

STORE

Store will be Open every day from 10 to 6 p.m.

"HAPPY" BY OFFERING

Many Lines

Dressing Gowns

SECORD

Merchant, LAMONT

Never Be Without It.

muscular Cramps, Back Ache, Pain in Side and Limbs cured instantly by

First's Pain Terminator

the most powerful medicine made.

First's Little Liver for sick headache and indigestion. Ask your dealer for 25c. direct. A handsome water color free.

F. F. DALLEY CO., Limited Hamilton, Ont.

METALLIC ROSSSES & FINIALS

Orders will be received until 15th, 1907, by the undersigned...

CAME TO MY PREMISES from the city, north and white cow. Owner can come by paying expenses and property.

BUCKSKIN MARE, years old, strayed onto my farm about October 15th, no owner may have same by property and paying ex-

Do Not Forget

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

GARIEPY & LESSARD

VOLUME IV.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS AT ST. JOACHIM'S SCHOOL

Names in Order of Merit

STANDARD VIII
 History—Industrial—Elsie Beair, Madeline Dounard, Irene Kelly.
 History (Constitutional)—Madeline Dounard, Elsie Beair, Irene Kelly.
 Rhymes—Madeline Dounard, Elsie Beair, Irene Kelly.
 Algebra—Irene Kelly and Elsie Beair, Irene Kelly.
 Literature (Shakespeare and Prose)—Elsie Beair, Madeline Dounard, Irene Kelly.
 Trigonometry—Irene Kelly, Elsie Beair, Madeline Dounard.
 French—Elsie Beair and Madeline Dounard equal.

STANDARD VII
 Grammar and Prose—Dorothy Greenwood, Jessie Harris, Amelia Suprenant, Edna Bedard, Isobel Fleming, Dorothy Greenwood, Jessie Harris, Dorothy Greenwood, Elsie Beair, Madeline Dounard, Irene Kelly.
 History—Joan McDonald, Elsie Beair, Madeline Dounard, Irene Kelly, Elsie Beair, Madeline Dounard, Dorothy Greenwood, Elsie Beair, Madeline Dounard, Irene Kelly.
 Geography—Elsie Beair, Madeline Dounard, Irene Kelly.
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(Established 1886.)

For Holiday Goods

We are showing

La-dies' Neckwear

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The Western Realty Co., Limited

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LANDS FOR SALE

In the following thriving districts: Spruce Grove, Stoney Plain, Independence, Edson, Fort Saskatchewan, Brudenheim, Ross Creek, Mundare, Toisdale, Vegreville, Innisfree and Vermilion.

THE WESTERN CANADA LAND COMPANY, LTD.

WELCOMES HINDOOS

Edmonton Bulletin

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1906. NUMBER 114.

STANDARD III

Yorkton Regina Line

Port Qu'Appelle, Sask., Dec. 17.—The first survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific line between Yorkton and Regina, is being made here this week and the announcement has been made that it is the intention of the company to go right ahead with the construction of this line first thing in the spring of 1907. The line passes through the valley at the town of Port Qu'Appelle. The old valley town which has for many years been an outpost without a railway, is in a great flutter of excitement here today. People are stopping on the streets to talk of the railway future, and on every hand the words "Grand Trunk Pacific" are heard in the land. The reason of this excitement is apparent. A large party of engineers, some 20 in number, are camped here and their work is the making of the final survey to the capital city.

STANDARD II

STANDARD I

EDMONTON MUSIC CO.

beg to announce the preparation having been made to meet with the Christmas rush and endeavor to do what is right for our customers and public in general. We advertise a reduced rate in all our music lines and particularly our violins.

YOU CANNOT GET AWAY FROM IT GOOD LUMBER PAYS

We have on hand the "largest stock of HIGH GRADE LUMBER we have ever carried. We have also a good supply of B.C. Common Lumber which is good value at the price. And we are still headquarters for Windows, Doors, Laths, Shingles, Etc.

Cushing Bros., Co., Limited

EDMONTON, STRATHCONA, FT. SASKATCHEWAN, ETC.

XMAS GOODS

At J. H. MORRIS & CO'S

We present a marvelous collection of fancy goods that will make an instant appeal to Xmas shoppers.

