and cause them to start their work. The agony of piles disappears as the liver flows with the bile. Dr. Phinkett, of 472 Manning Street, says: "For three or four years I suffered from constipation. I also had severe headaches, a sort of rheumatism, and I was unable to do my work. I tried Bileans and very different. From first trying them I felt, and now I know anything about Bileans. I can tell them how superior? Because most remedies get at the external symptoms go back to the cause. Bileans applies to their cure of all liver ailments, indigestion, constipation, female weakness, debility, etc. Druggists sell at 50c. a box, or Bilean Co., Toronto, upon receipt, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

Ont., Dec. 1.—The striking railway men have returned to settlement of the differ-



FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

APPOINTMENTS

The following provincial appointments have been gazetted: Justices of the Peace—James Wm. Hoy, of Wetaskiwin; Jacob J. Mohr, of Bruderheim.

Commissioners to Administer Oaths—Daniel Harcourt, Galbraith of Nanton; Donald B. McNeil, of Gleichen; Norval Dickson, of Montreal; Quebec; Frederick William Kent, of Calgary.

Notaries Public—Elihu Burritt Edwards, of Edmonton; George Fleming, of Penhold; James Brewster Heig, of Calgary; Angus MacCallum MacDonaid, of Lacombe; Richard Pollock Wallace, of High River; Honr. Vernon Fieldhouse, of Vermilion.

Provincial Inspector of Mines—Norman Fraser, of Edmonton. Superintendent of Telephone Construction—James H. Grierson, of Calgary.

Game Guardian—H. G. Pithouse, of New Sarpta. Fire Guards—Harry F. Collins, of Pine Lake; Edward B. Millard, of Alex; George Redpath, of Pine Lake.

Stock Inspectors—A. Fleming, of Calgary; John Risk, of Claresholm. Resignations and Retirements—C. Sharples, of Claresholm; stock inspector, William Metcalf, of Calgary.

VICTORIA IS WAKING UP. Victoria, Nov. 29.—The Victorians are celebrating today over the assured prospect of the rapid growth of the city consequent upon the announcement of the C. P. R. of its intention to spend \$15,000,000 in clearing 180,000 acres of forest land tributary to this city and opening it for agriculture.

ENGINE CAUSED TWO WRECKS. Winnipeg, Nov. 29.—An engine caused two wrecks and two deaths in the city yesterday afternoon. The collisions occurred within a few minutes of each other under peculiar circumstances.

AMERICANS ABROAD. London, Nov. 29.—Members of the American Association numbering 500 attended a thanksgiving banquet at the Hotel Cecil. There were similar gatherings at Oxford, Paris and Berlin.

PRINCE ALBERT WANTS WATER POWER. Prince Albert, Sask., Nov. 29.—Chas. H. Mitchell, hydro-electric expert, has been engaged by the Prince Albert board of trade to inspect and report upon local water power.

NETHER SCORED. Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—Neither team scored in the annual rugby game between Philadelphia and Cornell.

MISS CUSHING ILL. Calgary, Alta., Nov. 29.—Miss Cushing, daughter of Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of Public Works, underwent an operation two months ago for appendicitis and has today undergone another operation.

SWEET MARIE SOLD. New York, Nov. 29.—Sweet Marie sold today for \$140,000 to E. S. Statabury. The Australian government is preparing to prosecute the Standard Oil Company under the anti-trust law.

Telegraphic

COAL MOVING. Regina, Nov. 29.—The C. P. R. reports the receipt of fifteen cars of coal here yesterday, two cars coming from Fort William.

STANLEY CUP DATE. Kenora, Nov. 29.—The dates are set for the Stanley cup series between the Wanderers and Thistles, the first game being scheduled for January 7th.

IN A TRANCE. Moose Jaw, Nov. 29.—John Buchanan, who was reported to have died on Sunday evening is still alive. He awakened this morning from a trance, but is in a critical condition and little hope is entertained for his recovery.

THREE HUNDRED VICTIMS. Dortmund, Germany, Nov. 29.—A factory at Annen, near here, blew up yesterday and 300 were killed or wounded. Every house in town was damaged, the place being reduced almost to ruins.

MELODY WON. Boston, Nov. 29.—Melody of Charlestown won the water weight championship at Chelsea tonight, defeating Joe Walcott in the twelfth round. Walcott's arm was disabled.

JURY COMPLETED. Chicago, Nov. 29.—The twelfth juror in the Cornelius P. Bhen conspiracy case, was secured today after over six thousand veniremen had been examined. The trial began September 13th.

SHORTAGE AT CARLYLE. Carlyle, Sask., Nov. 29.—The coal famine is serious here. Dealers claim they cannot obtain coal from Fort William. According to Winnipeg dealers the people demand Galt coal.

TO REBUILD THE ROAD. London, Nov. 29.—A syndicate is in course of formation by Speyer and Co. of New York, Speyer Bros. of this city, and the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank of London, with a capital of \$20,000,000 for the reconstruction of the Manila Railway company and the extension of its lines.

