

# Edmonton Bulletin.

VERY SPECIAL THIS WEEK

WRAPPERETTE — Nice patterns: good colors: 3 yards for 25c.

GARIEPY & LESSARD

VOL. IV., Semi-Weekly.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1906.

NUMBER 98.

## Boy Injured

BY RIFLE BULLET

Fell While Hunting And Rifle Discharged. Wound Not Dangerous

George Tidbury, Constable Tidbury's son, is laid up for a few days with a bullet wound in his hand. Along with a couple of other lads from town George was out shooting, five miles east of Strathcona. In chase through the bush he fell over a stump and the rifle, a .22 calibre, went off. The bullet went into the palm of the left hand but did not go all the way through and had to be extracted. The wound is painful but not at all dangerous.

SOLD C. N. R. STOCK.

(Bulletin Special.)  
Toronto, Oct. 27.—Wm. Mackenzie, president of the C. N. R., arrived in Quebec yesterday from England. Mr. Mackenzie said his trip to London had been highly successful and he has fully accomplished his object. He sold perpetual four per cent. debenture stock of the Canadian Northern of Quebec to the amount of one million pounds sterling. The price obtained was ninety-eight.

MAYOR MAY IN TORONTO.

(Bulletin Special.)  
Toronto, Oct. 27.—Charles May, mayor of Edmonton, and Mr. Beck, city solicitor, are in Toronto on their way to Ottawa to ask the railway commission for an order for a Union station for the use of the Grand Trunk Pacific, Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific in Edmonton.

G. T. P. SHOPS LOCATED.

(Bulletin Special.)  
Winnipeg, Oct. 27.—Location of the G. T. P. shops has been decided upon. They will be in St. Boniface, just across the river from this city.

CUP RACE IN 1908.

(Bulletin Special.)  
New York, Oct. 27.—It is announced that a race for the America cup will positively be held in 1908.

(Bulletin Special.)  
Paris, Oct. 26.—In well informed circles the impression prevails that the plans of the government include in addition to completely carrying out the law for the separation of church and state, legislation allowing working men's pensions after a certain age and the purchase of eastern and western railroads.

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C. W. STRATHY, Manager.

## Will Inquire

INTO THE ELECTION

Medical Council Want Election Of Officers Investigated

A meeting of the medical men of District No. 1, was held in the council chamber last night to consider certain matters arising out of the recent elections to the medical council of Alberta. After a warm debate a motion was carried asking for a full investigation into the legality of the elections. The ground of complaint raised, was that the registrar at Calgary voted three ballots by proxy. The ballots were sent to him duly signed by the voters but without the name of the candidates to be voted for. The registrar claims he has the power to vote in this manner.

Legal proceedings have already been taken by Dr. Clendinning to test the legality of the registrar's act.

BODY FOUND NEAR MOOSEMIN.

(Bulletin Special.)

Moosomin, Sask., Oct. 27.—The body of a man supposedly James Greely, has been found in a slough near here by James Keane. It had evidently been there some six months and was in an advanced state of decomposition.

## The Building Record

SURPASSES PREVIOUS RECORDS

All Previous Highwater Marks Surpassed To-day At The Inspector's Office

(Bulletin Special.)

The building records for the month of October up until noon today total \$256,848, breaking all previous records for the city of Edmonton and promising a high-water mark not exceeded by half a dozen cities in Canada.

The plans for the telephone building, \$21,000, which was filed yesterday and the permit for John Walter's mill, \$15,000 and boarding house \$4,000, registered yesterday afternoon carried the total past the highest mark heretofore established.

The contract for the foundation for the new Alex. Taylor school, which is to be built in the east end between the Jasper avenue extension and the river bank, has been let to James McAllister and work is now under way. The intention is to get the foundation in this fall so that an early start can be made next spring on the main construction.

## The Convention

CLOSED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Officers Elected. Teachers Urge Establishment Of Provincial University

The tenth annual convention of the teachers association of Northern Alberta was concluded yesterday afternoon. In point of attendance the convention surpassed all former years. About one hundred and thirty delegates attended, and the general verdict was that the convention was the most successful in the history of the association.

The convention next year will be held in Edmonton. The following were elected officers for this year: President, J. McCaig, B.A., Supt. City Schools, Edmonton; 1st vice president, R. A. Fyfe, B.A.; Edmonton; 2nd vice president, A. H. F. Martin, Bon Accord; 3rd vice president, Miss Boyle, Edmonton; secretary-treasurer, Miss Martin, Edmonton.

The resolution committee submitted a number of resolutions, but only the one relating to the establishment of a provincial university was carried. The resolution reads as follows: "Resolved, that in the opinion of the teachers of Northern Alberta, an annual convention assembled, that it is expedient on the part of our provincial government.

1. To inaugurate as soon as possible a provincial university to answer present demands for an institution above secondary schools as well as to create and foster a taste for higher education.

2. To make immediate provision for adequate revenue for a university by securing a liberal allotment of lands for that purpose.

It is further resolved that in the opinion of this body the most desirable answer should be to immediate needs such as scientific agriculture, mining, civil and railway engineering, should be those first established.

Papers given yesterday were of unusual interest and were discussed in more freely than was the case on the previous day. Mr. Fyfe, of the Edmonton high school, gave a very instructive and interesting paper on the geological development of North America, tracing the growth of the continent from its Archæan to the closing periods of the tertiary and post-tertiary eras.

Mr. Hogan, of St. Leon, taught an exhibition lesson with a class of small children on the subject "Forms of Water."

A paper by J. E. Campbell, Leduc, on "Material and Method in Composition" elicited possibly the most interesting and active discussion of the whole convention. The point raised was whether it is best to prepare an essay after a plan or not. Mr. Campbell advocated formulating a plan. For material for composition Mr. Campbell was in favor of going to other subjects such as history and nature study.

THE BUCKINGHAM INQUEST.

(Bulletin Special.)

Buckingham, Que., Oct. 27.—The inquest on the bodies of the dead strikers, Belanger and Therault, commenced at Buckingham this morning. J. P. Clement, striker, swore that Belanger did not have a revolver and that Alex. McLaren fired the shot which killed Belanger. He was positive the police fired the first shot. Louis Landry, in whose rig the rifles were found, said he did not know the names of the men who had the rifles. He is secretary of the union and said the strikers' rifles were not loaded, being designed as a bluff to frighten non-unions.

GROBB COMMITTED.

(Bulletin Special.)

Portage La Prairie, Oct. 27.—Eli Grobb will have to stand trial for the murder of John Clarkson at Treherne. A plea of insanity was entered last spring and the case was laid over then.

PRINCE ALBERT BONUSES C.

N. R.

(Bulletin Special.)

Prince Albert, Oct. 26.—Property owners of Prince Albert, by a practically unanimous vote today endorsed granting a bonus of \$25,000 to the C. N. R. towards purchasing a site for a station and divisional point. Only two votes were cast against the bylaw.

(Bulletin Special.)

Washington, Oct. 24.—The People's Saving Bank has closed.

## Four Survivors

FROM THE SKAGIT WRECK

One Of The Crew Gave His Life Trying To Save The Captain

(Bulletin Special.)

Victoria, Oct. 27.—The steamer Salver returned this evening from Cloose, the scene of the Skagit wreck, reporting the barquentine rapidly breaking up. The vessel landed here eight survivors of the disaster. Colored Pete is admitted to be the hero of the occasion, giving his life in a vain attempt to save Capt. Rose, who was well advanced in years. His body was recovered and brought by the Salver for burial here.

CATTLE BREEDERS MEET

Calgary, Oct. 26.—The directors of the Alberta Cattle Breeder's Association held their meeting this morning to arrange for the sale and show of stock next spring. The date of the sale was not agreed on until the executive committee met with the horsemen who are meeting this afternoon.

The most important alteration which will make the next sale different from those of other years, will be the fact that a certain number of females will be held in the fall, this method will be adopted.

A ROAD MATERIAL.

Ottawa, Oct. 25.—P. B. MacNara, Canadian agent at Manchester, describes the latest road material, which is claimed to have solved the dust problem, and which will be of interest to Canadian municipalities. It is known as taafola and is really a cheap, asphaltic material consisting of about 12 per cent, tar or pitch, powdered limestone, powdered furnace slag, and an alkaline solution, all mixed in proper proportions and heated in a vacuum over 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The cost for road surface is only 75 cents per square yard, while a complete road made of it entirely costs but 75c a yard.

MONTREAL FAILURE

(Bulletin Special.)

Montreal, Oct. 27.—St. Arnaud & Clement, wholesale provision merchants, have assigned with liabilities of \$30,000 to the secured creditors being John Meldrum & Co., for \$4,000, and the Bank of Hochelaga for \$26,000.

MARCOITTE GETS SEVEN YEARS.

(Bulletin Special.)

Winnipeg, Oct. 27.—Chief Justice Howell, in the assize court today sentenced Alphonse Marcotte to penitentiary for seven years on a charge of robbery with violence. Marcotte was only recently released from Stony Mountain, where he served three years for burglary. He also served seven years in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary for having shot at a Montreal chief of police.

SHAREHOLDERS MAY FIGHT

(Bulletin Special.)

Toronto, Oct. 26.—C. Goode, a local grain merchant, is heading the movement of the Ontario Bank shareholders to put up a fight for their rights, which he considers were literally thrown away by the directors of the bank. He wants all the shareholders to join him in a campaign and a number of holders of large blocks of stock are now backing him up. The \$13,000,000 in deposits drawing 3 per cent., has been let out at six per cent., which means a quarterly profit of \$30,000 in one month. The business good will was worth \$500,000, said Mr. Goode.

NORTHERN MAILS

Ottawa, Oct. 26.—The post office department has arranged for a special mail service at Fort Resolution, Fort McPherson and intermediate points. The mail will leave Edmonton on November 29 for Fort McMurray or Fort McKay, and will pass on the McKenzie River, including Fort Chipewyan, Smith Landing, Fort Smith, Providence, Smithton, Wrigley, Norman, Good Hope and McPherson. A second mail will leave Edmonton early in February for Fort McMurray and points as far north as Fort Resolution. It is necessary to limit the mail matter for these dispatches to letters only.

## Did Not Unite

CONVENTION AT RED DEER

Delegates From Farmers' Societies Fail To Find Basis For Union

Delegates representing the Alberta Farmers' Association and the American Society of Equity, Alberta branch, met in Lacombe on Thursday and Friday of this week to discuss the possibility of amalgamating the two societies. The representatives of the societies met in separate convention and afterward in general assembly, but no basis of union was agreed upon and the societies remain separate.

WANTED TO BE JAILED.

London, Oct. 27.—Ten women suffragists were arrested yesterday for rioting within the precincts of the house of commons. They were arraigned in the police court today and were bound over to keep the peace for six months.

Such a common outcome of the affair did not meet the views of the suffragists, who apparently decided to assume the role of martyrs by being committed to jail.

When the magistrate announced his decision a great uproar broke out in the courtroom and ultimately the women had to be removed by force. Some of them literally were thrown out among the crowds waiting outside the building.

SANTOS FLEW.

New York, Oct. 27.—M. Santos Dumont won the Archdeacon cup yesterday on the field at Baginelle with his "Bird of Prey," a flying machine which actually flew.

MCGEE COMES WEST.

(Bulletin Special.)

Ottawa, Oct. 27.—Frank McGee, the great hockey forward, is going to reside in Winnipeg.

THE MANCHESTER STORE

(Established 1886.)

## Dress Goods

MELTONS  
SERGES  
GASHMERE  
VOILES  
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CLOTHS  
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We are showing a very complete range of the New Dress Goods in a variety of prices from 15c. to \$2.50 per yard.

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The Last of the Season  
CRAB APPLES  
PEARS  
ITALIAN PRUNES  
FRENCH PRUNES  
Also  
ONTARIO GRAPES  
These are all in fine condition and guaranteed by  
HALLIER & ALDRIDGE,  
Fruiters and Confectioners.

