



NEWS OF THE DISTRICT

RED DEER. J. W. Nagle, formerly of Red Deer, but lately of Wetaskiwin, has gone to Strathcona, where he is practicing his profession, that of veterinary surgeon.

John E. Kinshad, of near Markerville, was found partly unconscious near the Red Deer bridge on Tuesday last from a paralytic stroke. He was taken to the Memorial Hospital but has not as yet regained consciousness.

Miss Helen Peterson, who has been organist of the Presbyterian church for some time has resigned and H. E. Jensen has been appointed to succeed her. W. L. Gibson, the popular manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, was lately married in Winnipeg on Monday last to Miss Florence Anne Bull, daughter of the late Bartholomew Bull of Edmonton, Ont., and sister of Mrs. Dr. Parsons of this place.

The anniversary of Bobbie Burns is to be celebrated here this year again. It seems the Ladies' Aid of the Presbyterian Church will take charge of the big end, the men, Vegreville, December 3.

ALIX. The Imperial Hotel here will be re-opened in a week or so. It has been purchased by Mr. Lee, of Innisfail. The Alix Industrial Society will be reorganized. The officers held a preliminary meeting on Thursday.

UNIVERSITY WILL CELEBRATE. The University of Alberta on Wednesday will observe the centennial of the birth of John Milton, England's greatest epic poet, who was born on the 9th of December, 1608.

OLD-TIMER SUICIDED. The report comes from Leduc of the suicide on Friday of a well known old-timer of the Strathcona district in the person of Robert Thomas, who was the left-hand, and was not seen again until his body was discovered at eleven o'clock on Friday forenoon, near the house of a patron by the name of the living man took refuge near Ritchie's mill and was seen by the miller, who was on duty at the time.

GERMAN-CANADIAN TRADE. Commercial Treaties Association address to Develop Trade With Germany. London, Dec. 4.—The Commercial Treaties Association, of Berlin, will publish shortly a memorial entitled "Concerning the Re-adjustment of German-Canadian Commercial Relations."

WHEN TRAFFIC DEMANDS IT. The subject of greatest importance in Stettler at the present moment is the inability of shippers to obtain cars in anything like sufficient numbers, and the shortage has resulted in things being completely blocked.

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MAYOR DUGGAN RE-ELECTED MAYOR BY ACCLAMATION

Chief Magistrate of Strathcona and Aldermen Baslin Chosen for a Second Term Without Opposition.—Contests Will Be Held in Wards One, Two and Four.

Nominations for Mayor to sit for one year and four aldermen to sit one for two years were held in the office of the secretary-treasurer of Strathcona Monday night.

SHOOTING CLUB GET PRESERVE. The last issue of the Alberta Gazette contains the announcement of the registration of the Strathcona Shooting Club, Ltd. The club which is composed of Strathcona sportsmen has been organized for the purpose of securing a public land which will be made into game preserve for the members.

BON ACCORD WEATHER. The following is the weather report for this station for the month of November, compiled at the meteorological station at Bon Accord:

Table with 4 columns: Day, Max, Min, and other weather data for November 1st through 30th.

DOUBLE TRACKING OF G.T.P. When Traffic Demands It. Prairie West. Montreal, Dec. 3.—George H. Pope, the right-of-way agent for the Grand Trunk Pacific, who has purchased the entire right-of-way for the road from Winnipeg to Edmonton, has left for Winnipeg.

STEAMER CLEMONSON LOST. Wrecked on Lake Superior With Crew. Duluth, Minn., Dec. 6.—The steamer D. M. Clemonson, owned by the Provident Steamship company of Duluth, A. B. Wolvin president, has been lost on Lake Superior with her crew of 24. Her owners say there is no doubt that she foundered in the terrible storm that raged at the mouth of Lake Superior during the early part of the week.

HOUSE TO MEET JAN. 15. Ottawa, Dec. 4.—It is probable that parliament will be called to meet for the first patch of business on January 15. The opening of the session has not yet been decided, but it is the intention of the government to call it on as early as possible in January.

HE WOULD SEND MEN TO COAST PROVINCE

General Booth, Leader of Salvation Army, Gives Ideas on Emigration—His Plans for Unemployed—Workers Should Take to Work Throughout the Empire.

London, Dec. 3.—If you were prime minister, General Booth was not in the least deterred by the suggestion put to him, and responded in an emphatic manner. "What should I do?" he said, "I should never have allowed the problem of unemployment to reach its present state. I should have emigrated the people—put them into places and positions in other parts of the empire, where they would be able to obtain a livelihood, where they would produce the whole of their own personal needs, and I have been agitating for nearly three years for a scheme in South Africa, where there are vast tracts of land, almost of suppling the needs of the whole world.

RELIEF WORK AND WAGES. "Then you do not entirely approve of the present remedy?" he asked. "It is unavoidable," replied the general, "but better the better. It is not fair to me. And those who are not relieved work and pay more than the actual value of the labor in the market. The relief work is done at a cost which is trifling compared with what is given away in soup and relief."

WOMAN SUFFRAGETTES. Organized Campaign Against Enfranchisement of Women. London, Dec. 4.—A meeting held yesterday which was attended by several hundred women, was held at the headquarters of the National Union of Women Suffragettes.

NOTORIOUS THIEF ARRESTED AND RELEASED. Toronto, Dec. 6.—The police have been notified that the notorious Harry Church, one of the best known prisoners who sensationally escaped from jail here last July, had been arrested at Fort Worth, Texas, on a check-book charge, and was in jail at Dallas, Texas. Later word was received from the Dallas Police Department, that Church had been released, through the party robbed refusing to prosecute.

MCBRIDE WANTS CONFERENCE. B.C. Premier Desires 'East Heads of Provinces' to See Coast Province's Claims. Montreal, Dec. 3.—It is stated here that Premier McBride of British Columbia contemplates inviting the premiers of the other provinces of confederation to visit British Columbia, in order to see for themselves what the Pacific province really possesses in the way of natural resources, and to show the claims made from time to time by Premier McBride for better treatment at the hands of the Dominion are well founded.

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MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Debate in Reichstag on This Question Fizzles Out. Berlin, Dec. 4.—The resumption in the Reichstag yesterday of the debate on the possible legal repletion of Ministerial responsibility showed a distinct diminution of interest. The discussion was opened by Herr Graf, Agrarian, who expressed his regret of his party that the question of ministerial responsibility had come up for debate, but said the Agrarian party was ready to consider the motion in committee, reserving the right to re-quest His Majesty to restrain his utterances in future.

A SERIOUS CAR SHORTAGE. About Lang, Saskatchewan, the Farmers Are Much Annoyed. Lang, Sask., Dec. 3.—The car shortage here has assumed serious proportions, and the farmers are very slow in coming in, but the explanation is that farmers cannot market their produce. The cars have been taken to the country around Lang, and yesterday forenoon were counted standing around the cars, and the farmers were being held home again by stranded farmers because there is no accommodation here for the cars.