Point Esprit Dresses, Cut Steel Belts, Burnt Leather Goods, Fancy Handkerchiefs, White Seta, Silk Kimonos, Silk Dressing Gowns, Perfumes in Fancy Boxes, Dresser Sets, Book Covers, Card Cases, Pin Trays, Ash Trays, Pippo Racks, Clear Trays, Silk Garters and Hose Supporters, Hand Painted Pin Cushion.

Silk Waists, Piano Dresses, Embroidered Linens, Silk Cushion Covers, Opera Bags, Purposes, Shopping Bags, Squaw Bags, Fans, Silk and Chiffon Collars, Leather and Silk Belts, Mounted Combs, Sterling Silver Thumbless, Needle Cases, Whisk Holders, Silk Hosiery.

J. H. MORRIS & CO., DEPARTMENTAL STORES.

EDMONTON BULLETIN

DAILY—Delivered in City, 54 per year. By mail, per year, 53. SEMI-WEEKLY—Subscriptions per year 51. Subscriptions strictly in advance.

BULLETIN CO., Ltd., DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1905.

MARKET ACCOMMODATION.

(Thursday's Daily) The time appears to have come when the accommodation at the city market has become inadequate. At present about half the block is utilized for market purposes. The other half is used as a store yard for sewer pipes and a warehouse. Yesterday considerable rivalry and feeling was engendered by patrons of the market trying to obtain advantageous positions. The market was overcrowded. The market clerk was kept busy clearing the ground of loads as soon as they were sold in order to make room for others.

SELE-DESTROYING.

(Thursday's Daily) The Journal considers "feckle" "winkles" to say that the shortage of coal in Saskatchewan is partly due to a conflict between labor and capital and then expends a column of its own verbiage to show that legislation making a conflict between labor and capital impossible would prevent such shortage of coal supply. To consider the lack of transportation facilities as having anything to do with the case the Journal condemns as an evidence of mental derangement and that it understands that the closing of the mines is responsible for the shortage of coal. It is a matter of the circumstance that mine haven't been opened, but not the fact that they will not be opened except where and when a railway offers the means of getting the coal to market.

A NEW MAN ON THE STAFF.

(Thursday's Daily) The Calgary Herald tries to squint out of responsibility for its slanderous assault on leading citizens of this province by asserting: "That it was 'not' the Herald which charged these 'prominent Liberal' statesmen with 'benefiting from the diversion of 'public' coal land into 'private' hands.' The facts, it says, with John Herron, M.P., prominently, therefore, it was John Herron, M.P., who blazoned across the front page of the Herald a heading that the gentlemen in question were 'looting 'western coal lands' and who inscribed the subtitle describing the investment in coal lands as 'a gift.' Considering that the 'gift' was more like an attempt to prove that Edmonton is not the commercial centre, it is not surprising that Edmonton people need not therefore find any particular cause of offense in the article. The outside public may be relied on to realize that the 'looting' of Calgary to prove the inferiority of Edmonton bespeaks an underlying bias that is not to be denied. The statistics will not, therefore, have any serious effect in deflecting immigration generally from Edmonton to Calgary. Nor will they affect the location of manufacturing and wholesale houses, for business men intending to start branch houses in the city usually look over the ground first. In such an event, Edmonton has nothing to fear.

A SUSPICIOUS ANXIETY

(Special Correspondent) The Alberta Herald publishes a couple of columns of figures prepared by the secretary of the Calgary board of trade. The avowed purpose of the figures is to show that Calgary is the commercial centre of the province, but frequency of comparisons makes the production itself very much more like an attempt to prove that Edmonton is not the commercial centre. Edmonton people need not therefore find any particular cause of offense in the article. The outside public may be relied on to realize that the 'looting' of Calgary to prove the inferiority of Edmonton bespeaks an underlying bias that is not to be denied. The statistics will not, therefore, have any serious effect in deflecting immigration generally from Edmonton to Calgary. Nor will they affect the location of manufacturing and wholesale houses, for business men intending to start branch houses in the city usually look over the ground first. In such an event, Edmonton has nothing to fear.

SOME THINGS OMITTED.