## Young Man Shot

AT WHITE WHALE LAKE

George Holmes, A Young Englishman, The Victim Of An Accident

George Holmes, a young Englishman who has not been long in Alberta, was shot and seriously, although not fatally injured at White Whale Lake yesterday afternoon while out duck shooting. News of the accident was received by his brother here this morning in a message sent via St. Albert. No details have yet been received. The brother, who is an employee of the Union Meat market, First street, went out this morning with a carriage and a doctor to bring the unfortunate lad in.

VERMILION WEDDING.

Vermilion, October 25.—Mr. C. E. Henry, one of the leading business men of the town, was yesterday afternoon married to Miss C. E. Harman. The ceremony was performed at Powell's ranch by the Rev. A. R. Aldridge. The newly married couple held a reception last evening in Craig's Hall. This was followed by a dance, and was attended by a large number of residents of the town and also by several visitors from Mannville and Islay. Mr. and Mrs. Henry leave on tonight's train for a short trip and intend to make a trip to the east this winter.

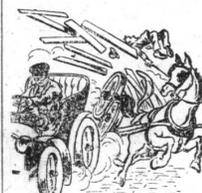
\$40,000 FOR FLAGS.

Winnipeg, Oct. 27.—The inauguration of the Roblin flag policy will cost the ratepayers \$40,000, according to tenders today.

HELD UP THE SCHOOL

Fort William, Oct. 26.—"Stand up hold up your hands high over your heads" were the words spoken by twelve year old John Morrow, an Italian boy, yesterday afternoon to some fifty scholars in Ward One school. The lad produced a .42-calibre revolver from his pant's pocket, aimed it at the teacher, and flourished it in the air. Consternation reigned. The children screamed, while the teacher hurried from the room for assistance. The pistol was found by the caretaker concealed in the lining of the would-be bandit's trousers. It proved to be an automatic revolver and contained six cartridges. The boy had been reading dime novels.

## A TRYING MOMENT



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

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The Latest Accepted Styles

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Wearing Apparel for Women and Misses

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Ladies' Coats, a magnificent showing,  
\$7.00 to \$30.00.

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Ladies' Fur Lined Coats  
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(Bulletin Special.)

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**THE CANADIAN MILITIA.**  
London, Oct. 25.—Col. Stone, formerly commanding the Canadian artillery at the Royal United Service Institution, today delivered a lecture on the organization of the Canadian militia. Colonel Stone, in the course of his lecture, said that the system of training inaugurated by General Hutton, for both cavalry and infantry, was a daring innovation, the success of which, however, more than justified it. It amounted in principle to the application of common sense and the adoption of means available to attain the end in view. "As regards infantry, our militia has nothing to gain by borrowing anything from Canada. The constitution of the two forces is very similar but our system of instruction and training is more advanced and occupies a far longer time than that in Canada." Concluding, Col. Stone said: "No one can be associated with the Canadian militia as I have been without being deeply impressed with the intensely national character of the force. The militia enters into the daily life of the Canadian citizen and farmer."

**RULED BY THE SUN.**  
Chicago, Oct. 25.—A despatch from Austin, Texas, says: The state supreme court has rendered a decision that solar time and not railroad or standard time must govern legal proceedings. The case was one involving a valuable tract of land. The jury had brought in a verdict three minutes after midnight as measured by standard time, or fifteen minutes before midnight by solar time. The trial judge held that the term of court expired at midnight, standard time, and refused to enter judgment. The supreme court ordered the entering of the verdict on the ground that solar time governs courts.

**MR. OSTROM QUILTS.**  
Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Word has been received here that Marshall Ostrom, who has been managing director of the Monarch Life Assurance company since its inception has resigned. Mr. Ostrom writes to the effect that he has turned over all papers, plans and certificates in his possession to Hon. Robert Rogers, chairman of the board at Winnipeg. The company is almost entirely a western one. The action of Mr. Ostrom was evidently induced by the recent investigation of the insurance commission.

**WIDOW RECEIVES DAMAGES.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 25.—At the court today Mrs. Ada McKay, of Toronto, was given judgment against the Wabash Railway company for ten thousand dollars and costs for the killing of her husband in a collision between the Wabash and C. P. R. express trains on August 24th.

**JAPANESE HURRICANE.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Tokio, Oct. 25.—A hurricane swept over southwestern Japan yesterday. Several coral fishing boats are reported missing.

**LETTING THEM OUT.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Montreal, Oct. 25.—Fourteen passenger conductors of the Grand Trunk railway running between Portland and Toronto have received their dismissal and it is stated that some thirty others running between Toronto and Chicago on the Grand Trunk will also be requested to hang in their resignations.

**WILL RESERVE THE TOWN-SITE.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Ottawa, Oct. 25.—Fort Churchill will at no distant day be the terminus of one or more railway lines. To prevent land in the vicinity being captured by speculators Major Moodie received instructions when he went north last summer to have the land staked out into a government reserve. A letter received from him today says that he has carried out the instructions given to him. The major has also arranged for a trip over the snow by dog train from Churchill to Oxford House, where he will meet another patrol from Winnipegosis.

**TROUBLE AHEAD FOR THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.**  
Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—By its action in suspending from the privileges of the exchange the Grain Growers Grain Co., Ltd., the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange has probably involved itself in one of the biggest legal actions that ever disturbed the grain trade of Canada. It is more than probable too, that the expelled company will make such representations to the royal grain commission at present investigating the grain trade of Western Canada, and now in Minneapolis, as its next sitting, that it will have occasion to investigate the local grain exchange and its methods. The Grain Growers Company is a large operating concern in which 2,500 wheat

shareholders on a commission basis of one cent a bushel, all profits at the end of the year to be distributed in the ordinary method among the companies in distributing dividends. For the past year the exchange has been rightly charging outlaws and has been charged by the members handling the grain or non-members. Many members have been penalized for breaches of the rules, but all have received the penalty and raised no objection. The regular commission of one cent a bushel is charged outlaws but anything in the future of a rebate or tacit understanding to return part of the profit to the shareholders is prohibited under the rules of the exchange. The proposal of the Grain Growers Co. to return to its shareholders a portion of the year's profits in the shape of dividends, is regarded by the exchange in the nature of a rebate. The company claims that as an incorporated concern, its shareholders are entitled to a share of the profits. This is the point which has occasioned the trouble. The Grain Growers Co. today enfold in the expulsion of the company from membership, and legal proceedings will be commenced which will test the powers of the Exchange under its charter to pass such rules. The enforcement of the commission charge, has occasioned much hard feelings among the members of the Exchange, by many of whom it is claimed the elevator interests have a majority on the council, and swing things to suit themselves. To eliminate track buyers and thus direct the deliveries to their own elevators is alleged to be their object. Severe rules have been passed by the council which would appear to actually prohibit a track buyer doing business at country points, while the rule abridges him in connection with the country deliveries, has simply forced the farmers to sell to elevator people at prices from six to ten cents a bushel less than the market price at Winnipeg. All these facts will, it is said, be established before the grain commission. So far the lawsuit is concerned, the officials of the Exchange state that they are willing to go into court to maintain their action. "The fight is likely to be a bitter one."

**THE FOUNDING OF PRINCE RUPERT.**  
Montreal Herald: The definite statement was made by Chas. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, on his return from a six weeks tour through the West, that immediate steps would be taken to transform Prince Rupert from a state of natural waste to the beginning of a great railway terminus. The foundations are already laid and the embryo of the terminal city is prominent. This looks like a determination to have the whole Western system in operation as speedily as it can be built for money spent on Kluken Island is not likely to yield big returns until the railway gets there.

Mr. Hays accompanied by Mr. F. H. McGuigan, fourth vice-president and Mr. Henry Phillips, secretary of the Grand Trunk Pacific, arrived at Prince Rupert on Monday night "shortly before midnight. He was met by Mr. H. S. Logan, assistant to the general manager of the company, with official correspondence that demanded immediate attention.

Mr. Hays pronounced his trip to have been most interesting, and he declared that he had seen as he never saw before the enormous capacity of the West. He said that he had seen everything in a satisfactory condition with the construction work going on well. Looking for seventeen days he saw the progress between Fort La Prairie and Edmonton, they were never out of sight of the construction gangs. They saw the progress of the work and were satisfied with what they saw. The distance was 700 miles, and the experience was as interesting and refreshing. The novelty of camping out at night for seventeen days was keenly realized.

Mr. Hays said he was highly pleased with the country. Almost all the way along the rich agricultural land, and they found the homesteaders and the young men along the route, most of them having gone in anticipation of the railway already growing crops of oats, which they were able to dispose of profitably to the contractors, and they seemed to be making a good start and appeared to be well satisfied. Mr. Hays questioned whether anyone would be able to make the trip without getting tired, and the farmers were rejoicing their land up to the railway's right-of-way, and there would have to be a great deal of digging to get round the fence. It is nearly all open country with the exception of a few places where the baggins and Touchwood Hills, but there are only about four such breaks in the whole route.

Mr. Hays said the company had done done between five and six hundred miles of grading, and though there was the track laying done they expected to make good their promise to take out their share of the wheat crop of 1907.

Mr. Hays gave his opinion regarding the terminus—is it also, usedly used now that it will be Kluken Island, and there was no doubt about that. He said: "I think that as a narrow gauge line will be second to none on the Pacific Coast, it is to the shore, while Digby Island acts as a natural breakwater. This 'what now built there affords a very good anchorage."

The party spent four days at the terminus—from Tuesday night till Sunday morning. They had a private launch at their service, and were able to make a very thorough survey of the surrounding country. Mr. Hays declared that he found the place quite beautiful. Their own men were carrying land and erecting buildings and the Government had parties making hydrographic surveys under the direction of Mr. Dodge.

Mr. Hays intimated that it was "the intention to go right ahead with work. We shall," he said "put in \$5,000,000 a year of activity with a view to delay, and will have men there working all winter clearing up land for building and terminal purposes."

The president added that the erection of a hotel to cost between \$30,000 and \$40,000 will be commenced at once, and the building will be completed within five months. "We are busy clearing 1,000 acres of land now on the town site. Many men are being employed and a large amount of money will be spent here. An order for 100,000 lbs. has been given to the mill at St. Hubert, and the wheat is being operated in which 2,500 wheat

lah Columbia end, Mr. Hays said: "That is a matter that must necessarily await the report of our surveyors. We have about sixteen parties out in this country now, and we shall have to give their reports and collate them before coming to any decision."

"But may not your present work at Kluken Island be regarded in some measure as a preliminary to construction at that end?" he was asked.

"You may depend upon it that when we are ready to begin construction from both ends, and in the middle, too, if we can do it," speaking of the company, Mr. Hays said: "It was not to give some of the party a little job on that, because they had not yet been given any work."

Mr. Hays declared that in time the company would undoubtedly build a branch running down to Vancouver, but he could not say when it would begin, it might be dependent upon the progress made with the other work.

Replying to a query as to the effect the shortage of labor might have on the completion of the prairie sections, Mr. Hays replied that the trouble was not so serious as it might be. The harvest had been gathered and the helpers were for the most part so far as it was possible they would take all these men and employ them through the winter. The weather precluded outdoor work in most places, they would keep operations going through the winter, so as to have the men on the ground as soon as the spring opens. "Next year," said Mr. Hays, with decision, "I expect tremendous progress."

**BARK ASHORE ON VANCOUVER ISLAND.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 25.—Sarkentine Skaga, of Port Townsend from San Francisco to Port Gambus went ashore at Coosue, west coast of the island this morning. Captain Robertson and the cook are reported drowned but the balance of the crew reached shore safely. The point where she struck is near Coosue, a few miles north-west of Carmanah, and has been named for several weeks leaves early in November for England, where he will prosecute the interests of his firm in Saskatchewan.