REGINA POLICE LAW. Police Commissioners Censure Chief and Two Constables. Regina, Dec. 4.—The enquiry into certain charges made against the city police here resulted in the police commissioners severely censuring Chief Hartwood for lack of discipline in the force and reprimanding two of the constables. In the course of the investigation it transpired that the chief had been guilty of a number of offenses, and that two constables, one of whom was a woman, had been guilty of a number of offenses.

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SHAH'S ATTITUDE ON CONSTITUTIONALISM

Essential to Advancement of Persia's Interests and to the Prosperity of Her People He Says—Its Evolution, However, Must Be Gradual. Teheran, Persia, Dec. 4.—The Shah of Persia yesterday expressed a desire to dissipate some of the impressions regarding his attitude on constitutionalism. His Majesty asserted his belief in a constitution in emphatic terms.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. London Post Defends Tariff Reform Principles. London, Dec. 4.—The Morning Post, in a very lengthy editorial, commenting on the Toronto Globe's article, "Freedom the true bond of empire," says the writer of the Globe's article seems to go out of his way to misrepresent the position adopted by the tariff reformers in this country, whose views were lately presented to Canadians, authoritatively and decidedly, by Viscount Milner.

THE EVACUATION OF CUBA. United States Troops Will Be Withdrawn—Independence For Island. Washington, Dec. 3.—Governor Magoon of Cuba, at a conference with Secretary of War Wright today announced that the people of Cuba have decided to accept the offer of the United States to evacuate the island, and that there is no further need for American troops in Cuba.

SHOT DOWN THREE MEN. Shooting Affray Took Place Last Night Near Kenora. Kenora, Dec. 3.—A shooting affray occurred in the township of Wainwright, about two miles from Dryden, last night, about eleven o'clock, in which three men were more or less seriously wounded.

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MRS. NATION IN DUBLIN

Saloon Smasher in Argument With Lord Provost. London, Dec. 6.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the saloon smasher, who has now transcribed her propaganda collected during her stay in the town house of the Lord Provost of the city and asked him what reasons he had for allowing the saloons to run. The Lord Provost replied that the magistrates were bound to administer the law, and were powerless to make or alter it.

WOULD BUY OUT DOWIE ESTATE. Such is the Scheme of Overseer Voliva of Zion City. Chicago, Dec. 3.—Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva, of Zion City, will submit a proposition to Receiver Thomas and the United States Circuit Court to purchase the entire estate of John Alexander Dowie, so that he and his followers may continue in undisputed possession of the municipality. It is hoped by Voliva that \$1,200,000 can be collected among the followers of the faith with which to make the purchase and efforts to this end are now being made.

CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA. Sultan's Aide de Camp Slain. Constantinople, Dec. 4.—Gen. Ismail Mahir, a former aide de camp of the sultan, who was considered to have been a spy, was shot by a party of revolutionaries in Constantinople. The sultan's aide de camp was shot in the street while he was walking to his office.

INSOLVENT ESTATE. For the purpose of settling an insolvent estate the following properties are offered for sale by the receiver:

Table listing properties for sale, including land in Saskatchewan, and other assets.

RE-UNITED BY WIND STORM. Windsor, Dec. 3.—One of Chicago's famous windstorms was hailed as an anti-Thanksgiving Day blessing by one couple, John J. Foley and Miss Josephine Barber, formerly of his city. Though a collision on the sidewalk while both were hurrying along with bent heads, each recognized in the other a childhood sweetheart, whose parents had prevented a marriage. Each had been looking for the other for four years without success.

TO SUE SERVIAN CROWN PRINCE. Belgrade, Dec. 6.—It is reported that there is a likelihood of the crown prince of Servia being sued for the delay in starting on his recent trip to Russia. The prince borrowed \$6,000 from a Belgrade bank. Recently when the director presented the bills for payment the prince not only failed to pay, but had him ejected from the palace. King Peter has declined to honor the bills and the bank has decided to wait three days and then sue the prince.

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DEATH BLOW TO SECTION

(Continued from Page 1) was an effort to push forward the entrance of the into Edmonton and the section traffic feature of the high line Strathcona, had cooperated matter. The mayor then viewed the members of the and Provincial government arrangements made for the year whereby Edmonton would receive \$100,000, Strathcona \$175,000, and the Dominion government \$100,000. The cost of this traffic deal was immediately submitted and amounts raised. The deal, however, in the end, was not made. The mayor should be taken by the force the C. P. R. to build the bridge or drop the matter.

CONTRACT SYSTEM SAVES. Another institution of the city was the contract system. Instead of by day labor, the city had been saving to \$10,000 in great savings to the city. A large sum had been saved in street pavement system. The construction of a spur power house was another present council. This had resulted in about \$12,000 in coal bill.

COMPARISON WITH LAST YEAR. A comparison with the work done this year by the city is made by the auditor in a report. In future comparisons could be made on a system of accounting would be used. The following figures of the speaker gives a partial comparison of the expenses and receipts of 1907 and 1908:

Table comparing expenses and receipts for 1907 and 1908, including Finance Dept., Police Dept., and Health Dept.

ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES REDUCED. In the waterworks department the Light and Power department in this department for the past year had been reduced to 50 per cent of the original rate. It had been the idea of the council by this reduction to reduce the rate to 50 per cent of the original rate.

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT. In the waterworks department had been a reduction in the rate year amounting to 25 per cent, reduced the revenue about \$3,000. The waterworks department had been a surplus this year of \$2,000. Last year a special water rate had been levied on non-takers bringing in a surplus of \$3,000. This year a special water rate had been levied on non-takers bringing in a surplus of \$3,000.

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NO DUTY ON RAW FURS

Hunters' & Trappers' Guide. No duty on raw furs, calfskins or horsehides. The men worked on the river front as trappers.

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Advertisement for No. 1 Wheat 27.00 per bushel, Land Per Acre, and Skins, Horse Hides and GATTLE HIDE. Includes contact information for MADDEN Dept. B.

DEATH BLOW TO SECTIONALISM

(Continued from Page One.)

was an effort to push forward the matter of the entrance of the C. P. R. into Edmonton and the securing of the traffic feature of the high level bridge.

OUT DOWIE ESTATE.

Home of Overseer Valiva Zien City.

Mc. 3-Overseer Wilbur of Zien City, will submit to Receiver Thomas and the Circuit Court to purchase the estate of John Alexander.

He and his followers in undisputed possession of the property.

It is hoped by \$200,000 can be collected from the faith with the purchase and efforts now being made.

an imperial edict is issued the throne to they inaugurated the and especially the promulgation of a constitution nine years.

de Camp Slain.

Dec. 4-Gen. Ismail aide de camp of the as considered to have been assassinated by my officer. The slayer

light, or distressing get quick and certain Shoop's Cough Remedy, Dr. Duggitt's everywhere Shoop's Cough Remedy, say the state of affairs leaves of a harmless untainted shrub give to the health of the young leaves have the power most distressing cough, and heal the most sensitive membrane. Mothers, buy's sake alone, always buy's. It can with per-sonal assistance, see once yourself and see!

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT PROFITS

Telephone Department Profits \$7,818.96

Waterworks department profits for the year ended 1907-1908.