QUIT THE JOB. Madrid, Nov. 29.—The Spanish cabinet has resigned.

THE BOOM. Toronto, Nov. 29.—There are only five properties in the entire Cobalt district which are not being worked. Over two hundred and fifty cobalt companies have been organized and capitalized at over one billion dollars.

STILL INVESTIGATING. Toronto, Nov. 29.—McGill, ex-manager of the Ontario Northern, was taken in police court and his stock gambling further investigated.

SCHMIDT ARRESTED. Tuckee, Cal. Nov. 29.—Mayor Schmidt of San Francisco was arrested here yesterday as soon as he crossed the border of the state on a charge of extortion. He felt the position very keenly.

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SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN CORONER'S INQUEST.

The coroner's inquest regarding the cause of the death of George Brennan at the isolation hospital was commenced yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, Dr. H. R. Smith presiding. The jurors were: John Kelly, foreman; Messrs. J. A. Kinney, Phillip Wagner, E. W. Prothero, J. Grisenhwaite and Ed. Booth.

The evidence of Dr. Hyslop, who was attending Brennan, Dr. Braithwaite, the medical health officer, Sidney J. Main, the assistant medical health officer and O'Sullivan, the nurse, was taken. Another man by the name of John Staples, who was also acting as attendant is still to be heard regarding what happened at the hospital. Still other evidence may be sought in other directions, possibly by an examination of Brennan's stomach.

The sensational feature of yesterday's evidence was contained in Sullivan's admission that although Brennan had taken the formaldehyde at 1:20 a.m. that Sullivan did not notify Dr. Hyslop until 7:30 the following evening, and that in the meantime he had treated Brennan and fed him without consulting Dr. Hyslop.

In opening the inquiry, after the jury had been sworn in, Dr. Smith explained to the jury that it was their duty to arrive at a conclusion as to the cause of the death of George Brennan, who died at the isolation hospital. It was not any part of their duty to charge anyone; but if they came to any conclusion as to who was to blame, if anyone, it was their duty to state their conclusions.

Dr. Hyslop was called as first witness. He told how he had been called at 1:20 a.m. by Brennan's attendant, and how he had taken the formaldehyde at 1:20 a.m. He also stated that he had not notified Dr. Hyslop until 7:30 the following evening, and that in the meantime he had treated Brennan and fed him without consulting Dr. Hyslop.

That respect; that he should have notified Dr. Hyslop at once. But he did not think the results could have been different, whether or not he had notified Dr. Hyslop at once. He said Brennan was under the influence of alcohol when he arrived and on the 15th he was still suffering. He asked for morphine, but Sullivan refused to give him any, administering bromidia instead. On Sunday evening when he went to give Brennan bromidia he heard the telephone, and leaving the bottle of bromidia on the table he went into the other room to answer the phone. It was a message from Dr. Hyslop saying that he was sending up another patient, and leaving the bottle of bromidia on the table he went into the other room to answer the phone. It was a message from Dr. Hyslop saying that he was sending up another patient, and leaving the bottle of bromidia on the table he went into the other room to answer the phone.

From the time that he recovered from the bromidia, Brennan appeared to Sullivan to be getting along nicely. On the 11th of October and Sullivan went to bed at 11 o'clock and Sullivan went to bed at 11 o'clock and Sullivan went to bed at 11 o'clock.

When Sullivan awakened Brennan was in the other room standing up along side where the formaldehyde bottle was. He was alone in the room and he was alone in the room and he was alone in the room.

Sullivan said that he did not send for Dr. Hyslop because he did not have time to do so, and that he did not have time to do so, and that he did not have time to do so.

Sullivan said that when he left he gave the night man, James Staples, instructions for the night, telling him to give Brennan an enema at 11 o'clock. It was when Staples went to give him the enema that he found him dead.

Dr. Smith asked Sullivan if he believed that Brennan was just recovering from a sleeping draft, but did not appear to be awake.

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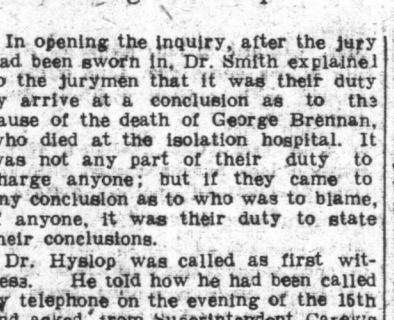
More than one best?

When you ask your grocer to send you the best flour, he sends you—his best. When you know the best flour and order by the name, the choice is not left to the grocer. Many grocers handle

Royal Household Flour

as their leader. They have found it the safest flour to recommend because its results are sure and its purity is unquestioned. If your grocer's best is not Royal Household, insist on his getting it for you. The benefit will be mutual.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd. MONTREAL.



This was all the evidence that was ready and Dr. Smith asked the jury to withdraw and see if they could arrive at a verdict or whether they required further evidence. The jury was not out over five minutes when they returned and the doctor decided that it was their duty to adjourn and call further evidence. The hearing was set down for Monday next at 8 p.m., when James Staples the man who found Brennan dead, will be called and other evidence taken.