(Thursday's Daily) Mr. McMaster, a Canadian K.C. and ex-M.P., gave the London Standard an interview recently in which he informed the reporter that the prosperity of Canada today is due to its great natural resources, "and the opportunities for their development afforded by the wise and statesmanlike policy introduced and firmly established by the late Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues." Mr. McMaster did not explain the significant circumstance that these opportunities were signally disregarded by Canadians and supremely ignored by everybody else until the "wise and statesmanlike policy" had been effectively and permanently put out of business by the country whose protracted stagnation had failed to reflect the wisdom and statesmanship by which it is alleged to have been governed.

ment" by this "wise and statesmanlike" policy Mr. McMaster said, "Alberta and Saskatchewan, each with its fine farming lands as existing anywhere—perhaps the finest in the world—the American experts say so, as evidenced particularly by the opportunities afforded for development. It is larger than the whole of Germany—Britain's most formidable competitor today—what a vast prospect opens to the view! There are certainly not half a million of people in these two provinces, though immigrants are rushing in by the thousand. There is nearly a million of the United Kingdom, say 45 millions, in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba alone (all carved out of the Great Lone Land), and the wheat raising capacity of the soil, with three transecting railways to carry its products to the sea, and a fourth in prospect, is more than sufficient to meet all local demand in Canada, and double the quantity required to supply the whole United Kingdom."

It does not appear to have occurred to Mr. McMaster that he is able to make such statements "only" because ten years have elapsed since the "wise and statesmanlike policy" ceased to be. Had he told British emigrants ago that the land in Alberta and Saskatchewan was "perhaps the finest in the world" he would have been regarded as an irresponsible "boomer" had he told them that "immigrants are rushing in by the thousands" he would quite properly have been designated as a falsifier; while had he spoken of "three transecting railways" to carry the produce of the prairies to the sea he would have been put down as both.

CANADA'S TRADE.

(Thursday's Daily) Speaking during the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne Sir Wilfrid Laurier outlined the remarkable trade expansion which has placed Canada in the front rank of commercial nations. The premier referred to the generally prosperous condition of the past year and said: "Except a small section of the country in the lower St. Lawrence valley, every part of Canada was blessed with a most abundant harvest. The wheat fields in the new provinces gave a generous return, even though the expectations, the too-ambitious expectations of some over-confident prophets of the earlier part of the season, prices were remunerative, and, in some commodities almost extravagantly remunerative. Under such circumstances it is not to be wondered at that our trade increased by leaps and bounds. On the first of July last it had reached the five hundred million mark, and now it is on a fair way to the goal of six hundred millions. These figures, in themselves, do not tell us much. But if we make comparison of the trade of some of the most highly civilized nations of the earth, we shall realize the extent to which we have made progress. England, which is the mother of trade as it is the mother of freedom, has a trade amounting to about \$10 per head of the population. The trade of Germany, of which we have heard so much of late years, and which has made such substantial progress, is only about \$50 per head. The trade of the United States, large as it is, and whose people as that country is, is less than \$40 per head of the population. The trade of Canada, being a trade of \$500,000,000, amounted to no less than \$50 per head of the population. I know that I shall be told that these figures do not tell the whole story, as they give the record of the year's trade only—the exports and imports of the countries referred to—and take no account of the international trade being no part of the national or international trade. I believe that, had we the full statistics of the trade of the United States and of Canada it would probably be shown that the United States has a greater trade per head of population than we have. But I also believe that it would be shown that we are a closer and ever closer, second. But, sir, there is another feature of the case. No nation can live by itself, every nation must have a trade abroad, for it must seek to sell elsewhere the surplus of its products; those nations that, in respect of these products, have a deficiency. "In that respect, therefore, and since all nations look for foreign trade, I say with legitimate pride that we stand far ahead of the great American republic. The trade has been expanded, and we have just been told by my hon. friend the leader of the Opposition that the expenditure has also expanded. Of course it has, we are not flies on the wheel; we are

to the situation and to the reputation of our country, and though the expenditure has expanded, it has been kept well in check and always within the revenue. The hon. gentleman said that in his opinion the expenditure was excessive, and he gave the opinion of Mr. Courtney in that respect. Mr. Courtney's opinion is one which no one can despise, on the contrary everybody must respect it. But it seems to me that the friend of the hon. gentleman who sits beside him (Mr. Foster) must have felt rather uncomfortable when the opinion of Mr. Courtney was cited, because it is this glorious present time when we have an abundant revenue, Mr. Courtney thinks that perhaps we should put a brake upon the wheel and check the expenditure. I think the hon. gentleman's desk mate must have felt very uncomfortable when he was in control of the finances, when there was a contracted revenue, and the expenditure was far beyond the possibilities of the revenue. There is the difference between us. It is not sufficient simply to compare the expenditure of one period with that of another period and to say, as we have been told very often, that in the last days, under the old regime, they spent less than \$40,000,000, whereas we at the present time spend almost \$70,000,000. It is not sufficient to put these facts opposite each other, because they give no accurate idea of the circumstances. An expenditure of \$40,000,000 may be an extravagant one, and an expenditure of \$70,000,000 may be a moderate one. It all depends upon the means of the people to bear the expenditure and that is a circumstance which was overlooked by my hon. friend a moment ago."