Revenue \$22,419.83

Operating expenses 15,816.96

Profit 6,602.87

Telephone department profits for the year ended 1907-1908.

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1908.

HINDUS FAILED TO TRAP GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Invited Commissioner Harkin to Enter Temple Where Service Was Being Held, So That a Great Cry of Destruction Might Be Raised.

Hindus Refuse to Go to British Honduras.

Vancouver, Dec. 6.—Following an exciting adventure with Tehaj Singh and his Hindu followers this afternoon, J. B. Harkin, federal government commissioner to arrange for the sending of one thousand Hindus to Honduras, decided that his task was impossible and that the Hindus would not move from British Columbia.

Harkin and the Dominion government immigration officials of Vancouver had been invited to enter the temple at night, but they were not to be admitted, being once threatened with bodily attack at the hands of stow-away Sikhs who are now amongst the Hindus who have taken refuge in their new homes in British Columbia.

Having returned from Honduras today, Harkin believes that his explanation of the immigration scheme in detail. In company with Dr. Alex. Monro and J. H. Macdonald, of the immigration department and several interpreters, as well as by Rev. J. Knox Wright, formerly missionary to India, Harkin repaired to the Hindu Temple in Fairview.

Must Remove Shoes.

There he was informed that services at which 600 Hindus were in attendance was proceeding in the holy of holies temple, an upper room.

The government party was told that all its members must remove their shoes on entering the upper room.

Dr. Monro declined to take off his shoes and refused to enter the temple and other leaders who came to the basement room for a conference.

It was explained that the other interpreters strongly advised in favor of this course. They declared that the invitation to the inner temple was a trap laid for the government commissioner; that if he agreed to it, the Hindus would immediately cable Ottawa and demand that their temple had been desecrated and that the story, with exaggerated details and embellishments, be sent to the government was trying to force the Hindus into submission, would ring from one end of India to the other.

Acting on the advice of Harkin, the committee declined to remove their shoes and consequently did not enter the inner temple.

Came After Prayer.

After he had prayed an hour, Tehaj Singh finally appeared in the basement but declined to enter the temple. He declared that he would never go to Honduras.

He declined to hear any official report. He interrupted Harkin when he was trying to explain Dr. Monro stepped forward at this moment and insisted that the government party should not be treated rudely.

"Stop, stop," angrily shouted Dr. Monro, at the same time pressing his hands against the door.

Instantly there was a rush of a dozen Sikhs present. They crowded in and cried excitedly "We have no fear. We are not afraid. No blow was struck, but the situation was very tense. The incident broke up the meeting.

Governor Swayne in Ottawa.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—Brigadier General Swayne, governor of British Honduras, arrived in Ottawa tonight and will consult with the government at once in respect to the proposal to transport to British Honduras the Hindus at present in British Columbia.

Governor Swayne says that the colony is badly in want of laborers and that the Hindus, who have been hauled down the British flag and after electing the island council have appointed their own government, judges and police. The ruler of the island has been dismissed and has declined to be re-elected in the New Zealand parliament. The grounds that are included in the Dominion for imperial purposes. Kakhanga has an area of two square miles, with a population of between 350 and 400, and is 670 miles from Raratonga, the chief island of the group.

Geologists will be appointed to Follow the Route.

Ottawa, Dec. 4.—Dr. Ami, of the geological survey, says he would not be at all surprised if the report that diamonds have been found in the town of Cochrane turns out to be correct. Ami has always contended that diamonds are to be found between Hudson's Bay and the northern boundaries of Ontario. He suggests that geologists will be appointed to follow the construction of the new transcontinental. Such a course might be the means of making many valuable mineralogical discoveries.

ELECTION PROTESTS IN N.B.

Dr. Puzley's Seat May Be Protected, Also Two Conservatives.

Fredericton, N.B., Dec. 5.—Politicians and representatives are gathering here for developments in the matter of the Federal election protests. It is said the Conservatives protest Col. McLean's election in Queens and Sanbury, and it is likely the Liberals will protest the election of Daniel Crockett, the only two Conservatives elected in New Brunswick. It is said Dr. Puzley's election may also be protested.

Is a Brampton Man.

Toronto, Dec. 7.—The young man who succeeded by taking laudanum in his hotel here is supposed to be Eric Quay, living near Brampton.

Prevents the new Candy Cane Cures Tablets, are said by druggists to have four special specific advantages over all other remedies for colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, etc.—they are pleasant to take, and they are safe. Second—The cure is most efficacious. Third—Pleasant to the taste, like candy. Fourth—A large box of 48 Preventives at 25 cents. Also fine for feverish children. Sold by all dealers.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1908.

INDIANS OF NORTH

John S. Mooney and W. McKenzie of Lesser Slave Lake, in the City—Made a Stake in the Fishery—Will Be Secured This Winter—Fishing on Lesser Slave Lake.

John S. Mooney and W. McKenzie of Lesser Slave Lake, are on a business trip to Edmonton having come down by dog trail from Athabasca Landing.

"The Indians and half breeds have a poor outlook for winter," said Mr. Mooney to a Bulletin representative.

"The fur trade is very slack and will give the hunters very small returns this winter. It is a distance of one hundred miles along the trail I saw only two martens and a few foxes. There are a few muskrats, but their fur is of little value on the market this year."

Breeds trapping the breeds have made a stake in the fishery.

They are going to fish for fish on the Lesser Slave Lake, in the City—Made a Stake in the Fishery—Will Be Secured This Winter—Fishing on Lesser Slave Lake.

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EDMONTON BULLETIN, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1908.

FINANCIAL STANDING GOOD

Referring to the financial standing of the city Mayor McDougall stated that it was now first class.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY). DAILY—Delivered in City, 5¢ per year. By mail, per year, 35¢. By mail to United States per year \$2. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscribers per year \$1. Subscribers in the United States \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance. BULLETIN CO., Ltd., DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1908.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

The railway problem we have always with us, particularly in the season when the grain trade and the coal trade join in taxing the facilities of the transportation systems. At present the problem looms even larger in the public thought than usual at this time of year. Reports from the south of a lack of cars to haul out the grain, followed by the Premier's announcement that the Province would start machinery going to London, railway construction have focused public attention on the subject and are producing a variety of detailed proposals.

Thanks to our westerly situation Alberta is the last but not the only province to benefit by the natural trend of railway construction. The older portion of Canada, being the eastern portion, and the market for Canadian products, lying across the Atlantic, it was natural and necessary that railway construction on a large scale should proceed mostly from east to west, and as a consequence that we in Alberta should be the last province except British Columbia to receive benefit from it. Hence it is that Alberta has less railway mileage than the much smaller provinces of Manitoba, and less than the neighboring province of Saskatchewan.

The problem here falls into two largely distinct propositions: the establishment of railway competition in the southern districts, and the building of development roads through the northern country. Edmonton and the immediately tributary country is fairly well supplied with railway accommodation on the competition basis. But from Edmonton south extends practically four hundred miles of comparatively well settled country, as yet served by only one railway system; while northward lies more than four hundred miles of country rich in varied resources but held back from settlement by lack of railway facilities of any kind. To create competition in the south and to extend accommodation into the north are the two problems involved in our railway question.