MR. FINLAY AT THE COAST

Mr. W. T. Finlay, Minister of Agriculture for the province of Alberta, was a guest at the hotel Vancouver, says the Vancouver Province. Mr. Finlay is here more for a holiday than for business; at the same time he is interesting himself in the organization of the beef commission which is to meet shortly in Victoria.

SPORT

SNOWSHOEING. (Thursday's Daily) The Holly Snow Shoe Club of Winnipeg has organized for this season and will hold a monster tramp on Dec. 31st to which every snowshoer in the city will be invited. The club will tramp every Wednesday during the winter season. The membership of the club is now 150.

BASEBALL. (Thursday's Daily) The Y.M.C.A. league of Winnipeg have inaugurated an indoor baseball tournament. The season opened last Friday night at the Association Hall with a match between the Rovers and Shamrocks. The champions failed to live up to their title as the Rovers took the large end of a 10-11 score. The game was a good one for the first of the season, and some fans were pulled off by both teams. The Rovers deserved their victory.

THE ALPINE CLUB. (Thursday's Daily) A. O. Wheeler, P.M.S.G., of Calgary who has just come out from the summer survey in the remote Rockies, is to be the guest of honor at a Canadian dinner at the Russell House, Ottawa in January. Mr. Wheeler will speak on the Alpine Club of Canada at work on the High Alps and glaciers. He will deliver several lectures in the interest of the club's year book, the illustrated magazine which is being prepared to publish. Mr. Wheeler will remain over in Winnipeg, en route, and give an illustrated lecture with entirely different views from those shown last year. He has had slides made from the best photographs taken during the Yoho meet. If those who have intimated their intention of joining the Alpine Club would send their application at once to the secretary, Mrs. H. J. Farber, 149 Purdy street, name of the club, as he has a limited number of applications will be mailed to all members of the club, so far, most of the proposed members are Americans—Free Press.

ESTIMATES BROUGHT DOWN. Ottawa, Nov. 29.—Estimates for 1907 are being prepared for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1908. The estimate for the nine months ending March 31, 1907, is \$72,608,000 of which \$4,186,000 is in consolidated fund for the year ending March 31, 1908 is \$38,522,000. The debate on the budget begins tomorrow and will be kept going until concluded. Mr. Fielding said this was advisable although the details of the tariff would be considered afterwards. On Wednesday the House will always meet at 2 o'clock at 5. This was a new regulation last year.

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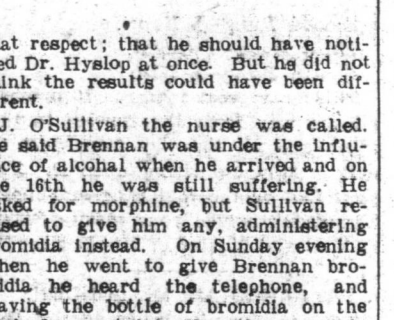
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CAMPAIGN OPENS

(Friday's Daily)

The east end meeting last night packed Rudyk's hall to suffocation, even the stairway being filled to the street, and nearly a hundred men, unable to get seats stood up throughout the meeting listening to the speeches of the candidates for mayor and the "Solid Five."

J. R. Betherington, J. R. Brenton, Andrew H. Allen, and other aldermanic candidates were present but were not invited to speak, the chairman, Mr. Letson, announcing that it was an east end meeting and that their candidates should have all the time necessary.

From the point of view of the Solid Five the meeting was a decided success. The oratorical triumph of the evening was the closing speech by F. W. Brown, chairman of the organization committee, in which he attacked the city hall and especially the system which had been adopted of financing the street railway project, succeeding in this role in arousing great enthusiasm. The other speakers kept to a plain statement of their position on the municipal questions.

According to the arrangement, two of the majority candidates, Ald. Bellamy and Griesbach were allowed fifteen minutes each and Mr. Dawson, the third candidate, was given twenty minutes, the first two being given five minutes each to reply. Alderman Bellamy led and Alderman Griesbach followed.

Mr. Bellamy said he wished to be understood in the commencement as talking straight business, not oratory. It had been mentioned that the people of the east end thought they had not got justice. He wished to say that until this agitation came up it had not been even thought of where any member of the city council lived. Edmonton could not afford to have any sectional differences, if the city was going to make its franchise effective. He said he did not pretend to be an orator, that his solicitation had always been on a basis of business only; that his training had been a business training and that he thought that what the city wanted at the present time was a business administration.

Taking up the east end platform he pointed to the promise to extend the fire limits and argued that the extension of the limits would have a tendency to prevent the construction of a class which while they might not be of costly brick and stone, were a benefit to the city.

Referring to the C. P. R. agreement he said the city needed all the railroads that it could get, so for the smoke nuisance he would like to see a smoke stack in every block if it gave employment to labor. If the city had the pay roll the people who did not like the smoke could find plenty of room beyond the smoke to build their houses.