**VESSELS DAMAGED.**  
Havana, Oct. 25.—The British steamer Araratian, from Monte Video, Sept. 27, to Rio Rico, Cuba, Bogota and New York has arrived here. The Arabiatian was overdue, and had not been reported since the cyclone. The British steamer Kana, Captain McNeill, which left Newport News, Oct. 15 for this port with 600 horses of the Eleventh Cavalry, and suffered severely in the cyclone. One hundred and twelve horses were lost. The steamer suffered damage to her superstructure, and had her foremast carried away.

**AN ALDERMAN DUCKED.**  
Winnipeg, Oct. 25.—Monday night the city council let on a trip of inspection to the new power site on the Winnipeg river. They returned tonight on a trip, the memory of which will last for many a day. When about fifteen miles on the canoe portion of the trip, a canoe hand, by Peter McAlman and W. M. Scott, one of the engineers, was upset. The canoe man swam ashore and the other two were carried a hundred yards down a rapid and were held by the occupants of two other canoes who went to their assistance. The following day two other canoes were upset by the same party. The canoe man swam ashore and the other two were carried a hundred yards down a rapid and were held by the occupants of two other canoes who went to their assistance. The following day two other canoes were upset by the same party.

**THE LATE INSPECTOR HAYNE.**  
Calgary Herald: The late Inspector Hayne, whose death was reported in yesterday's Herald, was very well known in this city, and in fact all over the West. For seven years he was in the barracks here, and also served at Wood Mountain and Regina. He was a member of the first contingent of police which went to the Yukon under Superintendent Constantine in 1897. While in the north he gathered material for the most interesting story of the north, which was published under the title of "The Point of the Klondike."

Henry Edward Murray Hayne joined the force in 1881, and his steps in the service were as follows: Corporal in 1889, sergeant in 1891, and inspector in 1899, and his commission as inspector, which was dated Aug. 1, did not reach Fullerton until a few days after his death. He was a son of Dr. L. Hayne, of Southsea, England, Inspector-general of hospitals and fleets. He was a prominent Freemason, and belonged to the Church of England. The late officer was a very prominent figure on the rifle range.

**CANADIAN NORTHERN**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Brandon, Man., Oct. 25.—There will be an interesting case before the railway commission when it meets here next time. The C.N.R. last night laid a section across where it is expected the Hill road will enter the town. The plans of the G.N. have been filed and approved while those of the C.N.R. have not as yet been submitted. It will be up to the board of railway commissioners to decide whether the company is entitled to the primary crossing.

**LOCATED A ROAD.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Athabasca Landing, Oct. 25.—Messrs. S. H. Hunter and J. P. W. who have been out locating a wagon road from here to Lesser Slave River on the north side of the Athabasca River

turned today and report having located a splendid road with very little expense. They also report having crossed as fine a belt of country as can be found for settlement and equal in every way to the famous Stony Plain district west of Edmonton, the soil being of the very best for all kinds of mixed farming. They firmly believe that on the opening of this road the whole country from here to Lesser Slave River will be immediately settled.

**CALGARY STRIKE SETTLED.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Calgary, Oct. 25.—The arbitration committee appointed by the contractors and men to discuss the labor trouble here, arrived at an agreement this morning without having to secure the services of an independent person. Wages previously were thirty-five cents an hour for a nine hour day. The men asked for 45 cents an hour with an eight hour day. The agreement provides for 35 cents an hour till the end of the year, 40 cents from then till July 1st, then \$3.70 a day until January 1st, 1908. In every case there is to be a nine hour day. There is to be no discrimination between union and non-union men. Arrangements are made to have arbitrators meet on January 1st, 1908, to rearrange the scale. This means practically a permanent arbitration board for all building trades.

**SPANISH ARMY.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Madrid, Oct. 26.—The establishment of the Spanish army for 1907 has been fixed for one hundred thousand men.

**GRAIN L.X.CHANGE SEATS SOLD.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Winnipeg, Oct. 26.—At a meeting of the grain exchange this morning there was being balloting for the remaining seventeen seats for arbitrators most on January 1st, 1908, to rearrange the scale. This means practically a permanent arbitration board for all building trades.

**MR. LLOYD GOES TO ALGONA.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Toronto, Oct. 25.—Archdeacon Lloyd, of Saskatchewan, who has been doing deputations work in Ontario for several weeks, leaves early in November for England, where he will prosecute the interests of his firm in Saskatchewan.

**STEAMER EDMONTON.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Toronto, Oct. 25.—An eighteen days' voyage from England, the new grain steamer Edmonton, lay up at the wharf at the foot of Bay street this morning. This vessel which is pronounced to be one of the best of its kind on fresh water, was designed by John Gerd, of Toronto, and built for T. G. Matthews at Helburn on Tyne. The steamer will carry 72,000 bushels of wheat and 10,000 bushels of oats. Her capacity will be about 110,000 bushels.

**FLUCKY ENGINEER.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—Caught beneath his engine on the C. N. R. wreck at E.H. R. F. Tinger, Colby, was directed by which his companions chopped off his leg to save his life.

**NEGOTIATING THE TROUBLE.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
Ottawa, Oct. 25.—There was a long conference between Father Cocco, Chief Big George, and four Indians of the Babine, and the Minister of Interior, and the Minister of Marine and Fisheries with some of their officers as to what the Indians are to receive in the way of winter food in return for being prevented from placing their material for the most interesting story of the north, which was published under the title of "The Point of the Klondike."

**ROYAL VICTORIA NEXT.**  
Montreal, Oct. 25.—The enquiry into the affairs of the Sun Life Insurance Company was concluded here today. Commissioner Kent, in asking President McAuley whether he thought the policy-holders should be allowed to vote was a compliment to the management of the company. McAuley in reply, said that he did not favor allowing policy-holders to vote. The affairs of the Royal Victoria will be taken up tomorrow which will conclude the sitting in Montreal.

**BIG DEBATE BEGINS.**  
(Bulletin Special.)  
London, Oct. 25.—A clause in a bill is now before the House of Lords and will likely for some time to come be the cause of one of the bitterest ever witnessed in the House. The debate is expected to last three weeks.

**Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—C. C. Caete,** warehouse commissioner, has retained H. G. W. Wilson of Indian Head, to inquire into the warehouse construction and elevators in the west for irregularities in the handling of cars. The farmers of the west have been complaining long of the treatment and as the result of an investigation, proceedings will be started immediately. It is the intention of the warehouse construction committee to strictly enforce the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act.

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RUSSIAN WHEAT CROP

Washington, Oct. 18.—Russia is the chief competitor of the United States and Canada in the wheat markets of Europe and the conditions under which wheat is grown in that country, as indicated by the report of production and export of wheat supply are the subject of a brochure soon to be issued from the division of foreign markets of the department of agriculture. Bread cereals have always been the mainstay of Russian agriculture. They claim over seventy-five per cent of all cultivated land crops, as against twenty per cent in the United States. But forty years ago the share of wheat in Russia was small in comparison with that of rye, the Russian staple. Since the Russian land tiller began to produce for foreign markets, the strong demand for wheat has had its effect. During the last twenty-five years the acreage under rye in European Russia has remained about 65,000,000 acres, while the acreage under wheat has increased from 29,000,000 to 46,000,000. Taking the entire Russian empire, the acreage under rye has increased from 76,000,000 acres in 1874 to 74,000,000 in 1904, while that under wheat has increased from 41,000,000 acres to 53,200,000 acres. Of the immense territory of Russia, the wheat belt occupies a comparatively small share. There is very little wheat grown beyond southern and central parts of the European portion of the empire. In the southern and southern-eastern provinces, the wheat acreage is about 12 to 15 per cent, and Siberia about six per cent.

In the wheat belt proper, wheat is rapidly crowding out almost everything else. In New Russia, in the lower Volga provinces, and in Northern Caucasus, from one-third to two-thirds of all cultivated land was under wheat in 1904. Here the most rapid extension of wheat acreage has taken place, namely 7,800,000 acres in twenty-three years in new Russia and in the lower Volga provinces, 4,000,000. The Russian wheat crop has increased from 400,000,000 bushels in 1876-1878 to 630,000,000 in 1902-1904. The wheat area is over ten million acres larger than that of the United States and in 1903 and 1904 the Russian crop exceeded that of this country. Nevertheless, the crop is small when the acreage is considered, the average yield of wheat per acre is less than that of any other important grain growing country. The explanation of the low yields is found in defective agricultural methods and unfavorable climatic conditions. The communal ownership of the peasants' lands which obtains in four-fifths of rural Russia, has also retarded the progress by the ever-present danger of redistribution, and consequent lack of security of ownership. Inclusive of the rest of the cost of production, of wheat ranges from fifty-five to eighty cents a bushel.

The future of wheat production in this empire depends largely upon economic conditions, the extent of the progress of the peasants. Forty years ago the Russian peasantry was uniformly illiterate, and in the younger generation, however, the proportion of literacy is somewhat higher. Modern machinery is rarely used even on large estates, where by the way, it is customary to hire the peasant with his live stock and his portable implements. Laborers are hired for \$3.00 and \$4.00 a year in addition to their food, which is the coarsest and does not exceed \$25 a year. A female agricultural laborer gets only \$12 to \$20 a year. Even at harvest time the average wages of a man with a horse in the wheat belt are only 66 cents a day, of a man alone 34 cents without board, and of a female worker 32 cents. At other times the wages are correspondingly lower.

THE PEACE RIVER WHEAT BELT. Fort Vermilion, Oct. 18.—The time is not far distant, indeed it might be said that it is here, when the stream of homesteaders who yearly invade the west, will have to turn its course from the west to the north. The last Great West is nearly gone and it is to the still greater north that the pioneer will shortly have to turn his face. During the last summer, more than one party have explored the banks of the Athabasca and Little Slave Rivers, of the Peace and the Smoky, and even as far as the Grand Prairie and Spirit Rivers with a view of becoming settlers. Their favorable reports have proved without doubt the suitability of these sections for farming, and doubtless hereafter long, many will be taking their way northward.

But it is not of these places that I would write. Three hundred miles down the Peace River from the crossing is a little settlement which stands in a position almost unique in the history of the west. It is a settlement which, owing to its being somewhat inaccessible, the landowner has not yet penetrated, and of which the reports are vague and contradictory. I refer to Fort Vermilion. It is characteristic of the old pioneers, that, passing over hundreds of miles of splendid prairie, leaving behind them civilization and wealth, they should push through to what may be regarded as the northern boundary of the wheat producing country. Now the time is coming when their judgment will be vindicated and the fact will prove to be the best.

It is over twenty years since Mr. Lawrence engaged in missionary work in the market that attempted to grow grain in that northern post, and it is to two generations of Lawrence's that the credit of bringing Vermilion to what it is and of demonstrating its capabilities to the outside world is mainly due. From one-half acre sown each, twenty years ago, the crop will, this year amount to between twenty and thirty thousand bushels of first class wheat. Instead of one small stone mill and a three horse power

separator, there are two stone mills on first class roller mill, three saw-mills and three threshing outfits. And in this spite of the immense difficulties of transportation and practically without the influx of any outside population. But the next few years will mark a new era in the history of Vermilion. Already with wagon roads cut by the government, giving overland communication with the Peace River, and the steamboat service of the H. B. Co. on the river itself, the transportation problem is made vastly easier; and when, in the course of a year or two a transcontinental railway takes the Peace river, the problem will not only be solved, but Vermilion will find itself changed from a humble little settlement, into a farming community enjoying advantages possessed by no other in the west. For lying as it does, on the extreme north of the wheat bearing belt, it will be able to supply the whole northern trade, which takes many thousand bushels, while also being in a position to ship any surplus produce to the east.