These problems overlap of course in the south, where railways are wanted both to create competition and to open up new country. But the demand there is for competition rather than for development lines. Competing lines would do immeasurable service in extending settlement into districts now remote from roads, but the public outcry is not so much that new country be opened up as that competition be provided in the country already supposed to be served by railways. The hard fact which makes the railway question a pressing one in the southern country is that the system already in the country does not provide adequate shipping facilities. It is not a matter of preparing the way for more people so much as of lifting a hardship from the people actually in the country; not so much the extension of the opportunity for settlement as the removing of a handicap from settlement already in existence. If roads are not built there, not only will the coming of new settlers be checked, but the people who have already come will be prevented reaping the reward to which their own enterprise and the capabilities of their country entitles them.

This situation involves an obligation on the Governments, Federal and Provincial, to work for its relief. The people who have gone into the southern country, who have put their money into it, who have undertaken to make a country out of a wilderness, and who in large measure have succeeded in doing so, find themselves thwarted by the chief factor on which they counted for assistance. What they expected for these districts, if they did so largely because they were served by railways, or were supposed to be served by them. The existence of the railways was an argument which weighed with the new-comers, and which, no doubt, induced many of them to settle in the south instead of going elsewhere. Relying on the railway accommodation which seemed to exist, they have by the thousand, put their all into the development of the country, have driven their stakes there for better or worse and stand to win or lose in life as the country advances or does not advance. When these men declare that the conditions are such that not only cannot the country advance but that they cannot continue the work they have begun unless relief comes, a case is made out which

demand attention without further argument. Such is the condition which many of them have desired to exist through the failure of the roads to supply their transportation needs.

It is true that the fund of this dis-appointment lies not with any government but with the inability or indifference of the C. P. R. But the fixing of the fault is not the main thing. This is that relief be brought for the existing condition, wherever or whatever caused it. And such relief is apparently not to be expected from the C. P. R. however strong may be their moral obligations to give it.

It seems reasonable that both phases of this problem will be better, more quickly and more certainly solved if new lines be constructed as branches of great railway systems than if they be independent concerns relying on their own necessarily limited capacities. A railway can enter competition with an old and established road effectively only if it be backed by ample funds and managed by men who are prepared to spend money to capture business. Similarly, a development road pushed into a new district, if it is to facilitate development, must be prepared financially to operate, and operate efficiently to a time, gain or loss. A new road which undertakes to capture territory from an old one, or which is built into a country where traffic has largely to be generated after construction must be prepared to lose money and expect to lose money for a time; and if it is not prepared to do so, the chances are that it will lose itself.

The history of railroading is a continuous story of weak enterprises that have tackled competitors too large for them, or have undertaken development work which was beyond their resources and have gone down in the fight. Usually they have been finally taken up by some powerful company made part of an extensive system equipped effectively, relieved of individual management expenses and run win or lose until the traffic in their territory has made them paying concerns. For the traffic of the country and the credit of the country it is far better that roads be built in the first place under conditions which guarantee their regular and efficient operation, whether the purpose of their construction is to create competition or to induce development.

Our province lies in the heart of the continent. Its markets are across the Atlantic and the Pacific. A railway to share effectively in the business of moving out products must operate to the southeast or to the head of the Lakes, whence a water-way leads to the sea. A road which operated merely in the province itself could hope and expect to become nothing more than a "feeder" for the trunk lines—and there is no money in feeding railways that belong to somebody else. Yet unless the roads in the provinces can be made profitable they will become a drag rather than a help to advancement. A railroad failure is not limited in consequences to the people whose money has gone into it—these extend also to the public who are denied an efficient service to the land which they have to make good the loss and to the country which is condemned as unable to support a railway. In life it is a burden to its patrons, in death a grievance to its backers and in the end is merely meat for the stock market sharks. Why, then, do we seem to need the rapid and general extension of branches, feeders and connection of the large systems rather than the creation of small concerns dependent on the trunk lines for their outlets and hence at the mercy of these?

CURRENT COMMENT.

The little Republic of Hayti is now in the limelight. It belongs to that happy group of Central and Southern American nations whose political course will be cannot be ascertained until the books are made up for the year. But an indication may be got from the results of the tax on land speculators last year. Of the proceeds of this the University receives only twenty per cent, eighty per cent, or four-fifths going to the common school funds. Yet, from this tax the university there last year was \$5,000; there, moreover, \$20,000 from this source which went to increase the grants in aid of common schools. Similarly, the university gets only 30 per cent of the proceeds of the corporation tax. These proceeds this year were apparently large enough to warrant paying the university \$5,000 from them; there remains, therefore, at least \$20,000 derived from this source to be added to the general funds of the province. The Phoenix Public Service Co., which besides maintaining the university this year spent two new taxes on the common school funds by \$20,000—and the general funds by a similar amount—from money got elsewhere than from the pockets of the public.

The assurance that the authorities are taking precautions to safeguard Lord Minto will not occasion more satisfaction throughout the Empire than it will arouse apprehension by the implied admission that such measures are necessary. The history of Indian troubles is that measures of this kind are not taken until they are needed, usually badly needed. To the observer from a distance their argument is the straightest kind of testimony from the men on the ground that they expect "trouble in India."

Politics in New Brunswick are continuing to the four-square observer. Last spring the constitution of Northern-British Columbia and Carleton went Conservative in the Provincial elections by large majorities. Both members resigned and ran for the Federal House. Both were defeated. By-elections to fill the vacancies in the Provincial House were held the other day and both constituencies went strongly Liberal. The complication is increased by the fact that John Morsey, commissioner of public works in the Hagen government supported one of the winners against a Conservative candidate. This seems to offer room for some explanations from the party who told Mr. Hagen won a "straight party fight" last spring, for it indicates that in accepting a portfolio in Mr. Hagen's government the commissioners of public works did not debar himself from taking a hand in the election of a Provincial Liberal candidate against the nominee of a Conservative government. At least this is not strictly in accord with the custom in party "straight party" governments.

Montreal tried recently the interesting experiment of offering \$2,000,000 worth of debentures to citizens in blocks large or small. The experiment did not work out. In the end the bonds had to be sold to one firm bringing a good figure.

THE UNIVERSITY: ITS COST AND AIMS.

From figures recently given out it appears that the cost of the Provincial university for the first year has been \$1,150,000. The sum in itself is not large, but an equally important fact is that not a dollar of it came from the general funds of the Province nor from the general public. No part of it was taken from the subsidies received from the Federal treasury, and none of it was obtained by levy on the people of the Province. The existence of the university has not increased by a dollar the ordinary funds of the Government's disposal for carrying on the Provincial business; while on the other hand it has imposed no burden, large or small, on the public. The Government has during the year and has today just as much money for the construction of roads and bridges and for the other matters requiring provincial expenditure as they would have had ordinarily if there had been no university. The cost of the university is not a charge against the Province, but a charge against the land and the corporations within the Province, are the sources from which the money for university maintenance comes.