Mr. Bellamy closed by asking for the votes of the electors in a strictly business basis and hoped, if elected that he would have the benefit of the assistance of the aldermen and citizens during the year 1907.

Ald. Griesbach, in rising, thanked the meeting for being allowed to speak. He charged Mr. Bellamy with having not known that the east end was, until a couple of months ago. He himself had been challenged in the council with being the east end representative, as he had received the largest vote at the last election, and that if the east end was not properly dealt with it was his fault. He pointed to the fact that he had proposed a bylaw in the council calling for ten aldermen, on the understanding that if there were more aldermen there would be a better chance to get aldermen from all parts of the city. Mr. Bellamy voted against the bylaw and it was defeated.

He challenged Mr. Bellamy with having proved no friend of the workmen in the council, saying that he had said in the council that the workmen believed that the city was their meat, and he was therefore against day labor as compared with contract labor.

He rehearsed the circumstances under which the "smokeless fire brigade" was organized, and that Bellamy with having been a party to that deal, adding that there was a fire in the west end a few days ago, and had there been one in the east end at the same time there would not have been a fireman nor a piece of apparatus available to put the fire out.

To a question from the audience asking what his views were on the ward system, Mr. Griesbach said that he had hoped that the necessity would not arise, but now that it had arisen and they were morally certain to have it in fact, they might as well have it in law.

Referring to Mr. Dawson, he said he occupied the comfortable position of having no record to attack, but at the same time he had no experience in the council and by the same token he could not claim the knowledge necessary to fill the office of mayor, and he failed to see how Mr. Dawson could have any claims for the mayoralty.

Mr. Griesbach closed by stating that he had no platform except his record. He had been elected last time on the promise that he would give every man a square deal. He now was before them with the claim that he had given a square deal and that he had regarded a public office as a public trust.

Mr. Dawson opened by saying that he had, as Mr. Griesbach had said, a comfortable position inasmuch as he had nothing to account for. He had not taken any particular interest in

position. He said that he had no particular grievance against the present council except that he thought they were very dirty housekeepers and that they swept a great deal of dirt into the east end. He promised if elected that the Solid Five would see to it that the dirt would be carried at least farther than the proposed site of the incinerator.

Dr. McCowley said that he had the misfortune of coming "after" almost everything was said—he would have to rehash or say nothing. He came out as one of the Solid Five and he asked for votes not for himself but for the ticket; if the electors could not vote for the ticket they would do him a favor by not voting for him. He referred to the circumstances surrounding his nomination and the nomination of the ticket and stated that he had come down into the east end and had offered to lead them into the light—but having failed to get a nomination had gone back to the west end and written letters to the papers or got his friends to write letters, saying ten things about the east end.

Dr. McCowley said he had been accused of being a new-comer. He admitted the charge but said there were others—according to the voters' list, 2,000 at least.

Referring to the sanitary condition of the city, which he said would naturally come under his special care if the ticket were elected, he charged that the city was not on the verge of an epidemic, as stated by Mr. Dawson, but in the throes of an epidemic all the time. He calculated that there were at least 500 cases of typhoid in the city this summer and at least 25 or 30 deaths. Typhoid was a filth disease, a preventable disease, one that there was no excuse for if the city's water and sewer works were in proper condition.

He again asked for the support of the Solid Five. He promised if the Solid Five were elected that the sanitary conditions and many other conditions would be changed.

Ald. Bellamy, in his reply to the opposing majority candidates, said he had nothing to say regarding Mr. Dawson's remarks, but he thought Mr. Griesbach went out of his way to make personal remarks. He denied that he had ever shown any preference to the west end or any end. Regarding the statement that he supposed the laborer counted the city his meat, he had said in council many times that anyone who had anything to sell to the city considered the city his meat. It was not a case of the workman alone, but the capitalists and everyone else.

Regarding the sewer and water extensions he said that in all conscience, did the people not think that here had been a good showing during the year.

Ald. Griesbach said that as Ald. Bellamy had said that everyone considered the city his meat, he supposed that also included implement men. F. W. Brown, chairman of the organization committee for the Solid Five, closed the meeting. He said that there were five men to be elected and they had asked the electors to elect five. It was changed in some quarters that the east end was asking too much; that they might have been allowed to elect three or four, but that five was too many from one section of the city. Why did they ask the election of the Solid Five? Because they needed five to carry out the reforms promised by their platform.

AN INTERESTING VISITOR. (Wednesday's Daily) It is one of the attractions of Edmonton that it draws to itself people from many corners of the globe. And some of the visitors are both interesting and charming.

Lady Von Haast, of Vienna, who is at present the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Ferris, possesses both qualities in such a degree that when one called to learn something of her travels for the Bulletin readers, a previous engagement limiting the time seemed very hard to keep.

For Lady Von Haast is as familiar with life in Vienna and Bucharest and Moscow as we are with our own Montreal and Toronto and Ottawa. Her keen powers of observation and a remarkable memory have stored away treasure bits of all that she has seen and done. She is a cosmopolitan, with all the interest that attaches itself to the word.