I have heard it remarked that this district is too far north for what to be a reliable crop. But strange as it may appear it is in this very fact which makes it, as it will prove to be, the best wheat producing district in Alberta and for this reason: During the months of June and July there is no night; the sun dips below the horizon, and before the red glow of the sunrise has disappeared in the west, the flush of dawn has appeared in the east; while the wheat crop of the south is resting during the long cool nights, that of the north is growing, growing, growing. What does it matter if the season is short, when the sun shines 23 hours out of the 24? What does it matter if the country is subject to frosts in the latter part of August, when wheat markets in eighty-six to ninety days, and is ready to cut on the last day of July?

The wheat grown at present is the Ladzsa, a bearded variety, but I saw a strip of Red Fite this summer grown by Mr. Fred Lawrence, which matures under ninety days, and there is no reason why the bearded variety be grown so early as the soft.

Another drawback which I have heard mentioned is that there is too much bush. Bush there certainly is, and plenty of it, but it is an advantage rather than a drawback. Building material is there for generations of settlers and firewood for just as long. The spruce forests will keep sawmills employed and supply the south with lumber for all time. The pioneer settlers of the east thought nothing of having a homestead out of the woods; surely their sons have more grit than to be deterred by the soft porous bluffs of the north. Still for those who will have prairie, prairie there is, and many square miles of it, prairies of peace river belt continued rich black loam which will grow anything under the sun.

Of course such a country has its drawbacks, we cannot expect to find perfection here below. That very abundance of cool nights which forces the wheat along so wonderfully is no doubt very detrimental to the stock. The flies torment cattle and horses day and night during the summer months, and horses need to be stabled and fed if they are required to work. Cattle do not fatten so early as in the south, but in the fall they quickly make up for lost time, and feeding on the luxuriant growth of pea vines, become fatter long before the winter sets in. Give Vermilion transportation facilities; give her good stony farmers of the kind who, having put their hand to the plow do not look back; give her good stock, both man and beast, and there is nothing to prevent her becoming the foremost agricultural district of the west.

W. NEALE BUBB.

BRITISH PREACHERS FOR THE WEST

Winnipeg Free Press.—Rev. James Woodworth, D. D., senior superintendent of Methodist missions arrived here Thursday from his trip to the Old Country, having been away little over three months. His intention when he left in July was to return to Montreal in time to attend the general conference session there, but his illness detained him in London so long that his passage had to be cancelled for the steamer by which it had been secured, and then he found it impossible to secure another until Oct. 5, when he sailed by the C.P.R. steamer Empress of Britain.

This steamer made a remarkably quick voyage. It was nearly midnight on Friday Oct. 10, when she got out of Liverpool harbor. She was delayed for nearly two hours in mid-ocean by a vain attempt to save a man who had jumped overboard; also two hours at Ramouki in putting off mails and against our hours more in the St. Lawrence waiting for the tide. Yet with all this she landed at Quebec on Friday Oct. 12, at 11 a.m., the voyage having taken about six and one-half days.

The object of Dr. Woodworth's trip was to secure young preachers for the many vacant fields in the provinces of western Canada, and he was successful in this in arranging for fifty men. This was naturally accomplished only through much planning and persistent effort. Before starting he had advertised in the English and Irish Methodist papers and had arranged to have the candidates meet him for personal interviews. In pursuance of this plan he saw 18 young men in London, Plymouth, Bristol, Manchester, Cliff College, Derbyshire, Hull, Leeds, Newcastle, Edinburgh and Belfast. At those places he perfected the duties of the largest and most successful business in his particular

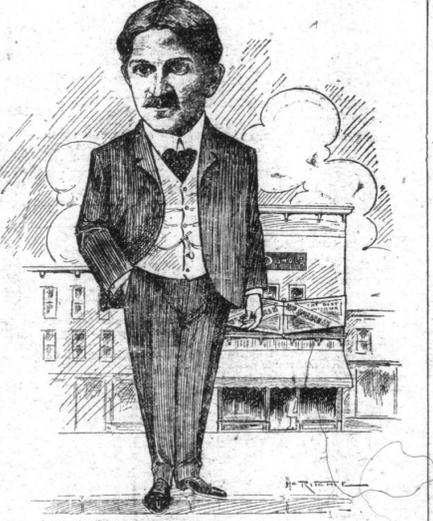
forty-eight are already in the country, one arrived yesterday and three are coming later. These Dr. Woodworth states are all experienced local preachers, and about a third of them have been in the position known in the English Wesleyan conference as that of lay agents. Lay agents are men giving their entire time to ministerial work, preaching every Sunday, and in many cases also during the week and also doing pastoral work. Some of them are engaged as second or third preachers on circuits; and others of them are engaged in evangelistic work such as that known as gospel car services; about one-third of the fifty have been thus engaged from one to three years in regular ministerial work. Of the number brought over by Dr. Woodworth last year, only one young man has returned home and he only did so on account of illness, and on a doctor's recommendation that he should go back for a time.

Dr. Woodworth's illness in London was attributed to overwork, together with the excess of heat that was prevailing at the time. Owing to the delay which it caused, he was unable to reach either the meeting of the general conference or that of the general board of missions. As he has not yet received the official report of the legislation which has been characterized as a revolutionary reference to the management of the missions of the church, he is not prepared at present to indicate what the effect may be upon his own work. The home mission work is, however, already under Rev. James Allen, while Rev. Dr. Suberand has entered upon similar relations to the foreign mission work. Dr. Woodworth's office is now known as that of the senior superintendent of missions; and he takes the supervision of the field of the Manitoba conference, with his late office of corresponding secretary of missions he expects to continue to perform until the end of the present annual conference year. He expects to concentrate his efforts a little more on certain departments of mission work in this conference than when he was able to do in the past; and he hopes that in some things greater efficiency and success will result from the important changes recently effected.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—Miss Hogan, Vegreville. W. H. Godfrey and wife, Calgary. D. W. Alton, Bernier, N.D. J. E. Johnson, Lang. W. E. Gilbert, Vermilion. L. Callinet. L. Camus and wife, Fort Saskatchewan. M. Reilly, Chicago. A. M. Thompson, Vegreville. M. Lambert, South Bend. F. Hunk, Carleton. H. J. Carham, Pentiction, B.C. WINDSOR HOTEL.—Duncan Gillis, Lloydminster. A. F. Houston, Montreal. E. Michener, Red Deer. M. J. O'Donohue, Selkirk.

"CANUCKS" By the Cartoonists. "EDMONTON ONIONS."



WILLIAM SUGARMAN

Mr. Sugarman, one of the leading outfitters in the city of Edmonton, was born at Montreal, Dec. 17th, 1876, and received his education at the Upper Canada College. Upon its completion, he entered into his father's business at Berlin, Ont., and remained there for 7 years. In 1902 Mr. Sugarman came west, locating at Edmonton, and built up one of the largest and most successful businesses in his particular line. Last spring he disposed of his interest in that business, and opened his present commodious establishment, and is now commanding a very large share of busy Edmonton trade. As is evidenced by his up-to-date methods, Mr. Sugarman's commercial training has been most thorough. Mr. Sugarman is a firm believer in the medium of the press for advertising.

IMPERIAL.—Hugh Bow, Trout Creek. L. H. Good, Seattle, Wash. H. E. Gares, Honolulu, S. H. W. H. Jager, City. S. Crowell and wife, Dayland.

POISONED BY PORTER (Bulletin Special) Galt, Ont., Oct. 27.—Yesterday Mrs. W. Moss and her daughter, living in the eastern part of town, partook of two wine glasses of bottled porter a short time after breakfast. Immediately they became violently ill, and gradually they became unconscious. The physician who was summoned pronounced the cases ptomaine poisoning. Both patients were seriously ill until today and almost died from the effects.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ESCAPED. (Bulletin Special) Brampton, Ont., Oct. 27.—Two prisoners charged with attempted murder escaped tonight.

Coming! Learn Dress-Making

in four days, or learn by mail in your spare time at home. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sanders, of the Sanders Dress-Cutting School, Stratford, Ont., can visit this place on date given at bottom of advertisement, and will show how you can learn to cut, fit and put together everything in dress-making. Course consists of eight lessons which are: 1st Lesson—How to take a correct measure. How to use the Elkie Ladies Tailor System to fit anyone.

By the time you are through with this lesson you will know as much about cutting as if you worked in a shop six months or a year, and gave from \$5.00 to \$25.00 for a system in which you are learning the perfect fit of system by making a waist for yourself or friend. 2nd Lesson—How to cut the different styles in shirt waists. 3rd Lesson—How to cut the different styles in lined blouses, by draping, pleating, yokes, revers, boleros, etc., and putting all together. Fitting and particulars to finishing. 4th Lesson—How to cut by drafts all kinds of yokes, berths, collars, girdles and cuffs. 5th Lesson—How to cut different kinds of sleeves and put together. 6th Lesson—Everything about wrappers and princess dresses. 7th Lesson—How to draft to cut skirts by measurement by using the rule of system only; any kind of skirt, no matter what style, can be more easily cut than by using patterns. 8th Lesson—Finishing skirts, cutting coats, etc.

A few reasons why it is the best way to learn: (1) Because it costs no more than the cost of one dress. (2) It only takes four days personally, or a couple of weeks by mail. (3) The whole family can learn from system and lessons you take home. (4) I have had thirteen years' experience in dress-cutting and teaching. Have taught over six hundred pupils and all were more than satisfied. I guarantee to give \$5.00 to any one who can't make a perfect fit after they are through—and you don't pay until you are through and are perfectly satisfied. Don't forget to call on Saturday. Farmers' daughters, and ladies who have worked at dressmaking, or apprentices, specially invited.

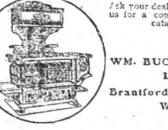
MRS. WM. SANDERS, Instructor and Instructor. Will be at Yale Hotel, Calgary, from Saturday, November 24th, to December 1st. At Windsor Hotel, Edmonton, from Saturday, December 8th to 15th, showing method of teaching and enrolling pupils. Will be teaching in each place the following week. Don't miss this opportunity if you have any desire to learn dressmaking.

LOST: \$5.00 REWARD — 8 SPRING calves, 1 roan and 7 red; 5 heifers, 3 bulls. Chas. Burnell, Poplar Lake.



That Corrugation Gives One-Third More Heating Surface

A string laid close over a corrugated surface covers a distance one third greater than when stretched over the same surface flat. The Happy Thought Range has a corrugated oven lining, exclusively its own patent, and the above simple experiment proves that such corrugation gives one third more heating surface to the oven. That's one reason why the Happy Thought Range Goes to work one third more thoroughly, one third more quickly, and with one third less fuel expense than any other stove. Every Happy Thought burns coal or wood.



WM. DUCK STOVE CO., Limited. Brantford, Ontario. Montreal, Quebec. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



CHALK dust is fine and white, but it won't make good bread. Fine, white flour is all right as far as it goes, but if it lacks nutrition its other qualities amount to nothing as far as baking is concerned.

Royal Household Flour

is not only the finest and purest of flours but also the most nutritious. It is milled by a process which gives you all of the nutritious properties of the wheat in the best form for your use. You can get it from your grocer. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd. Montreal.



"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook" contains 150 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

WOLSEY Pure Wool Underwear. Soft, durable and elastic, will not felt, harden nor shrink. The ideal underwear for Canada's climate. It assures comfort, protects your health and keeps you warm whatever the temperature may be. Look for the Tab on each Garment. It is the guarantee that the goods are unshrinkable.

It Makes a Big Difference. U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR. By keeping an accurate record I found that with the U.S. I was getting about 40 quarts of cream per day from 20 cows, a difference of \$2.50 in favor of the U.S. separator, making a gain of \$75.00 in 30 days. Then I value the skim milk at 23 1/2 cents per hundred quarts for feeding purposes on the farm, amounting to \$15.00 for 30 days at 150 quarts per day. As the total amount gained by the U.S. paid for it in 30 days, I will say that it is the best investment I ever made. If those who may read my experience with the U.S. Separator have any questions to ask or want any information other than what I have given, if they will write me, I will answer and do it with pleasure. R. A. SHUFELT, R. F. D. No. 1.