These sources have done more, however, than provide the thirteen thousand dollars needed for the university. They have furnished a large amount besides into the other funds of the Province. Just how large this balance will be cannot be ascertained until the books are made up for the year. But an indication may be got from the results of the tax on land speculators last year. Of the proceeds of this the University receives only twenty per cent, eighty per cent, or four-fifths going to the common school funds. Yet, from this tax the university there last year was \$5,000; there, moreover, \$20,000 from this source which went to increase the grants in aid of common schools. Similarly, the university gets only 30 per cent of the proceeds of the corporation tax. These proceeds this year were apparently large enough to warrant paying the university \$5,000 from them; there remains, therefore, at least \$20,000 derived from this source to be added to the general funds of the province. The Phoenix Public Service Co., which besides maintaining the university this year spent two new taxes on the common school funds by \$20,000—and the general funds by a similar amount—from money got elsewhere than from the pockets of the public.

That the university has not been made a sink hole for the Provincial

funds or a burden on the public by no means implies that efficiency has been sacrificed to cheapness. On the contrary, while no attempt has been made to create a Harvard or a Cambridge, a McGill or a Toronto the purpose has been kept steadily in mind of creating an institution adapted to the conditions of the day and the Province, and capable of growth and evolution as conditions change into one meeting the new requirements and filling the sphere opened by them. To this end the institution is managed by a body of representative men chosen from all sections and all portions of the Province, many of them schooled by long and successful business training to know the value of a dollar and how to get it. A President has been secured with wide training in organization and yet with a clear perception of the difference in conditions and requirements between an old and well developed university and the problem of development and forced to concentrate its resources on the material necessities of pioneer effort. With a moderately sized staff of assistants a course has been mapped out broad enough to allow of future expansion yet based on conditions as they exist and on the educational demands which those conditions create.

In the beginning the university of Alberta is designed to qualify men and women for the ordinary business of life, as well as to offer opportunity for those who may desire to train for professional careers. That there was a demand for such training is evidenced by the establishment several years ago of colleges in Edmonton and Calgary; while the numbers of students going yearly to eastern universities proved that there was also a demand for a more specialized education than the one provided by the provincial university. To serve this dual purpose is the aim of the Alberta university; an end which is being accomplished without detracting from the funds ordinarily available for the more pressing business of the Government or imposing a burden on the people of the Province.

OUR NATURAL COAL MARKET.

The Saskatchewan Phoenix discussed editorially "The Movement for Cheap Coal." It claims the Saskatchewan dealers find request and material differences between the weights indicated on the weigh bills and the contents of the cars, whether these come from Edmonton or Taber. The reason is not that the Phoenix is profiting too heavily, but says the difficulty is made acute by the absence of track scales at Saskatoon for checking car weights. The Phoenix urges the Edmonton mine owners to go after the Saskatoon business. It says:—

The attitude of the Phoenix is not entirely correct. If the Phoenix is not to be a leading Canadian publishing house to undertake the preparation and publication of a series of biographies of the "Makers of Canada." This was the task undertaken by the Phoenix for the Province of Toronto, and now, nearing completion. Though ostensibly biography the volumes are history also, history perhaps not less accurate and certainly none the less interesting than each author deals with his epoch from the standpoint of one of its leading characters. Mr. McBride's history is not only a history of the province, but a history of the people, and a history of the times. It is a history of the province, but a history of the people, and a history of the times. It is a history of the province, but a history of the people, and a history of the times.

THE DAWN OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

It was a task well worthy the enterprise of a leading Canadian publishing house to undertake the preparation and publication of a series of biographies of the "Makers of Canada." This was the task undertaken by the Phoenix for the Province of Toronto, and now, nearing completion. Though ostensibly biography the volumes are history also, history perhaps not less accurate and certainly none the less interesting than each author deals with his epoch from the standpoint of one of its leading characters. Mr. McBride's history is not only a history of the province, but a history of the people, and a history of the times. It is a history of the province, but a history of the people, and a history of the times.

A notable volume in the series recently issued is the life of Lord Sydenham, written by Professor Adam Shortt. Professor Shortt has been for many years known to students and readers of Canadian public questions. To them it is only fulfilling the expected that the engrossing subject of the present volume is masterfully dealt with. Though Professor Shortt's text is Lord Sydenham, his discourse is of the times of Lord Sydenham and the part he played in changing and moulding them for a better order of things.

It is interesting in these days of "commercialism" to observe that Lord Sydenham was our first civilian governor and that he was a business man in politics. His early years were spent in prosecuting the business interests of a great firm in Russia, and later in London. He gave up this for politics, and resigned from the cabinet of Lord Melbourne to accept the Canadian governorship. He was thus as great a contrast as could be had between the military dignitaries who had formerly ornamented the position and bungled its opportunities.

EXHUMING THINGS.

The Toronto News has been "delving" for proof that the abuses in the Marine department officials did not exist under the former Government—and of course found what it was looking for—according to its own story. The Toronto News has been "delving" for proof that the abuses in the Marine department officials did not exist under the former Government—and of course found what it was looking for—according to its own story.

Unfortunately for the digger, however, others can delve, too, and the St. John Sun got out its little spade and unearthed a sheaf of documents

which the News must have "hedge-lessly" turned over in its haste for most attractive gains.

For example, on March 31, 1906, Mr. J. D. Hazen, now premier of New Brunswick, and then a member of parliament, wrote the minister of marine and fisheries as follows:— "Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find a letter from my esteemed friend, Timothy Donovan, of Carleton, who complains about the price paid for beef for the government steamers. If you can meet the wishes of this gentleman I will be very much obliged. Yours faithfully, J. DOUGLAS HAZEN."

The reply follows:— "The price for all kinds of fresh meat was fixed at seven cents per pound for the season of 1905, to be obtained from T. Dean, Godwin & Co., O'Neil Bros., and Timothy Donovan; the patronage to be divided as nearly equal as possible."

Mr. Donovan is the only one who has made a complaint about the price, and states that good meat cannot be supplied at the price. He explains how the tenders were so low last year by stating that he and Godwin & Co. entered into an unfair competition with one another without regard to their ability to supply the meat for their tenders. This year the price was \$5.40 per 100 pounds, but the department fixed the price at seven cents per pound, allowing the butchers recommended by the members of St. John to participate.

Donovan states that meat costs the government nine cents in Halifax. He is astray if he refers to the price of meat in Halifax last year. Mutton and lamb cost nine cents.

In view of the fact that the best meat, which in the end is the most economical, cannot be supplied for seven cents, it is recommended that eight cents per pound be allowed for fresh meat in St. John and that the department insist upon getting good meat. This is the inferior meat sent to the steamer by these butchers be promptly refused.

This shows at least that the system was in perfect working order on the eve of the 1896 election, so perfect that the ambitious butcher had only to ask another cent per pound and he got it. The incident admission that he had been supplying the sailors with rotten beef before that is also of interest.