Knowing Lady Von Haast had spent some time with her son on his farm outside of Vermilion there seemed some ground for the question directed at every newcomer to this side of the Atlantic—as to her impressions of life here.

And just because Lady Von Haast is a woman and of quick sympathies she wasted no words dwelling on the undoubted material resources of the country. She talked of people and of life.

"There can be no comparison between country life in your west and on continental Europe," said Lady Von Haast. "Educated people or people of the higher classes simply could not bring themselves to do the work they will do here. They leave it entirely to the peasants."

Then entering into the work on her son's farm at Vermilion, Lady Von Haast sketched in amusing fashion the commonplace details of the work. We caught a vivid picture of an earnest and cheerful young couple overcoming all the difficulties of new work in a country where servants are at a premium. The fact that they had come to Canada from Burma, where five or six native servants are necessary to a household, like theirs, rendered the situation more piquant.

"But they enjoy the life—for the present, at least. My daughter will turn from a busy morning full of poultry and dairy details and say with satisfaction, 'there is no life like the Canadian farming.' But to get that point of view one has to be young coming into this country," continued Lady Von Haast gravely, "young enough to be able to look forward to ease and comfort in a reasonable time."

Of New Zealand then this entertaining visitor gave a coup d'oeil from the semi-tropical luxuriance of the northern portion to the temperate south. Incidentally Lady Von Haast touched on the beauties and distinctive character of Christchurch, which was founded by English churchmen in 1850 and still retains the atmosphere of an old English cathedral town.

"The death of Mr. Seddon will not in any measure, I believe, affect the country's policy discouraging immigration," said Lady Von Haast. It is so distinctly in the country's best interests to discriminate in the persons allowed to enter that I do not believe the laws will be altered."

That was the true New Zealander speaking. A word of the cultured Maori natives permitted an interesting comparison with the condition of our own native tribes. From New Zealand it did not seem—in Lady Von Haast's company—an abrupt transition to Polish and Viennese topics. One learned again from a resident of Vienna, what we have heard in Canada from many of our native born, that the happiness and usefulness more than of that luckless ruling family of Hapsburgs.

The gaiety of the Viennese, the charm and beauty of the Rumanian people, the most attractive qualities of Francis Joseph inherit more hope of happiness and usefulness than of that luckless ruling family of Hapsburgs.

Of a church in Cracow she told a pretty tale indicative of the tenacity with which the Poles cling to membership in their former national and national struggles. The tale is about a beautiful old Gothic church in Cracow, and the last rays of Alberta sun piercing the Madras hangings of Mrs. Ferris' study window just permitted me to write the name—Marienkirche, St. Mary's church.

Two beautiful towers surmount the church and on a gallery between a watchman paces, and at each hour plays a hauntingly beautiful chorale on a flute. To the stranger it is inexplicable that the exquisite air ends abruptly always, and is never played to the close. But to the native of Cracow it recalls the tragedy of a faithful watchman shot during the last rising in Poland by their enemies whilst he played the chorale. At the note on which the dying man abruptly stopped his successors and their descendants retain every memory of the past.

ELECTION ADDRESS

To the Electors of the City of Edmonton:

In asking for your support in the forthcoming civic elections, I take this opportunity of laying before you for your consideration the leading planks of my platform, and giving you my reasons for asking your endorsement of the same, briefly they are as follows:

The most direct representation of the citizens is to be obtained through the medium of the ward system, and such a system should now be in operation in this city.

All public utilities should be owned and operated by the municipality. The time has more than come for the city to provide breathing spaces for its citizens in the way of parks and public squares, easily accessed, and thickly populated portions of the city.

The greatest factors in the growth and prosperity of cities are manufacturing and industrial concerns, in order to obtain these Edmonton must be prepared to offer legitimate inducements such concerns to locate here, but not in the way of money bonuses.

It is in the interests of the city that a comparative census be published at the end of each fiscal year setting forth the growth and progress of the city during the year, and that systematic means be taken to supply statistics in the city with a copy, and to provide for the distribution of copies in important eastern points.

It is essential that the waterworks, electric light, sewage, and fire alarm systems be more rigidly enforced, and other such necessities be extended, as rapidly as possible, and that such work have precedence over all other public works.

The city bylaw, with respect to fire limits, sewer and water connections, should be more rigidly enforced, and all ice offered for sale in the city should be inspected, and further, an up-to-date scavenging system should be put into operation without delay.

A public library and reading rooms should be provided for the use of the citizens, and it is possible that such may be obtained at the minimum of cost by incorporating it with the Y. M. C. now in course of organization.

Modern market facilities should be provided without further delay, such having become an absolute necessity not only for the farmers, but more especially for the benefit of the citizens at large.

In view of the large expenditure of public money during the coming year, it is imperative that the most economical methods, consistent with modern methods, should be observed. It is not necessary for the city of Edmonton to purchase experience when it may obtain greatly free of cost the experience of dozens of cities and towns all over Canada, experience that these places have acquired oftentimes at great cost.