W.P.R. NEGLIGEE COAT SHIRTS. For Easy Fit, Real Shirt Comfort and Full Value. You can't ever know how worth-while a right coat shirt really is till you buy the comfort-fitting kind—the kind that bears this brand—the brand of makers who care. Summer patterns ready now at each good shop. Demand the brand. Your dealer can supply you. ASK. W.P.R. Makers, Berlin.

EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, 5¢ per year. By mail, per year, \$3.

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

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

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1920.

WHO PAYS THE SURPLUSES

(Friday's Daily) The contention of Premier McBride that the special grant which should be allowed British Columbia from the Dominion is the exclusive business of British Columbia and the Dominion Government is not likely to meet with enthusiastic approval from the other provinces.

The money which is given to a province by the Federal Government is not found money. It comes from some source and is paid by some one. The "somewhere" is the Federal revenues and the individual is the Canadian taxpayer.

It must be remembered that Canada is not only a group of provinces but a nation and that the people of Canada are not only residents of certain provinces, but of the Dominion as a whole.

The Canadian therefore has a double interest in the subsidies paid by the Dominion to the provinces. As the resident of a province he is interested in the amount received by that province from the Federal Government but as a resident of the Dominion he is interested also in the amount paid by the Dominion to that and all other provinces.

In the matter of provincial subsidies the Dominion acts merely as the tax collector for the provinces. The money it distributes to the provinces, it must first collect from the people of the provinces. That the collection is made by indirect and not direct methods is a circumstance which does not alter the case.

It follows as cause and effect that the people who pay the taxes are interested in knowing how the taxes are disbursed and whether or not one of the beneficiaries gets more than she is entitled to. Quite therefore the interest of the provincial taxpayers makes a largely increased demand for assistance to the people of the whole Dominion are likely to claim the right of asking whether or not she is entitled to the increase by reason either of her larger contribution to the common fund from which the subsidies are drawn or by reason of the greater burdens which she has to bear in comparison with her sister provinces.

It will be objected that the General Government of Canada represents the entire country in negotiations with any individual province and is clothed with the power and the responsibility to safeguard the welfare of all from the great of one. Quite true, but it must be remembered that the grant now asked for is "special" as distinguished from regular. Therefore it must be requested rather than claimed, that it is an extra consideration asked for on account of the geographical conditions of British Columbia and to which British Columbia does not lay claim as an equitable return for her contribution to the common fund. The matter is therefore not so much whether British Columbia is entitled to the grant by her contribution to the funds from which the subsidies are drawn as whether the people of Canada are willing to allow her more than the sum to which she is thus entitled to enable her to overcome difficulties which the other provinces do not have to face.

Whether therefore the request is left with the Federal Government as representing the whole people of Canada, or whether the other provinces claim the right of a direct voice in the adjustment of the people of the other provinces will take a lively and by no means disinterested view of the matter. To admit the claim of Premier McBride would entail the advancement of similar claims by representatives of other provinces and in the long run would tend to make the Dominion the victim of the provinces of which it is composed. If the subsidies received by a province are to be determined by the success of the government of that province in dictating long-handedly to the Government of the Dominion its requests no great insight to foresight the political and financial tendency thus established. The political temptation would be for a Dominion government to grant or refuse "special" grants to provinces according as the giving or withholding might be supposed to profit its friends in the provincial offices. And the financial result of this practice continued through a long term of years could only be embarrassment of the revenues of the Dominion and consequently the doubling of the means by which taxes revenues are raised. In other words the people of Canada as residents of the various provinces of Canada would be continually beseeching the Federal Government to collect more money from themselves and hand back to themselves. If the Federal Government refused to do so it would be assailed as starving the provinces; if it did so it would bankrupt the country.

It was to avoid this danger that the conference of the provincial premiers was called to discuss the provincial subsidies and make satisfactory and absolutely non-political recommendations for the allotment of subsidies. With the single exception of Premier McBride the premiers carried out the spirit of the conference and while securing substantial increases of provincial grants did so not by the means of political jugglery nor in a manner calculated to leave the question as to the feasibility of future arrangements between the Dominion and the provinces. That Mr. McBride refused to acquiesce in this course is proof, that he sought less the welfare of his province or his country than the supposed welfare of the Dominion and as well, in the language of Premier Whitney, that the man from B. C. was neither frank nor candid.

AT IT EARLY

(Saturday's Daily) The Journal has begun the manufacture of fiction early in the Gleichen campaign. This morning's issue contains the following:

Gleichen, Oct. 23.—The Hon. W. H. Cushing, accompanied by Duncan Marshall and A. M. Rankin, arrived here late afternoon; and this evening were tendered a banquet, at which some dozen Liberals were present.

Some ill feeling has been aroused here on account of only the best of the reform party being invited to attend.

Duncan Marshall was at Gleichen on the 23rd, but he had to read the Journal to learn of the alleged banquet. That evening he had his supper with his old time friend and neighbor from Bruce, Mr. John McEwen, which is the only meal he had in Gleichen, and if a few of the Liberals of the town went in to supper with Mr. Cushing, surely he is not required to deny himself their company.

It does seem a pity that some newspapers do not care for the facts or the truth when they are out to make capital of any kind for their party.

ONSLAUGHTS ON THE JUDGES.

(Saturday's Daily) The supreme court having decided the Sincilar election appeal in a manner other than Conservative journals desired, some of these publications have assailed the court in a manner which in plain language amounts to an accusation of partiality. This is not the first time of late these organs have committed a similar offence and the time has about arrived when something should be done to effectually safeguard the dignity of the bench from the partisan who sneer in every adverse decision, an evidence of partiality and a license for scandal.

The liberty of the press is one thing and the license of the press to scold is quite another. The former is the bulwark of the state, the latter is the greatest menace to the civilization of the twentieth century. And when this weapon is leveled at the courts it becomes both a disintegrating force working for the destruction of public confidence in the institution by which the private rights of the citizen are safeguarded, and a Democles' sword held over the heads of the men whose business it is to safeguard those rights by administering justice. Given an impartial judiciary nothing is better calculated to destroy its character of impartiality than the knowledge that if its judgments are adverse to certain interests the judges will be pilloried by a section of the public press as having sullied their integrity and perverted their power through improper motives.

To create such understanding is to threaten with a species of blackmail the judge who dares follow his convictions to a conclusion at variance with the wishes of the journalistic bandits. The certainty and the fury with which every such judgment of late has been assailed is evidence that these brigands understand the use of their weapon and looks very much as though they were deliberately directing it in an effort to bully and intimidate the judges of the supreme court.

It does not appear to have occurred to these traducers that if the motives of the judiciary were what they persistently insinuate them to be that these criticisms would be suddenly terminated and the authors afforded an opportunity to reflect in seclusion on the error of their ways. That they are still able to continue their onslaughts is due to the clemency of the judges they assail, a clemency in itself sufficient proof of the character of the judges and the falsity of their insinuations, but which in the interests of a proper public regard for the judicial system and its officers should not be without its limits.

(Bulletin Special) Montreal, Oct. 24.—The C. P. R. has delivered the European mails at Hong Kong six hours and thirty-five minutes under contract time.

(Bulletin Special) Madrid, Oct. 24.—The financial budget contains proposals for sweeping reforms. All the legislation coming before the Cortes tends to the moral and material regeneration of Spain.

(Bulletin Special) Chicago, Ill., Oct. 24.—The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in behalf of its switchmen, presented to all railroads entering Chicago a demand for an eight hour day.

(Bulletin Special) Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 24.—The charges of setting fire to a hotel at Emerson against George Durand, formerly of Edmonton, was dismissed, not a tittle of evidence being produced to support the insupportable charge. The result was as every person thought it would be. An action for damages may ensue.

(Bulletin Special) St. Paul, Oct. 24.—Five men who robbed the Sawyer N. D. Bank, Monday, when there was a battle with the citizens, were captured by the sheriff's posse on a farm near Minot. They attempted to escape, a fight ensued and one robber was shot in the leg. He threw the money away, but three thousand dollars was recovered. The robbers are all young and well dressed, hooded over twenty-five years of age.

(Bulletin Special) London, Oct. 24.—At the Newmarket horse racing meeting, Cambridge, three years old and upwards, one mile fur long was won by Polymelus, ridden by "Red" Kaffer, which second, "Maina" third, twenty-four.

danger of gutting the market with municipal securities.

The capital seeking investment in municipal bonds has pointed out in comparative small and the more bonds offered for sale the less favorable the terms on which a city issuing such bonds can sell them.

That municipal bonds are sought less eagerly by investors than corporation bonds is quite true and perfectly natural, for the simple reason that the corporations holds out the promise of larger returns than a municipality is prepared to pay. Against the attraction of the larger dividends offered by the private enterprise the municipality offers that of greater security for the investment.

The two classes of bonds appeal therefore to two practically distinct classes of investors; the corporation bonds to those who for the hope of larger dividends are prepared to accept security less secure; the municipal bonds to those who demand the first consideration the best security procurable.

But the proportion of these two classes of investors varies with the ebb and flow of the commercial tide. When "times are dull," when business is stagnant and failures frequent the capital becomes chary and regardless of the dividends in prospect will risk his money only when the security is unquestionable. In such years a city can borrow money where corporations may not be able to sell their bonds, simply because of the greater security of the investment. But when "times are good," when business of all kinds is active, when failures are few, when factories are running overtime and enterprises of all kinds are paying handsome dividends the spirit of optimism comes into play even among the money lenders and confident of the general progress they are likely to regard the larger rewards of the commercial undertakings other than the smaller returns but safer investment offered by municipal borrowers.

The present period of prosperity in Canada is being shared fully by owners of capital. Those who have invested their money in corporation bonds or loaned it to commercial concerns have found their security unquestioned and their rewards much larger than the interest they would have received from municipal debentures. More than one mistake of this kind is one of commercial expansion. The great west is beginning to assert its latent energy and every commercial enterprise is straining to cope with the broader opportunities opening before it. The demand for capital with which to extend established concerns and found new ones is practically unlimited. The profit, business houses show for the money already invested it would be remarkable indeed if investors were not found willing to invest more money in them. Under such circumstances the capital looking primarily for unquestionable security as against large returns is at the minimum and Canadian municipalities need not wonder if their preferred bonds find few purchasers. It would be strange if it were otherwise for the fact that money cannot be borrowed for small amounts on good security is evidence that the money is making large returns on security also considered good. The prosperity of Canadian capitalists is attested by the fact that Canadian municipal bonds are not at present an object of peculiar attraction to them.

BELL PEOPLE BUSY.

Winnipeg, Oct. 23.—The Bell Telephone Co. expects to have this city connected with the Calgary, Edmonton and Macleod by 1922.

CLEAN UP AT PORTAGE.

Portage la Prairie, Oct. 24.—During the assize sittings to-day, the grand jury brought in their report, and returned true bills against Henry Lewis, Fred Hatch, of Burnie, accused of arson; Herbert Hale of Burnie, accused of arson; Annie Burr, accused of doing grievous bodily harm to A. A. Macdonald, of Grand View, accused of carnally knowing a girl, under 14 years of age; Samuel Buchanan of Burnie, accused of rape; Minnie Hartford of Burnie, accused of intimidating witnesses; F. R. Ballard of Neepawa, accused of theft; M. Phoebe of Burnie, accused of rape; and David McFadden of Burnie, accused of rape.

NATURAL CAUSES.

Roblin, Man., Oct. 24.—Coroner Harrington did not deem an inquest necessary in the case of Henry Lewis James, who was found in a dying condition near here on Sunday. The coroner visited the shack where the corpse was found to-day, and stated to-night that "There is no doubt in my mind that the man died" from natural causes.

THE KANSAS CITY FIRE.

(Bulletin Special) Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25.—Four persons are known to be dead, eight others missing, and two are fatally injured and fifty are suffering from burns as a result of the fire that destroyed the Commercial Building, on Commercial street, early today. Only one body has been recovered as yet. It is thought that the loss of life will not be commensurate with the damage done.