The system which was working so beautifully in 1896 was in operation in 1892 and in 1882, and in every year that that back to Confederation and beyond. And it has to be proven that it underwent any species of important revolution between the years '82 and '96. In the former year only meat that they were not supposed to look in its direction, however strong the circumstantial evidence afforded by its odor.

A BELATED DISCOVERY.

Mr. McBride is said to entertain the idea of inviting the premiers of the other provinces to visit British Columbia next summer and see for themselves the hardships he has to contend with and the dire need of larger subsidies from the Dominion. The honorable gentleman it seems recognizes now that one of the bars to getting "better terms" is the lack of support from the other provinces. If this be correct the premier has reasoned well for a change. There was a conference of premiers in Ottawa some years ago when he had ample time and all manner of encouragement to lay his case for better terms before the provincial premiers and to ask their support, with good chances of getting it. Mr. McBride chose to insult the premiers without cause or provocation other than that they proposed to recommend his province to the Dominion, general satisfaction is felt.

The greatest good to the greatest possible number, is the principle which should guide every public official. Millions of acres await the husbandman, and thousands of prospective towns and villages are in embryo until the policy of the government is duly inaugurated. The work cannot be pressed forward too soon. The country needs development and the way to develop it is by a safe and sane policy such as has been promulgated by the leader of the last generation. Alberta will not reach its appointed place amongst the provinces of Canada until it is literally griddoned with roads that will leave no farm station farther than twenty miles away from a market town.

Blame Last Year's Council. From the charges of J. J. McAlister the alderman attacked took re-putting the blame on the council of the previous year.

Mayor Duggan occupied the meeting was called was an occasion for the provision of the city charters such a meeting be held to discuss work of the year. The accounts year had been audited, and the Mayor had not yet received the report of the ratepayers but he regretted they did not contain the delinquent account. This would be forth in a week or two. He outlined series of debates during the year and showed that a better picture had been obtained lately from that in the season. He spoke of the efforts made to get additional ratepayers for such a purpose, but the central bridge had also been discussed by the Edmonton council at Provincial government had been consulted on the matter. The question with Edmonton had been discussed by the city, but after consultation with a number of his men he had decided that the time had not yet come for such a project, however, he thought might later. Taxes had increased over last but the increase was not as great as in the previous year. The money had been expended on sewerage and electric light plant revenue from water and sewerage not nearly as large as it should and as a result the taxes had to up the balance. He was oppo-

selection committees of the Imperial Upper House have concluded that the Lords should be elected by themselves. This is not an unconditional surrender to wild radicalism, though. There will still remain a saving remnant of 130 who will in-

from Britain. There has not indeed as yet been laid down the precise line which demarks the authority of the Home government from the independence of the Dominion. In his day any attempt to lay down such a line was regarded as "impossible, and yet to institute responsible government without laying it down was held to be equally impossible. In theory responsible government meant a severance of British connection; Lord Sydenham, with the co-operation of Lord John Russell, introduced responsible government without even straining dangerously the bonds of union. It is because he did in practice what was declared impossible, and what has not yet been done in law, that he deserves the appreciative memory of Canadians.

All this end much more is told with absorbing interest in the volume of Professor Shortt. The conditions and the consequences of the undying racial antagonism which for nearly a century have existed between the French and English colonists at dagger-draw are sketched with clearness and precision, with an occasional hint by the way also of how this warfare was perpetuated and enlivened by the consistent policy of the Imperial government. The abuses of the Family Compact are reviewed, and the political reasons for the institution of this memorable iniquity made clear. These two lines of impolicy in the two provinces of Lower and Upper Canada are shown to have produced a condition of things which may well have been regarded as "unresolvable" by well-intentioned statesmen of the day. That the problem was solved we owe to Mr. Poulkett Thompson, afterward Lord Sydenham. His work and how it was accomplished in Canada cannot be better summarized than in the closing paragraph from Professor Shortt's pen:—

"It fell to Lord Sydenham's lot to bring to a close the old regime with its absolute racial antagonism and its party division of loyalists and rebels, and to open a new era of responsible government in which it was possible for both races to take their share in the government, and in which both Government and Opposition were brought within the pale of loyal Canadian citizenship. In accomplishing this he was required to be at once the last and most powerful of the autocratic governors, and the first and most influential of the diplomatic representatives under responsible government."

THE RAILWAY POLICY.

Calgary News—The railway policy of the local government recently announced by Premier Rutherford, has caught on in every part of the province, and from Carleton to the Peace River district and from Laggan to Lloydminster, general satisfaction is felt.

The greatest good to the greatest possible number, is the principle which should guide every public official. Millions of acres await the husbandman, and thousands of prospective towns and villages are in embryo until the policy of the government is duly inaugurated. The work cannot be pressed forward too soon. The country needs development and the way to develop it is by a safe and sane policy such as has been promulgated by the leader of the last generation. Alberta will not reach its appointed place amongst the provinces of Canada until it is literally griddoned with roads that will leave no farm station farther than twenty miles away from a market town.

Blame Last Year's Council.

From the charges of J. J. McAlister the alderman attacked took re-putting the blame on the council of the previous year.

Mayor Duggan occupied the meeting was called was an occasion for the provision of the city charters such a meeting be held to discuss work of the year. The accounts year had been audited, and the Mayor had not yet received the report of the ratepayers but he regretted they did not contain the delinquent account. This would be forth in a week or two. He outlined series of debates during the year and showed that a better picture had been obtained lately from that in the season. He spoke of the efforts made to get additional ratepayers for such a purpose, but the central bridge had also been discussed by the Edmonton council at Provincial government had been consulted on the matter. The question with Edmonton had been discussed by the city, but after consultation with a number of his men he had decided that the time had not yet come for such a project, however, he thought might later. Taxes had increased over last but the increase was not as great as in the previous year. The money had been expended on sewerage and electric light plant revenue from water and sewerage not nearly as large as it should and as a result the taxes had to up the balance. He was oppo-

THE "LUDS."

The select committees of the Imperial Upper House have concluded that the Lords should be elected by themselves. This is not an unconditional surrender to wild radicalism, though. There will still remain a saving remnant of 130 who will in-