I am in the field because a number of representative citizens from all parts of the city have advised me and urged me to run, and further, I believe I can in the ranks of its citizens. It has been my privilege to reside in some of the largest cities of Canada, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and London, Ontario, for a period extending over thirteen years, and during that time I have been a close observer and student of municipal matters, and have acquired information that may be of value to the City of Edmonton during the next few years, years which will be perhaps the most crucial in her history.

Faithfully yours, J. B. WALKER.

CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER

Buchingham, Nov. 29.—Alex. MacLaren, vice-president of the James MacLaren company, and eight detectives who fought in the riot, were arrested on a charge of manslaughter in causing the death of Detective Warner. The defendants, besides MacLaren, are Detectives Picard, Montclair, Thompson, Chicago, Delorme, MacMunn and Ingram, Ottawa; List, Montreal; Constable Kirman, Buckingham and Bailiff Cummings. They were arraigned before Judge Choquette and their preliminary hearing began this afternoon. Mayor Vallie was acquitted of the charge of negligence in reading the riot act.

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PETITIONS ALL SIGNED

(Friday's Daily)

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Local News

(Saturday's Daily)
-G. Lote's Big Minstrel Show hold the boards this evening in the Edmonton Opera House.

-Mr. C. E. Marker, dairy commissioner for Alberta in the city today. Mr. Marker says the total output of the Government creameries has been disposed of.

-The following new books have been received at Alberta College Library: Encyclopaedia Americana, Guizot's History of France, 4 vols.

-A meeting of the members of the Alberta Poultry and Pigeon Raising Association was held last night in the Trades and Labor Hall.

-Ald. R. Manson was called east on Thursday by the illness of his father. Mr. G. J. Kinnick, City Clerk, left last night via C.N.R. for Neepawa to attend funeral of his father.

-This is the last night of roller skating at the Thistle rink. The rink will be flooded next week.

-Mr. Arthur Hopkins and Miss Wilhelmina Margaret Pickard were married Wednesday last by Rev. Dr. McQueen.

-Norman Frazer of Edmonton has been appointed provincial inspector of mines.

-The basement of the new hardware block of John Sommerville and Sons, on First street is finished and the floor is being laid.

-G. J. Cunne, of Calgary, who is wanted for fraud in Red Deer was taken south yesterday afternoon by an officer of the R.C.M.P.

-Owing to the illness of His Honor Judge Scott, Court at Wetaskiwin has been postponed until Wednesday, December 11, when Judge Sifton will preside.

-Mr. F. Shapcott of the firm of Mitchell & Shapcott, auctioneers, has sold out his interest to J. H. Rice and the firm will now be known as Mitchell & Rice.

-Mr. Frank Webb has opened up a meat market beside the imperial hotel where he will deal in all kinds of dressed meats, poultry and hides on a wholesale basis.

Mr. Caldwell and family returns thanks to the numerous friends who attended the funeral on Friday and in return for the sympathy and many acts of kindness rendered asks them to remember that "Inasmuch"-"They did it unto me."

-Tomorrow is Bible Sunday in the Edmonton Churches. Most of the pastors in the City will make reference to the work done by the Upper Canada Bible Society that has done more to send the printed bible throughout the world than any other organization.

-Mr. A. W. Foley of the Department of Agriculture who has spent the last few months in Alberta visiting the fair and carrying on the work at the poultry co-operative stations, leaves this afternoon for his home at Bowmanville, Ontario. He will also visit the Fat Stock show at Guelph.

-The latest news from the physician concerning the condition of Miss Fanny Holmes the young lady who was so severely injured in the fire yesterday, is that she is making satisfactory progress considering the extent of her injuries, though she is suffering severely.

CITY NEWS

THE ACME CO., LTD.
(Tuesday's Daily)
-An important business change in the city of Edmonton is announced today. The firm of Revillon Bros. announce to the public that they have decided to retire from the retail business and the retail business hitherto carried on by them will after January 1st 1907 be conducted by the Acme Company, Limited.

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The above change it is announced has been under negotiation for some time and has been rendered necessary by the enormous growth of the wholesale business of Revillon Bros.

ANOTHER PETITION.
Another anti-C. P. R. petition was presented to the council last night, in which 18 ratepayers and west of Ninth, asked the mayor and council to call a public meeting to consider and discuss the tentative proposals before they were executed into an agreement. The petition was laid on the table to be taken up at the same time as the agreement and the west-enders' petition. It requires 30 names on a petition before the mayor is under compulsion to call a public meeting.

UNIONS WILL BE CONSULTED.
(J. A. Kennedy, of the Trades and Labor Council, appeared before the city council last night to request that in the consideration of Ald. Manson's motion, of which he gave notice at the last regular meeting, getting a scale of wages for 1907, that the labor men be heard. He proposed a committee from the city council should meet a committee from the labor council to discuss the scale before it was finally settled upon.

NEW LETTER BOXES.
Edmonton is to have 25 new letter boxes. A letter was read at the council meeting last night from Inspector Cairns to the effect that the department proposed installing 25 new boxes and asking the privilege of putting them on the city's telephone and electric poles.