REPUTATES BORDEN

(Bulletin Special) Halifax, N. S., Oct. 24.—It is rumored in Conservative circles in this province that the Hon. G. E. Borden has been asked to retire from the active participation of the affairs of the party as a result of the investigation into the I.O.F. affairs here recently at Toronto. The local Conservative organ is booming the candidacy of Weldon, and has generally regarded Borden as leader of the party, it would look as if Borden is not making many friends among the Conservatives.

TWO ITALIANS SUFFOCATED

(Bulletin Special) Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Two Italians were killed last night in a gaspump mine at Oakfield, Genesee county. The shaft in which they were working caved and both men were suffocated before they could be rescued.

CREMATED HIMSELF

(Bulletin Special) Jamestown, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Geo. Dockstader, 75 years old, a wealthy farmer living near Randolph, set one of the buildings on his place on fire and then hanged himself from a rafter in it. The family were horrified to see the old man rapidly cremated in the burning building.

CAMBRIDGEHIRE STAKES

(Bulletin Special) London, Oct. 24.—The Cambridgehire stakes at New Market today were won by Polymelus, 11 to 10, Kaffer chief, second, 10 to 1; Maina, third, 10 to 1. Twenty ran.

BEHIND TIME

(Bulletin Special) Toronto, Oct. 24.—The directors of the Ontario Bank have resigned and a meeting of shareholders will be held December 11.

U. S. IMMIGRATION

(Bulletin Special) Washington, Oct. 24.—The total immigration into the United States may reach 1,400,000 persons this year, Secretary Metall of the Department of Commerce and Labor stated today.

GRANITE CO. INSOLVENT

(Bulletin Special) Milford, N. H., Oct. 24.—The Milford Granite Company, one of the largest co-operative granite concerns in New England, was today petitioned into bankruptcy.

EDMONTON HIDE AND WOOL COMPANY

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

McDougall Street, Just Back of New Imperial Bank.

BOOK-KEEPING

It's a subject in which every young person needs thorough instruction. Get it in a school that makes the commercial branches a specialty, whose teachers give their entire time to this special subject whose courses of training are up-to-date and interesting, and whose graduates are known by their ability to hold good positions. Write for particulars about MODERN ILLUSTRATIVE BOOK-KEEPING.

GRAND TRUNK Business COLLEGE

Corner Jasper and Fourth St. Edmonton, Alta. P. S.—We can teach you Book-keeping or Shorthand by mail. These are good courses and they don't cost much. Write today.

J. C. McTavish, Prin.

The Mark That Tells

Pen-Angle trademark (in red) on every Pen-Angle Underwear thus it will stand wear, shrink, your own dealer so guarantee it. Underwear thus softer, warmer, more flexible, better wearing, better.

BETTER UNDERWEAR

FOR SALE—FIVE HORSE POWER steam engine and boiler in good condition. Will exchange for gasoline engine. Apply Morris, Alberta Drive 21-2 miles East Edmonton.

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

STRAYED To my premises about February 25, 1920, two bull calves and one heifer calf, heifer and one bull calf black, other spotted red and white, no brand; owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. W. T. Notek, Riviere Qui Barre, Section 13, 56, 27.

STOCKS FOR RENT 26 x 43, plate glass show windows, centre of business section, Main street, Vegreville, Alta., also three rooms on upper story. Building ready for occupancy in a few weeks. Apply to Frederick Fitzgerald, Box 239, or Love & Carpenter, real estate agents, Edmonton.

LOST One bay mare, four years old, white face, one white eye 2 hind white feet, weighs 1100 lbs. from four miles northwest of town. \$500 reward. Return to J. A. McRoberts, Edmonton.

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

Do you appreciate what a splendid tonic you have in

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

You can depend on it to take away the bad effects of fatigue, brain fog, poor blood and build up a round-down system.

25c. and 60c. bottles. All Druggists.

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25c. and 60c. bottles. All Druggists.

OXFORD CHANCELLOR

This drop-over door can't slam down nor get wobbly on hinges, -patent check-strap stops top. Oven bottom is double-perforated-steel loose bottom over the real oven bottom: level surface, always. Way the fire door's built, and the special draft design, make this the most sensitive of ranges to control, -easy to manage, sure to satisfy. Come and look it over, -you've seen no range like it for the money.

THE GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., LIMITED Toronto Montreal Hamilton Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

JOHN SOMMERVILLE & SONS, AGENTS.

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Dominion

(The Canadian Forestry) The establishment of a forest reserve upon Dominion by the Forest Reserves Act at the last session of the Parliament of the Dominion, a movement which began about the time the Minister of the Interior took up the question of reservations, and a report of the crown timber agent at

The agent submitted several memoranda in regard to reservations in the province of Manitoba, was finally decided that the setting apart reserves should be. The first reservations in Manitoba, and Riding Mountain, Lake Manitoba West reserves, were established by the order of the Minister of the Interior on the 13th of July, 1919.

Other reservations were made time to time, but as these were set apart merely by order of the Minister, lands could be withdrawn from the reservation, was considered advisable to give more permanent character to the reservations. It was in view of this that the reservation that the reserve was set apart by act of parliament has now been done and no land can be withdrawn from the reservation except by special act of parliament.

The purposes for which the reserves are established are to protect headwaters of the streams and secure a constant water supply; to provide a supply of wood for the settlement and to serve such additional purposes as may be brought about by the influence of large areas of protecting the country from other adverse climatic influences.

Of the reserves situated in Manitoba the Turtle Mountain timber reserve covers a district of somewhat extent and is covered mainly by aspen balsam poplar. It also includes a number of lakes and will serve the purpose of being a pleasure resort and a source of supply for wood and smaller timber required for the settlement. This reserve has been somewhat overcut and has been burnt. One serious difficulty in protecting it has been the fact that frequently come from south of the international boundary along the reserve is located, and over the forest range has no control.

The Riding Mountain, Duck Mountain and Porcupine Hills reserves the northern part of Manitoba, are of the same general character. The land is high and broken with ridges. These tracts formed a part of the wooded portion of the Province of Manitoba and have been lumbered over for a number of years.

Principal species of trees are aspen and balsam poplar, which are some of the land. These reserves are still held under timber lease and the timber limits are operated at the present time. These reserves, specially the Riding Mountain and Duck Mountain reserves have been burnt over, the coming in mainly from the west. There are however still considerable areas of mature green timber in these reserves. They will be a very important factor as the source of supply timber for the settlers in these areas, and will serve the purpose of protecting the headquarters of streams. In fact the greater streams flowing through the line of Manitoba have their quarters within these reserves.

Lake Manitoba West Reserve timbered with spruce, poplar and aspen. It has been largely denuded timber.

Porcupine reserve No. 2 is located in the province of Saskatchewan and has been mentioned as a separate reserve in Saskatchewan contain Manitoba and is of practically of same character.

Moose Mountain and Beaver Hills reserves in Saskatchewan contain aspen and balsam poplar. They are located in the prairie country and therefore are very important for supply of the districts in which they are located. The settlers come from long distances to obtain wood for construction purposes from these reserves.

In the province of Alberta there is a reserve at the west end of Cypress Hills. This is in the midst of what is generally known as semi-arid district of the west. There was considerable timber in the hills but it has nearly all been cut although there is still a mill operating in this district. The timber is mainly Pinus Murrayana, and if it is properly protected here will, so far as indications show, be no serious difficulty about the natural reproduction of the forest.

The Cooking Lake Reserve in same province is situated southeast of Edmonton and includes a tract of land and rough land. The land is not all suited for agricultural purposes but there has been considerable settlement in the vicinity and fires have run through most of the tract. The timber is spruce and poplar.

The Kootenay Lakes Forest Reserve is on the eastern shore of the Bow River near the international boundary. The area is small and of little value as a park. There is considerable prospecting for tin in the vicinity of this reserve. In the Railway Belt in British Columbia most of the reserves established by the Act are in the

### Dominion Forest Reserves

(The Canadian Forestry Journal.)  
The establishment of a number of forest reserves upon Dominion lands by the Forest Reserves Act passed at the last session of the Dominion parliament is the result of a movement which began about the year 1893. At that time the Minister of the Interior took up the question of forest reservations, and a report thereon by the crown timber agent at Winnipeg. The agent submitted several recommendations in regard to reservations in the province of Manitoba, and it was finally decided that the policy of setting apart reserves should be adopted. The first reservations made were the Turtle Mountain reserve in south Manitoba, and Riding Mountain and Lake Manitoba West reserves in northern Manitoba, which were set apart by order of the Minister of Interior on the 15th of July, 1895.

Other reservations were made from time to time, but as these reserves were set apart merely by order of the minister, lands could be withdrawn therefrom by the same authority and it was considered advisable that a more permanent character should be given to the reservations. With that end in view it was decided by the government that the reserves should be set apart by act of parliament. This has now been done, and no lands can be withdrawn from the reserves except by special act of parliament.

The purposes for which the reserves are established are to protect the headwaters of the streams and to ensure a constant water supply; to provide a supply of wood for the settlers, and to serve such additional beneficial purposes as may be brought about by the influence of large areas of forest protecting the country from winds or other adverse climatic influences.

Of the reserves situated in Manitoba, the Turtle Mountain timber reserve covers a district of somewhat elevated land covered mainly by aspen and balsam poplar. It also includes a number of lakes and will serve the double purpose of being a pleasure resort and a source of supply for the wood and smaller timber required by the settlers. This reserve has been somewhat severely cut part of it has been burnt. One serious difficulty in protecting it has been the fact that fires frequently come from south of the international boundary along which the reserve is located, and over which the forest ranger has no control.

The Riding Mountain, Duck Mountain and Porcupine Hills reserves, in the northern part of Manitoba, are all of the same general character. The land is high and broken with ravines. These tracts formed a part of the best wooded portion of the Province of Manitoba and have been lumbered over for a number of years. The principal species of trees are spruce, aspen and balsam poplar, white birch.

Some of the lands within these reserves are still held under timber licenses and the timber limits are being operated at the present time. Part of these reserves, especially the Riding Mountain and Duck Mountain reserves have been burnt over, the fire coming in mainly from the west side. There are however still considerable areas of mature green timber in these reserves. They will be a very important factor as the source of supply of timber for the settlers in these localities, and will serve the purpose of protecting the headquarters of the streams. In fact the greater part of the streams flowing through the Province of Manitoba have their headquarters within these reserves.

Lake Manitoba West Reserve was timbered with spruce, poplar and tamarac. It has been largely denuded of timber.

Porcupine reserve No. 2 is located in the province of Saskatchewan and has been mentioned as a separate reserve in Saskatchewan contain most of Manitoba and is of practically of the same character.

Moose Mountain and Beaver Hill reserves in Saskatchewan contain mostly aspen and balsam poplar. They are located in the prairie country and therefore are very important for the supply of the districts in which they are located. The settlers come from long distances to obtain wood for fuel and construction purposes from these reserves.

In the province of Alberta there is a reserve at the west end of the Cypress Hills. This is in the middle of what is generally known as the semi-arid district of the west. There was considerable timber in the valleys of the western slope of the hills but it has nearly all been cut although there is still a small operating in this district. The timber is mainly Pinus Murrayana, and if it is given proper protection here will, so far as present indications show, be no serious difficulty about the natural reproduction of the forest.

The Cooking Lake Reserve in the same province is situated southeast of Edmonton and includes a tract of lake and rough land. The land is not at all suited for agricultural purposes but here has been considerable settlement in the vicinity and fires have run through most of the reserve. The timber is spruce and poplar.