horit their seats in the House along with their seats in the country, their town houses, and the other emblems and accessories of nobility. Thus will the character of the venerable assemblage be preserved in all, or most of, the glory of irresponsible pomp. Ambition may sow its seeds in the minds of the youthful peers, but the number of vacant pews is limited. Still it is a departure from the basic notion that an upper house of non-elective members forms a suitable check and balance to the governmental machine, and saves the State from the rash action of a House of Commons too much influenced by the currents of public opinion. The committee propose to introduce the dreaded liability into the Upper House itself. Two hundred of the peers will be elective, to sit for one Parliament only. There being more than two hundred available for the job there will be contests and these will partake more or less of the appearance of a party system, with a few contests. Presumably they will be decided in part at least by the political views of the voting peers. If these views are susceptible of change with the changing times where is the assurance that they may not also come to reflect at times a "wave of popular sentiment." And with a newly elected House of Commons, and a House of Lords more than half newly elected, where is the guarantee that the Upper Chamber will not agree with the lower one in all or some of the essential matters of public policy. What becomes then of the idea that they will check the rash and ill-advised action of the Lower House? The saving consideration is the possibility that the peers are immune from the "waves" which occasionally sweep over the opinions of the multitude. Otherwise of what avail to see a House of Lords conformable to the public will. The proposal to give the over-sea Dominions representation in the Upper House will doubtless be satisfactory from the standpoint of the Dominions. Perhaps perhaps perhaps to having national pride it would be pleasing to think that every four years or so they would have each a brand new bunch of Lords to add to the rolls of their distinguished men. However this might be, the scheme offers the besting of Imperial representation in the handling of Imperial affairs, and we seem to be nearing the time for some such arrangement. But where would be the justice of giving a Lord from Canada and one from Cape Colony a voice and vote in matters of local policy? The internal affairs of the British Empire are too numerous to claim the propriety of recurring in this manner the policy of governing the colonies from Downing street, but no other variety does so. Or perhaps it is intended to have lords of varying degrees or of limited and specified rights, to having national pride it would be pleasing to think that every four years or so they would have each a brand new bunch of Lords to add to the rolls of their distinguished men. 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FOR DEFENCE  
DARD OIL CASE

ed Independent Cor-  
ed in an Endeavor to  
There Was No Moti-  
ment Is a Formi-

Dec. 4.—The Standard  
for life, which began  
of J. D. Rockefeller  
for the defence, took  
today. It was an oil  
Standard Oil brought  
independent referees  
proved there was  
This list was a formi-  
was divided into two  
to towns and states.  
were New York, Pen-  
sylvia, Pittsburg and  
vicer oil region points  
ness, Oklahoma, Illi-  
Colorado, Wyoming,  
and Louisiana. Ev-  
Stock company which  
it has an oil well  
a states was carefully

ject was to prove by  
Standard Oil company  
with all these com-  
In justice to the  
to know that the  
independent referees  
an expert examiner  
during the examina-  
other exhibits, notice  
changed the birthday  
Oil trust from 1882  
to with many other  
fractured no attention  
but one object in in-  
a list, to prove the  
Standard Oil has no  
proved that the  
no monopoly of names

was given out today  
Service asked an  
percentage figures of  
oil monopoly. The  
from the records  
ent's dissolution suit  
ending in the federal  
The Standard Oil  
Only trust in 1900  
per cent, in 1906 their  
7.5 of the railroad bus-

year the percentage  
business was 57 per  
the pipe line service  
held 83.3 per cent,  
continued to the oil  
Pennsylvania, West  
percentage was 92.  
an closely typewritten  
ward's exhibit, which  
number of 277. There  
duplications of the  
ing company.  
The petroleum manufac-  
nufacturers to say  
asphalt companies  
concerns which get  
oil are tabulated.  
list of Kansas con-  
an exception were  
the government be-  
sult for the dissolu-

PS VANISHED.  
President Had 6,000  
break of Rebellion.  
Dec. 4.—The Revolu-  
tionary president  
with his tri-  
of 5,000 men late-  
tioned that plan, pre-  
of the army, was  
this morning at 10  
ation, sent out from  
met him at Carr-  
Downy River, at  
a house built by  
te, former president.  
The military and  
were disciplined and  
peaceful entry into  
All is quiet here now  
disturbances are ex-  
tinct.

correspondent saw  
appointed president  
by train yesterday.  
resident said in re-  
"The reasons for  
the delegates were  
orders. With a few  
cabinet during the  
the unstable condi-  
tion. At the first  
sion I had 6,000  
all vanished."

Has Deserted.  
Some of the newness  
the belief that  
who is on his way  
to the Federal  
surgical operation,  
by the condition  
of the deserter  
deserted Venezuela  
that for years he  
money to England  
re they estimate he  
reposed.

th Ballot Boxes.  
Harry Dillabaugh  
charged with tam-  
pox in the Federal  
and guilty by con-  
viction. Dillabaugh  
months and Lawson  
the men claimed the

ist  
aving  
ndisor  
alt  
Canadian Salt, known  
its absolute purity,  
comparison between  
the cheap, inferior  
sold throughout

costs no more,  
imported salts into  
prices.  
the having  
Salt.

WITH THE FARMERS

RESULTS OF AGRICULTURAL  
EXPERIMENTS AT LACOMBE

Superintendent Hutton has prepared  
the following partial results of the sea-  
son's operations on the Dominion Ex-  
perimental Farm, Lacombe.

The spring opened much earlier than  
in 1907 and seeding was finished this  
year before it was commenced one year  
before. A heavy rainfall in June stimu-  
lated a strong growth, but ripening was  
delayed by cool weather during the  
last of July and August. All compara-  
tive grain tests were sown on Timothy  
soil except the winter wheat which was  
sown on brown soil. In both cases a  
crop of hay was taken in 1907, then the  
land was plowed and prepared for win-  
ter wheat and spring crops. In the case  
of grain the extra cultivation meas-  
ures an earlier harvest but a lighter  
crop, i.e., wheat and grass seed. This  
season further experiments are being  
conducted with winter wheat on a sum-  
mer fallow, brown soil and timothy soil.  
These results will be secured by the Cere-  
alist at the Central Experimental Farm  
to determine the quality of the wheat  
produced on the timothy soil and on the  
summer fallow. Some data will be avail-  
able covering conditions such as exist  
here as to methods of soil systems in a  
rotation, the net return from the land  
covering the rotation where a crop is  
taken each year or where two years are  
required to produce one crop or in the  
case of summer fallow for winter wheat.

Fall Wheat Comparative Tests.

Name of variety.	No. days maturing.	bu. lb.
Karkoff	345	16
Turkey Red, Alta. Red.	344	16
Reliable	343	16
Red Velvet Chaff.	356	15
Early Windsor.	356	14
Red Chief.	355	14
Abundance.	357	13
Dawson's Golden Chaff.	356	11
Prosperity.	357	11

Spring Wheat Comparative Tests.

Name of variety.	No. days maturing.	bu. lb.
Chelso.	133	46
Bishop	133	39
Preston	133	39
Huron	133	37
Stanley	133	35
Stanley	133	35
White Russian	137	35
Thompson White	134	32
Downy Rye	133	32
White Pike.	137	31
Marquis	133	30
Foray	133	29
Red Fern	134	28
Red Eye II.	137	18

Timothy Seed.

Name.	No. days maturing.	bu. lb.
Preston	133	39
Stanley	133	35
Corn and Root Land of 1907.		
Stanley	133	39
Preston	133	39
Stanley	133	35

Oats Comparative Tests.

Name of variety.	No. days maturing.	bu. lb.
Pioneer	129	111
Banner	129	90
Milford White	129	88
Siberian	129	77
Abundance	128	75
Lancolin	128	71
White Giant	128	71
American Triumph	128	68
Thousand Bulls	127	65
Improved American	128	67
Wide Awake	128	67
Improved Ligawa	128	65
Irish Victor	128	65
Golden Beauty	127	63
Golden Wonder	128	60
Golden Giant	128	60
Twentieth Century	128	60
Kendal White	125	60
Danish Island	127	60
Genetic	126	60
Stern King	125	50
Tarter King	127	49
Swedish Selection	127	48
Virginia White	126	44

The following figures represent the  
results of two methods of cultivation,  
one involving the use of a surface pack-  
er, this being the only difference in  
the treatment of the soil. The land was  
plowed and left in a state of tillage  
in both cases. After seeding in the one  
case the ground was gone over once with  
a surface packer loaded with stone.