PASTOR McDONALD will occupy the pulpit at the Baptist church Sunday morning and evening. His subject in the evening will be "A Man Among Men" it being the third of a series of monthly addresses to men.

W. S. Weeks & Co. artists today they have a number of the privilege of fastening the boxes to the telephone poles was granted, providing they be removed when the poles are to be taken down.

VIEW OF THE TARIFF.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The Globe will say editorially tomorrow of the new tariff. Purpose of intermediate tariff is to place in the hands of the government a powerful means of negotiating with friendly nations disposed to accord to Canada their minimum tariff.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—Concerning the tariff, it is quite satisfactory so far as dry goods are concerned," said J. W. Woods, of the firm of Gordon MacKay & Co. "There is a big change in lines, 25 per cent. straight instead of 16 2-3 from Britain, but the principle of encouraging manufacture by admitting the coarse yarns free of duty is worked upon.

A. L. Smith, of the Weekly Sun, said, "Farmers feared an increase in the tariff when the subject was first discussed but as far as I am able to see there has been no material increase in anything the farmer has to buy.

REGINA CIVIC AFFAIRS.
Regina, November 30.—The civic campaign opened with a boom and promises to be the hottest in the city's history. Excessive water rates have aroused the ratepayers, and keen opposition to the present council is anticipated.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.
Winnipeg, November 30.—St. Andrew's Society gave a great ball tonight in the Royal Alexandra Hotel, which was attended by 502 guests. It was one of the swellest social affairs in years.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR DEAD.
London, November 30.—Sir Edward J. Reed, formerly chief constructor of the British navy, is dead. He was born in 1830.

MENELIK IS ILL.
Rome, November 30.—According to news received here today from Adiz-Adeba, the capital of Abyssinia, King Menelik is seriously ill.

SASKATCHEWAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.
Regina, November 30.—A Saskatchewan amateur hockey association was formed here this evening, the following teams joining: Moose Jaw, Regina, Moosomin, Wapella, Grenfell, Indian Head, Wolsley, Whitewood and Qu'Appelle.

HONORED THE DAY.
Brandon, Man., November 30.—The annual dinner given by the St. Andrew's Society of Brandon was held this evening in the Empire Hotel and proved to be a splendid success.

MONEY MARKET ACTIVE.
New York, November 30.—Call money today went soaring and reached 27 per cent. Trade activity for the present year has been remarkable, far surpassing even 1905.

CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.
Brantford, November 30.—John Sowden was arrested last night by Constable Kerr, charged with setting fire to a house belonging to Ida Jacobs, an Indian woman on the reservation.

PRISONERS ESCAPED.
New York, November 30.—Ten prisoners cut their way out of Long Island prison and escaped.

BOUGHT A MINE.
Rossland, B.C., November 30.—The Idaho mine on Monte Christo Mountain has just been sold, and the purchaser is the Consolidated Mine and Smelting Company of Canada, which owns the Centre Star, War Eagle, Iron Mask as well as other mines in this camp, besides St. Eugene mine at Moyie, East Kootenay and the smelter at Trail.

BRITISHER'S IMPRESSION

From "Canada, the New Nation," by H. R. Whates.
(London, 1906. J. M. Dent & Co.)
The following excellent reference to Edmonton and the Edmonton district is from a recent book entitled "Canada, the New Nation," by H. R. Whates (London, J. M. Dent & Co.). We have not yet had an opportunity of perusing the book in question, but if the rest of the book describes other portions of Canada accurately, the work should make a very valuable addition to literature on the Dominion.

Edmonton, the capital of the province of Alberta, is a day's journey by rail northward from Calgary. On the east, some hundreds of miles, are the rich valley lands of the Saskatchewan. For about 100 miles to the south and also to the north, and westward to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, is a tract of rich black soil. The soil of the Edmonton district is of the first order.

That is not a wild prophecy. The sections of the C. P. R., the C. N. R., and the C. P. R. do not lay railroads through lands which are not habitable or do not possess solid attractions to homesteaders. They know the soil or which their trains will pass. They are not likely to have formed an erroneous judgment as to the numbers of men who are destined to become a railway centre such as Winnipeg now is.

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Big Unreserved Credit AUCTION SALE

The undersigned has received instructions from Mr. J. A. Trimble, to sell by public auction, at his farm S.E. 1-4 of section 36, township 52, range 24, four miles east of Strathcona.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13th, '06
THE FOLLOWING
HORSES—
1 Brown mare, 7 years old, weight 1354 lbs.
1 Black mare, 10 years old, weight 1250 lbs.
1 Brown mare, 3 years old, weight 1350 lbs.
1 Pony mare
All above mares supposed to be in foal.

AUCTION SALES
Sale of valuable horses, cattle and implements at 1 p.m.
FRIDAY DECEMBER 14
at N. 1-2, 33, 54, 21 W. 4 Beaver Hills.
Sale of horses, cattle and implements at 11.30 a.m. o'clock
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19
at the N.W. 1-4, Sec. 5, Township 54, Rge. 21, situated one mile south of Partridge Hills.