The Kootenay Lakes Forest Reserve is on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains near the international boundary. The area is small and its chief value is as a park. There has been considerable prospecting for petroleum in the vicinity of this reserve in the Railway Belt in British Columbia most of the reserves are labeled by the act in the same

loops district, which is the dry belt of British Columbia. This is the central portion of the province and its rain coming from the ocean is precipitated on the mountains lying between the coast and the interior, with the result that the rainfall in the Kamloops district is small. These reserves have therefore been established mainly for the purpose of conserving the water supply. The hills covered by these reserves (as to height of something like 8,000 feet, and are generally too elevated to be of use for successful farming operations. Their influence on the flow of the streams is however important for agricultural operations in the valleys below, as, in order to ensure successful agriculture it is necessary to depend to a great extent on the application of water to the land by artificial means. The principal species of trees found in these reserves are the Douglas fir and black pine (Pinus Murrayana).

The Donald Forest Reserve lying farther east in the Province of British Columbia is not so important for water supply but is in a splendid timber and scenic district.

### Peace River Crops Good

Mr. Kelly came in by Peace River Crossing and Lesser Slave Lake. He was accompanied by 17 of a party among whom were Privates McCullough, Darby, McDonald and Berry who have been working for 18 months on the Atlin trail, which is being built by the Canadian Government from Fort St. John on the Peace River to the Atlin gold camp in British Columbia.

There were 17 in the party who came down with Mr. Kelly, including Mr. Thompson of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s staff, who is on his way to Ireland, a son of Mr. Harvey who will attend the Mackay avenue school here during the winter, two sons of Dr. West, Mounted Police surgeon on the Lesser Slave Lake District, who will also attend school in the city and Rev. A. S. White and his niece, who left yesterday on their way to the Old Country for Dr. Genest, who went up to Peace River with the intention of going to Port Graham for the winter to act as surgeon for the Mounted Police detachment cutting the trail, came as far as Lesser Slave Lake and will winter there. He could not get up to Port Graham as there were no horses at Port Good Hope to go over the mountains with and no boats on the other side with which to get up the Finlay River. Superintendent Constantine is also unable to get through and will winter at Lesser Slave Lake, going over the range in the spring. There are 40 policemen working on the trail and they have 200 miles of the trail out from Port Good Hope.

Mr. Kelly reports that crops in the Peace River country were excellent this year. About 10,000 bushels of wheat were grown at Peace River Crossing and another 10,000 at Port Vermilion. What is selling at Port Crossing and another 10,000 at Port Brick the member for Peace River marketed 1,000 bushels at that price which was shipped down the river to Vermilion to be milled. At Vermilion the crop was unusually heavy and the cash price was \$1.50 a bushel. The Kelly left the Crossing on Oct 2nd there had been no frost and delicate flowers such as pansies were in bloom outside.

The water has been very low all season and navigation has been extremely difficult and hazardous, especially on the Lower Peace. At Rapid Au Boyer, 150 miles below the Vermilion chutes, where a limestone dyke crosses the river, the water is very shallow and the Graham just managed to get over the dyke.

The water is also low at the Athabasca, Athabasca Lake, Great Slave Lake and all the way down the Mackenzie, registering as much as seven feet below the former low-water level. At Port Chipewyan, the big flats at the north of the Athabasca river, which through all history have been marsh, the home of myriads of water fowl, are now prairie and the grass is growing six feet high. These flats are 30 or 40 miles long and 15 or 20 miles wide and make a piece of pasture land second to none in the known world. The Hudson's Bay Co. shipped down 16 head of cattle to Chipewyan this year and turned them out in the long grass. When the company employees went out to find them the cattle were sleek and fat and so wild that they could not be caught. Pursuing them on horse back was found impossible on account of the luxuriant tangle of wild grass, and so they turned out and had a regular buffalo hunt, shooting the cattle in the open. Mr. Kelly predicts that the Chipewyan flats will some day be a great cattle ranching country.

On the way out they met several parties of settlers going into the Peace River country, most of them bound for the Grand Prairie country via Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Crossing. A party of Dominion surveyors are subdividing and laying out section lines at Prairie Creek on the south side of Lesser Slave Lake, which is described as one of the finest farming countries in the north. Another party is surveying at Vermilion, where Mr. Senire is adjusting settlers' claims prior to throwing the country open for homesteading and a

third party is working at Peace River Crossing. Mr. Kelly looks forward to the day when another big city will be built on the Peace River.

**ITALIAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.**  
Calgary, Oct. 24.—At the barracks this morning Frank Malsano was bound over to appear for trial before the supreme court, which will be held here next month, commencing Nov. 6.

Malsano is charged with assaulting J. Hewitt, of Cochrane, with a knife, thereby causing grievous bodily harm to Hewitt.

Dr. MacKidd testified as to the number and seriousness of the wounds on Hewitt's body.

He said Hewitt was now convalescent and would be able to work in a month.

**PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS.**  
Ods Gazette: With regard to the public works department of Alberta he said the majority of the people hard-ly seem to realize that the province is very well again. All over the country the inhabitants were clamoring for roads and bridges. Some of them he knew were badly wanted, and the department was doing the necessary improvements as fast as they could in the districts that needed them first. He hoped by the end of the year to be able to go over most of the province and see for himself where the money could be spent to the best advantage. He alluded to the scarcity of labor that just as also a drawback, as the department still has a list of money unspent owing to their being unable to get men.

The province being of such vast extent and the conditions changing so rapidly, owing to new railways coming in it required considerable judgment in making roads and bridges so that they could be used to the best advantage. Hon. Mr. Cushing thought that it would be much better for the country if the power of spending money for public improvements was taken from the local improvement councils, and the whole thing left in the hands of the government. He alluded to the fact that the rate of taxation by the local councils could be anywhere from 22 to 48 a quarter section, and that those councils which taxed themselves the lowest were demanding the most from the government. The department would conclude that the men who taxed themselves the highest and were willing to pay it, were most in need of help, and accordingly they considered while those who were only willing to pay the minimum tax ought not to complain if they were overlooked. It was a case of the government helping those who helped themselves.

Mr. Cushing said that four hundred miles north of Edmonton, very little of which was opened up. The government expected a large immigration next spring and were preparing to cope with it.

**IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT MAY ACT**  
(Bulletin Special)  
London, Oct. 24.—Mackenzie King Canadian Deputy Minister of Labor had a lengthy interview with Lord Elgin on the possibility of introducing legislation on the subject of false representation to induce or deter immigration to Canada. This has been the subject of a conference between the home and colonial offices. It is understood the matter is being further considered by the cabinet. Mr. King is to have another interview with Lord Elgin when it is expected the intentions of the government will be made known.

Mr. King had interviews with Hon. John Burns, and Sir Henry Buxton. The latter who was the author of the fair wages resolution in the Commons asked Mr. King to forward copies of regulations and fair wages schedules as adopted by the Canadian Government for his consideration.

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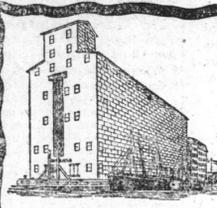
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the stock should begin to pay handsome dividends, and in another year or two may have a cash valuation on the market from the dividends it then will pay of at least \$10.00 per share. This calculation is based on sound and conservative business judgment, and on well-tried laws of natural growth. It is quite safe to say that when the Amalgamated Coal Company shall have fully equipped its four properties on Cold Water River, in Nicola Valley, B.C., and has built up a market for its product, and can produce coal and coke on a large scale, which may require six to seven years to accomplish (taking the Crow's Nest Coal Company as an example), this stock should then be worth on its own merit, from the dividend it then will pay, \$100.00 per share.

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Fathers, mothers and guardians, who have the welfare of your children at heart, and want to provide for their future needs, write us for information, and investigate our proposition carefully. You will thank us later for the advice given. Ask or write for printed prospectus and reports, etc. We will show you samples of the coal and of the coke, and the assays of the coal from Government officials and other authorities.

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as the safest and best investment on the market today, which is being offered to the public at large. We want men and women of prosperous means to get interested in this great enterprise, and to get in now, on its first inception.

Remember, for \$250 you will get one thousand shares of Amalgamated Coal, which will secure for you and your family a source of income, and may make you independently rich. Remember, 1,000 shares of Crow's Nest Coal Stock is today worth \$250,000 and, brings a yearly revenue of over \$100,000.

**PROTECTION TO SMALL SHAREHOLDERS IS SECURED BY THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Under British Columbia laws every Coal Company mining for coal and oil in that country must file with the Minister of Finance, a certified copy of their articles of incorporation, of a foreign company, and also of the by-laws; in other words, the company has to register under the laws of British Columbia, before they can transact business within the borders of the Province, and produce coal, and their books are subject to inspection every three months by the Government agent, to whom a sworn statement must be made, and a tax of five cents per ton paid to the Government for every ton of coal mined. This protects the small stockholder, as everyone interested, whether he may be the owner of 10,000 shares or only 100 shares, has the right to know at all times just what the company is doing, and there is no possible way of the company adopting, with any success, a "freeze-out" game. The Government being an interested party, no such protection is afforded the small investor than in any other country.

We cordially invite you to call at our office, No. 61-62 Confederation Life Building, Toronto. If you cannot call, please write us, and we will mail you prospectus, reports, maps, etc., that will give you all information you may desire.

**Owen J. B. Yearsley, Banker and Broker**

61 Confederation Life Building. Main 3290. TORONTO.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET FOR ALBERTA OATS (Thursday's Daily)

Mr. D. W. Warner, president of the Alberta Farmers' association, who was commissioned by the Alberta government to investigate the conditions of the oat market in British Columbia, is preparing a formal report to submit to the government. Mr. Warner spent about six weeks in British Columbia and visited every important point accessible by rail and water and made careful observations. In conversation with the Bulletin in summing up the conclusions of his observations, he said:

"I find a heavy natural increase of oat-consumption in the lumber business which is expanding as fast as capital and labor can be procured. From what the mill men tell me the expansion can go on for an indefinite length of time. The supply is so far behind the demand, the danger of glutting the market with lumber is so far ahead, it never does come that it is not contemplated at present. When we consider that the war has forced us to Canada to be settled which must use B.C. lumber for most of its buildings we fall to see how the market can be expected to lumber. Let the natural course of things help us all it will there is plenty for us to do."

"I find that the first thing which stands in the way of extension of trade with British Columbia is the high freight rates which have to be paid on produce coming west or coming east. The wholesale dealer in Vancouver told me that if they could get as good a rate west as now exists east, oats could be shipped to Australia between crops and still leave the Alberta farmer a fair price for the product at home.

"The high freight rates both ways the B. C. rancher is now in many cases raising oats in competition with us instead of raising the best selection we badly need in Alberta. If it would come to us at a reasonable price we could consume many times what we now do. The B. C. people are ready to stand with us for a reduction of freight rates and extension of trade in any reasonable way, as they know as well as we, that British Columbia and Alberta, each producing what the other needs, will prosper together, each sharing alike in the advantages or disadvantages."

"I was invited to attend a meeting of the Alberta Board of Trade, and I did so, and stated my mission to B. C. Every member present expressed himself highly pleased with the course the Alberta Government had taken in investigating markets of our sister province with a view to the interchange of products. They also thought it would be wise for the B. C. Government to follow the same plan and send a commissioner to investigate the Alberta markets for their products. The Vancouver board of trade have been working for years to extend the trade of their province and city this way, and they wish to know why the board of trade of Alberta have not been doing more to facilitate trade between British Columbia and Alberta. Vancouver is an open port the year round. The lake ports are frozen for several months in the year and grain must be all that time in the hands of the speculator. They claim that if it be a longer water route to Liverpool, it would lie in the hands of the elevator men while the ports are frozen. It is not fair to the farmer to have to sell as well as our oats to the western port."

"When the Panama canal is finished which will be so in a few years western ports will have as good a water route as the eastern ports, and a much shorter railroad haul. The terminal elevators on the western coast the problem of reaching the world's markets for their products. If we could see no good reason why the country should not have been required and asked to keep their offer open."