ALBERTA AT SEATTLE FAIR.

Is the province of Alberta to be rep-  
resented at the Alaska-Yukon Pacific  
Exposition, to be held next year  
in Seattle from June 1 to October  
16? This is a question that the  
provincial government should take  
up at once and decide in the affirma-  
tive. The reputation which the pro-  
vince has secured in the past not  
only in the Dominion but across the  
seas, is due to the method which  
has been employed of bringing the  
claims of the province, in the most  
attractive manner, to the attention  
of the public. The exhibition at  
Toronto, the Alberta exhibit was  
said to be the most attractive display  
on the grounds. The cowboy halting  
on the trail before a field of waving  
grain and a glimpse of the transforma-  
tion that is going on in this province  
and the comparative rapidity with  
which the same is made to produce a  
grain crop. Thousands of visitors to  
these exhibitions have developed an  
interest in the province, and have  
been instrumental in directing either  
the tide of immigration. At the ex-  
hibition in Toronto, 15,000 people  
signed and completed the Canadian  
register and desired that literature of  
the province be sent to them.

This interest which the provincial  
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COMMERCIAL MARKETS.

on acreage and condition of winter  
wheat. It was issued at 13 o'clock.  
showed a decrease in acreage of  
1,762,000 acres, compared with a year  
ago, and the condition was given at  
55.3 against 91 on December last year.  
The report was received by the  
bullish than generally expected and  
its issue was followed by a slump in  
prices. The entire price afterwards re-  
acted a little from this decline, but  
just at the close sold again and closed  
1 1/4 to 1 1/2 on Saturday. Our  
agricultural market closed 3/16 to 1/2  
lower. Today's Winnipeg prices are: No. 1  
Northern, 94 1/2; No. 2 Northern, 94 1/2;  
No. 3 Northern, 94 1/2; No. 4, 88 1/2;  
No. 5, 86; No. 6, 80; No. 7, 74. Futures  
closed—December 20 1/2. May 1.04 1/2.  
Oats stronger—No. 2 Canadian, west-  
ern, 37 1/2; No. 1 feed oats, 35; No. 2  
feed, 34. Barley nothing doing.  
Flax—No. 1 Northwestern, 1.20; No. 1  
Manitoba, 1.18; May delivery, 1.26 1/2.

FRANCE TO PROTECT HERSELF

Will Raise Tariff Wall Which Will Be  
Keenly Felt By U. S.

Paris, Dec. 5.—United States manu-  
factured products will be particularly  
hard hit if the proposed new tariff law  
of France is voted, as M. Meunier,  
leader of the Republican protectionists,  
and other authorities assure the  
correspondent of the Hearst press.  
Service that it will undoubtedly be  
the proposed change has been in  
course of preparation for some time,  
partly because of the conviction that if  
protective tariff is good for the United  
States, it will also be good for France,  
and partly on account of the belief  
of French merchants that they must  
give up hope that any better condi-  
tion will ever be furnished them in  
American ports.

The most important articles are  
sawed lumber, iron and steel, iron  
railway rolling stock, automobiles,  
brushware, feathers, silk, yarn, fish-  
ery products, typewriters, pneumatic  
tires, calculating machines, all kinds  
of leather goods, including shoes,  
which are taxed rather heavily, and  
other articles. The tariff on the pro-  
posed plan in detail and then advise them  
if a bill is enacted, which is the  
intention to have passed by each  
state.

STEAMER TAMPA IS SAFE.

Port Arthur, Dec. 6.—The steamer  
Tampa arrived safely this afternoon  
coated with ice, thereby dispelling the  
rumor that unidentified wreckage in  
the lake was that of the vessel.  
It is the tax of the last two classes of  
articles which creates the most com-  
plaint and even a sensation in differ-  
ent parts of the country. Every year  
about \$4,000,000 worth of agricultural  
machinery is imported into France  
from the United States. The present  
tariff rate of 15 francs (\$3) for every  
100 kilo (220 pounds) means for about  
30 per cent advance on mowing ma-  
chines, and 30 per cent on reapers.

REPLIES TO CRITICISMS.

W. L. Capps, of U.S. Navy Construction  
Department, Defends Design of  
Battleship North Dakota.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 3.—Bureau  
of Naval Construction, U.S. Navy  
Department, makes a vigorous reply in  
his annual report published today to the  
criticisms of the design of the battle-  
ship, North Dakota, made by Comman-  
der Albert L. Key, in a letter to Presi-  
dent Roosevelt. The designs of the North  
Dakota, he says, were practically im-  
mune from adverse criticism, except  
regarding the location of the main water  
line belt armor, until 1907. After tracing  
back the history of the design of the  
North Dakota, Mr. Capps points out  
that the criticisms of Commander Key  
were made months after the formal  
approval of the design of the North  
Dakota, he says.

Mr. Capps noted that his office was  
assigned to the shipyard where the  
North Dakota was building, on Nov. 23,  
1907, and he doubtless had, while at that  
time, had access to all plans of the vessel.  
It thus appears, from official records of  
the department, that a period of more  
than six months elapsed after the formal  
approval of the design of the North  
Dakota by the secretary of the navy be-  
fore an official criticism of that design  
was submitted to the department. Allu-  
sions to the above noted circumstances  
and dates is considered of the greatest  
importance by the chief constructor since  
some of the publicists, in their hold-  
ings as a medium for the dissemination of  
unwarranted adverse criticism concern-  
ing the material of the navy have con-  
tinued to refer to the design of the  
North Dakota as a "failure" and to  
make the same statements to the effect  
that the above referred to communica-  
tion from the secretary of the navy had  
been suppressed and the design of the  
North Dakota was approved by the  
bureau of construction and re-  
construction on the results of the New-  
port conference Capps adds: "It ap-  
pears, from official documents, that  
the design of the North Dakota, in the  
result of the deliberations of the New-  
port conference, was of a comparatively  
minor character. The fact that the New-  
port conference, composed of more than  
30 officers of the seamanship branches of  
the navy, and only four officers of the  
construction corps, should after mature  
deliberation, have expressed itself so  
positively concerning the design of the  
North Dakota design is in itself a com-  
plete refutation of the numerous adverse  
criticisms which have appeared from  
time to time in the public press concern-  
ing the designs of this vessel."

FOUR SKATERS DROWNED.

Janesville, Wis., Dec. 5.—Skating  
with a party of a merry throng of  
friends, Earl Cooper, Harvey Richard-  
son, Violet Blynn and her cousin,  
Fannie Blynn, were drowned in  
Lake Koshong before they could  
reach them. A companion, Mabel  
Brown, barely escaped and was taken  
from the water unconscious and was  
not yet recovered.

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