EXTENSIVE Auction Sale!
CATTLE, IMPLEMENTS, HORSES, PIGS, HENS, Etc.
Wednesday, December 19th.

We have received instructions from William G. Alton to sell by public auction the following stock and implements at the N.W. 1-4 sec. 5, township 54, range 21 west of the 4th Meridian, situated 1 mile east and 1 1/2 miles south from Partridge Hill school house. Commencing at 11.30 a.m.

The Big Store

The Felt Shoe Season is Here
We are prepared for it. Are you? If not call and see our Stock of the GENUINE DOLGE FELTS in Ladies', Misses' and Men's.

- Here are a few styles of the many lines shown:
Women's Dongola Foxed Felt Bal at - - \$3.50
" " Fleece Lined Felt Sole 4.50
Men's Dongola Fleece Lined Felt Sole 5.50
" Felt Congress Leather Sole - - - 2.50
Misses' Felt Bals from - - - \$1.50 to 2.25
Ladies' and Misses' Felt Slippers, all sizes from - - - - - 86c to 2.25

Call early and make your selection that you may obtain correct sizes and best fitting styles.

McDOUGALL & SECORD

Store Closes Evenings at 6; Saturdays at 10. Phone 36

- 1 first class gelding.
1 pony gelding, aged 3.
2 year old colt geldings.
2 spring fillies.
CATTLE—
15 grade cows in calf.
2 two year old heifers in calf.
5 two year old steers.
4 one year old heifers
5 one year old steers.
1 1/2 spring calves
15 spring pigs, 100 chickens.
IMPLEMENTS—
1 Massey-Harris binder, nearly new
4 Massey-Harris drill
1 Champion mower
1 Champion rake
1 democat
1 good wagon
1 set iron harrows.
1 set light sleighs.
1 16-inch Moline plow.
1 14-inch Moline plow.
1 set iron harrows.
1 fanning mill.
1 heavy set double driving harness.

Terms—\$20 and under cash; above that amount 12 months credit by furnishing joint approved bank notes bearing 8 1/2 per cent interest. 5 per cent discount allowed for cash on credit amount. The decision of the auctioneer in all cases to be final.

WALKER & DANIEL, Auctioneers, Fort Saskatchewan.

WANTED

SCRIPT WARRANTED.
WANTED SCRIPT, GUARANTEED, or Red Back; large or small quantities. Address P. O. Box 8, Montlach, Sask.

TEACHER WANTED.
For Josephburg School District. Term one year. Duties to commence first Monday in January. Applicant to state salary required. G. DOZE, Beaver Hills, Alta.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED.
For Coronation School District. 749. Apply, stating certificate held, and salary required, to ALFRED J. TROUNSON, Edmonton P. O.

WANTED—FOR THE ECLIPSE School District, No. 600, a duly qualified teacher for 1907, holding a first or second class certificate; duties to commence 2nd Jan. Salary \$50 per month. Apply to JAMES SHARP, Sec'y, Lacombe, Alta.

WANTED Teachers holding first and second class certificates wanted at once. Salary \$45 to \$50 per month. Apply the Edmonton Teachers' Agency.

STRAYED
From near Ray P. O., brown horse, 3 years, weight about 1200, white spot on forehead, one white hind foot, rangy, no brand. Scar on inside of right hind leg. \$15 reward. R. SOETAERT, Ray P. O.

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NOTICE
All taxdues "Camilla" school district No. 470 are to be paid on or before 15th December. JAS. MCGILLIS, Secretary.

Do Not Forget
Some of these in your next order opened up. Covant fingers, gingers, Abernethy Jam, Jams, Bar, Fig Sandwich, Raisin Co Honey Fingers, etc.
GARIPEY & LESSA

"CANUCKS"
"EDMONTON"
Registered in accordance with the and Cartoonists' S

MR. K. Editor of the
Mr. Koerman was born Nov. 18, 1865, at Germany. He came to America in 1881, and followed his business as a printer in Philadelphia, Pa., where he remained for 8 years. In 1889 Mr. Koerman came to Winnipeg, and with his brother-in-law Mr. H. Brugmann, started the first German newspaper in the Canadian West.

PREACH
St. Thomas, Dec. 7.—W. G. G. ciples church, Mapleton, was at church Smith, during the course of which, Smith was making a being ejected. Other actions...

MAY SUB
Toronto, Dec. 7.—It is the new directors for the Ontario against the old directorate to R. E. Wood to the shareholders have control of the shareholding in 3,000 votes held by the Canada Life Insurance Company.

WAGES I
St. Thomas, Dec. 7.—Folk Michigan Central yardmen have all men in the company's shop created. Boiler-makers, machinists, car inspectors \$5 per man an hour advance.

..... FARM
MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM
THE CANADIAN LOAN &
The Western Re
..... AG
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The Crown

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On Improved Town Property
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dare, Toileid, Vegreville, Innisfree
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