Ald. Manson thought that the city should buy the wood block now; that the price of timber was going up all the time, and the city could not make any mistake. Ald. Smith thought the wood blocks were the best. The commissioners were instructed to wire the Carholinium people in Vancouver asking if they could keep their offer to supply 30,000 yards of block at \$1.17 open until Nov. 15th.

NEW WAREHOUSE (Thursday's Daily)

The Campbell Furniture Company is building a large warehouse on Beacon street, north of the C. N. R. tracks. This warehouse is situated on Lot 237, facing on Second street and backing onto the C. N. R. spur. It is 40 x 200 feet, the full size of the lot and will be two stories high, built of wood with metal sheeting. They hope to be using it next week.

The Campbell Furniture Company is the first mercantile institution to put in a warehouse north of the tracks, and it is reported that others are to follow. On the supposition that the C. N. R. spur is to be extended through Churchill avenue, the prices of lots on Second and Third, north of the tracks, have been jumping rapidly during the past two weeks.

PUBLIC SCHOOL CONCERT (Thursday's Daily)

The concert in aid of the public school fund drew a large audience to the Thistle Theatre last evening. Harold Jarvis is well known to Edmonton people and was probably the most popular singer in the concert. His vocal powers were appreciated. Hearing several beautiful songs in classical numbers in which his excellent training and control as well as his remarkable voice had an opportunity to show, but he overtook all the other singers setting out the number of votes for each voter under the cumulative voting system.

"The Englishman" was the most appreciated number on the program as it was sung with what the music folk call "verve."

The Handelian aria "Where'er You Walk" was perhaps the best selection of the evening, as this sort of music seems to suit Mr. Jarvis voice splendidly.

"Because" and "Dearie" were sung in exquisite style.

The last number was Newton's "Question" and the encore to this was "Tootsie Goodbye."

And for once, Jarvis kept the Edmonton audiences in their places during the "Save the King." The usual accompaniment to the National Anthem is a stampede for the street. Last night the "Save the King" was sung with Wallace Graham did not arouse the enthusiasm that his selections entitled him to awaken. He was better in the humorous than in the serious, but the quality was less in the rendition than in the selections themselves. He appeared to be too serious in his humor, and not dramatic enough in his more serious work. There is a class of humor however which a serious man makes irresistible as a laughter-provoker. In this Mr. Graham finds the most complete relief. His songs along this line last night was a decided success, when he rendered Whitcombe Riley's "Tradin' Joe."

The features of the evening were somewhat marred by the low temperature of the building.

NOTHING DONE (Thursday's Daily)

No progress whatever was made on the paving or street car propositions at Tuesday night's meeting of the council. Ald. Giesbach asked what had been done about the grade blocks. Secretary Kinnaird replied that nothing had been done as they had since been approached by the Barber Asphalt people, who made very favorable propositions, which included taking the whole contract.

Ald. Giesbach pointed out that the price of logs was going up steadily on the coast and that the price given by the Carholinium company might not remain. He could see no good reason why the country should not have been required and asked to keep their offer open.

Ald. Manson thought that the city should buy the wood block now; that the price of timber was going up all the time, and the city could not make any mistake. Ald. Smith thought the wood blocks were the best. The commissioners were instructed to wire the Carholinium people in Vancouver asking if they could keep their offer to supply 30,000 yards of block at \$1.17 open until Nov. 15th.

CIVIC ACCOUNTS (Thursday's Daily)

The following are the accounts passed by the city council: Cash account, electric light, 555.70; Pacific Live Stock Assoc., insurance on horses, 147.90; E. J. Taylor Construction Co., account contract, 6189.53; H. E. Dean, wages, 8.00; Dominion Express Co., express charges, 492.94; Green & Belgrave, acct. contract, 139.20; E. C. Hopkins, re isolation hospital, 250.00; R. Ricker, account contract, 2000.00; W. J. Carter, acct. contract, 27.00; H. Sawcut, acct. contract, 4113.14; Geo. T. Bragg, insurance, 10.74; Miss J. Mackenzie, salary, 17.60; G. P. Blythe, audit, 2nd gr., 128.90; Fawcett & Co., acct. contract, 4113.14; Town of Strathcona, light for September, 5.45; City Coal Co., coal, 1103.25; Labor pay sheet, wages, 208.74; Labor pay sheet, wages, 175.25; W. J. Graham, acct. contract, 1654.10; Hardisty Bros., freight and cartage, 3.38; W. G. Ibbotson, duty and brokerage, 8.30; W. G. Ibbotson, duty and brokerage, 12.15; Edmonton Carriage Co., freight and cartage, 54.45; Latta & Lyons, blacksmith work, 128.30; McEwen Bros. & Co., acct. contract, 4.75; Robb Engineering Co., pln. and Huff Grading Co., hauling sand, 26.80; Ross Bros., hardware, 1565.57; R. G. Davidson, expenses, 15.00; Ross Bros., hardware, 1011.68; Albert Lumber Co., lumber, 28.25; Revillon Bros., hardware, 491.75; Wilson & Cousina, hardware hangers, 18.00; Total, 22,740.59.

VOTERS' LIST COMPLETED (Thursday's Daily)

The city assessor has completed the city voters list and it is now in the hands of the clerk. There are 2816 votes this year against 965 last year. The new list gives a description of the assessor's classification numbers in which showing lot, block and subdivision number. There is also a column showing those who are entitled to vote on referendum bylaws setting out the number of votes for each voter under the cumulative voting system.

BRANCH BANK.

The Merchants Bank of Canada has secured premises on Ramo Avenue on a sub-branch here at once. The office will be kept open on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

EDITOR OF AN AMBULANCE (Thursday's Daily)

Will you kindly allow me space in your paper for the following letter, to draw attention to the very great necessity for an ambulance company in Edmonton. Within the past two weeks there have been brought by train to Strathcona two serious cases which required special operations which could only be carried out in a hospital. The first was a man suffering from a fractured skull, the second was that of a woman suffering from an internal injury. The patients were removed from Strathcona in an ordinary bus, which was no count as a disgrace to a flourishing town like Edmonton. I cannot imagine how it is there has not been a demand for an ambulance company in Edmonton. I am absurd to me for a town to build two hospitals and yet have no proper conveyance to take cases to them. I think it is essential for the one or the other.

Trusting this letter may bring forward a remedy to the existing state of things. I am, Sir, Yours respectfully, AMBULANCE MAN.

WILL BREAK THE RECORD (Saturday's Daily)

According to the returns already in hand the indications are that October, which is due to be the last big month in building operations in Edmonton this year, will be the biggest month in the history of the city. The permits so far issued from the building inspector's office this month total \$1,000,000, to which there is to be added yet this week the city's telephone block, costing \$22,000 and other miscellaneous building will bring the total to the quarter of a million mark. The largest previous month was June, when the total reached \$244,000. The city's building for the year will go well onto a million and a-half.

COMMERCIAL OFFICE FOR WETASKIWIN. (Saturday's Daily)

B. S. Jenkins, inwards of the telegraph department of the C.P.R. and R. K. Jamieson, general superintendent came up over the C. & E. A. in a light and we set out again by the same route this morning. They will open a down town office in Wetaskiwin today. Heretofore the commercial business in Wetaskiwin has been done at the railway office.

HOCKEY REORGANIZATION. (Saturday's Daily)

A general meeting of the Edmonton Hockey Club was held in the Young Men's Club rooms last evening at 8:30 p.m. There was a good attendance of the supporters of the club and a successful winter's sport is looked forward to.

THE FOLLOWING OFFICERS WERE APPOINTED FOR THE COMING SEASON: (Saturday's Daily)

Honorary President, Dr. O. F. Strong. President, R. A. Robertson. Vice-Pres., J. A. McKinnon. Sec. Ernest E. Chauvin. Executive Committee, C. Stewart, J. Ibbotson, H. Deaton, A. M. Griffith and Sec. Ernest E. Chauvin.

THE FOLLOWING WERE NOMINATED AS PATRONS OF THE CLUB: (Saturday's Daily)

Jno. I. Mills, E. Rayner, T. A. Stephen, J. E. Mercer, A. Brown, J. H. Morris, Theo. Revillon, W. G. Griesbach, Hon. C. W. Cross, Hon. Frank Oliver, P. Good, W. L. Craft, T. M. Turnbull, J. W. Morris, B. Secord, J. Sommerville, H. H. Bellwell, H. Campbell and W. E. Lines.

Arrangements will be made to have Edmonton represented by a first class team.

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

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A Child can Operate  
a Kootenay  
Steel Range  
Kootenay  
Range  
London-Toronto-Montreal  
Winnipeg-Vancouver-  
St. John N.B.  
Revillon Bros., Ltd., Sole Agents

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

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It is a "Progress Brand" creation: Distinctive and elegant.  
Whenever and wherever you buy look for the label that protects.  
Edmonton Clothing Co.

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Ask your Grocer for one of the following Brands: In Parlors—"King Edward," "H. Cadlight," "Little Comet."  
FARM LAND PROPRIETORS.  
List your Farm Property with us for quick sale.  
J. B. WALKER & COMPANY.  
P. O. Box 359, Norwood Block, Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

TEACHERS ENTERTAIN S'CONS LAST NIGHT (Friday's Daily)

The trustees and teachers of the Strathcona entertained the S'Cons last night in the assembly hall at Grandin street school. The room was tastefully decorated with flowers and Chinese lanterns. A splendid program of solo recitals and readings was besides speeches by Dr. M. P. Mr. D. S. Mackenzie, minister of education for the province, and Mr. J. McCaig, superintendent of city schools, Edmonton. Mr. A. McLean, chairman of the Strathcona public school board, sided, and in his opening humorously related the discipline used by teachers days when he was a boy, and used to shake the wits out of them.

MAYOR SHEPPARD

Mayor Sheppard welcomed teachers to Strathcona and congratulated them upon the increase in attendance at the convention. This new development much upon the for the uprightness and integrity of our coming citizens. He carried the influence of the teacher's training through life, and proud of the Strathcona school paid Mr. D. S. Mackenzie, principal, a warm tribute to the excellence of the Strathcona schools was the foundation Mr. Mackenzie laid. He said last spring conversation with Dr. T. Chicago, a noted educationist told him Alberta had the school system in America cast a great responsibility on teachers and public to meet and surpass the present high and achieve.

DR. McINTYRE

Dr. W. McIntyre, M.P., upon "The Provincial University. In discussing this subject merely giving his personal side. He was not speaking from a side. In this country everybody to "hustle" for a living; wo university and its training young man to "hustle" more considered the question solely the utilitarian point of view university should primarily the purpose of advancing the basic industry of the province. That industry was agriculture, hence there was need for agricultural education, might require enough class master the monopolists of sciences would lay the basis dozen industries. He held tens of the province did not to give their children a practical training. The fields that the anxious to exploit were civil trial and mining engineering we should build the university give such a training as would them to develop the material richness of the country so graduates will find scope the province. He would lead medicine and the church to selves. It was not the state vince to educate men for the fessions.

HE THOUGHT THE TEACHERS

he thought the teachers should as an advisory body to the ment in this matter. The first question should be the security large site. Almost every unit in Canada and the United realized that they had not a large enough site. He cited case of Manitoba University, was cramped up in one block. His next suggestion was to respect to the machinery for the graduates should elect by lar vote from university grad with representatives from the faculty. His third suggestion with respect to the selection president. The whole university's distinctive character influence from the character president. None but the g would do for us.

IN CONCLUSION DR. McINTYRE

are advancing in material wealth and importance as national matters. We must ried with the forward mo MR. McKENZIE, deputy minister of education, spoke on the "School System." The subject said, was an important one of the fact that we draw our ers from every province in the minion, and our trustees from country in the world, and were unfamiliar with our systems. The Alberta system takes ground between the two extremes where the initiative of four schools is taken by the government or by the people. The people given as much control as possible in the erection of school districts. A school district may direct the solicitation of any three payers where there is a school of 20 children and 10 payers. In case the people to erect the district, the government does it, and appoints an trustee, who exercises all the ers of a school board.