NO INTERFERENCE (Saturday's Daily) Senator McMillen has introduced a Bill to amend the Conciliation Act, one clause of which provides that: "Every one is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$100, who, not being a citizen of Canada, enters or works in, or between different classes of workmen." The bill arose doubtless out of the recent street car strike in Hamilton, in which a citizen of the United States was arrested for conspiracy. He appealed to the United States consul for protection and gave the jingo papers across the line a chance to scream. The amendment removes similar future from the field of international controversy by bringing them within the scope of the common law.

COCKSHUTT OF BRANTFORD (Saturday's Daily) The Calgary Herald is mightily pleased with the portrait of Mr. Cockshutt, M.P., of how the farmer of Brant co., Ont., has been benefited by the local market created there by manufacturing establishments. The Herald does not say, of course, that to enable Mr. Cockshutt to produce his glowing picture of the prosperity of the farmers in the immediate vicinity of Brantford, Ont., the farmers in every other district of Canada have been taxed. Now does it seem that Mr. Cockshutt's description of the prosperity of the farmers of Brant was a prelude to his supplication that the tax on the farmers of every other county in Canada be increased; nor that the ground of this supplication was that unless the tax were raised the farmers of the west could not be controlled absolutely and beyond jurisdiction from factories located in Brantford, Ont.

THE EXEMPTION LAW (Saturday's Daily) The members of the Provincial cabinet did well to hold aloof from the proposal of the representatives of the Associated Boards of Trade that the Exemption Act should be amended to allow of a smaller amount of a settler's property exempt from seizure. As the law stands a settler's household furniture, nor his team and implements necessary to till his farm. This law has been of late the object of vigorous protests from retail dealers who claim that dishonest settlers, secure under the exemption, refuse to pay their bills. The wholesalers, who are affected, is frequently unable to pay, that such abuse is occasionally made of the law is probably true, but the cases are few in number. And against the dealer has a simple, but effective remedy—he may decline to give credit. And the injury to the community is far less from the rare occasions on which an unprincipled individual uses the exemption as a shield for declining to pay his debts than that which might be expected from such modification of the law as would permit a greedy dealer or one whose indiscretion in giving credit had placed him in a tight corner, to turn out of house and home a score of honest but unfortunate settlers who were unable to pay their debts because they had no control. As a matter of practice it is a rare occurrence that a merchant goes to the wall in Alberta through giving credit to the

fact that it is continually given to the new owners of the mines. The trouble occurred in the case of the Lethbridge mines, and consequently when the Lethbridge mines were closed the people feel the lack of coal most acutely. I venture to say the Minister of the Interior had no complaint from his own constituency. I have no complaint from mine and those two constituencies constitute more than half the area of the whole province of Alberta. Now, as hon. gentlemen have gone to the advertising business, let me also point out one or two facts. So far as northern Alberta is concerned there has been a plentiful supply of coal, and the coal famine in one locality seems somewhat as a surprise to the people there, as it has come to the members of this house. I must congratulate the hon. member for Alberta (Mr. Herron) on the fair manner in which he advocated his resolution. His desire evidently was to bring about a better set of circumstances. But what did we see after he had finished his speech? We saw a whole policy of the Minister of the Interior attacked, we saw only a factious argument advanced by the opposition rather than any suggestion of a method of solving the problem. Now, sir, as regards this coal supply, there seems to be a misconception on the part of some hon. gentlemen that the coal in Alberta is grouped in certain reserved areas, and that those areas are in the possession of certain corporations. Let me say that from a geological standpoint the north branch of the Saskatchewan river has burrowed through an immense plain, and in burrowing down a distance of 100 or 150 feet it has disclosed a seam of coal averaging five to thirty feet in thickness. This obtains on both sides of the river, also the streams that lead to the Saskatchewan have burrowed to great depths, and have exposed this seam, just as some of you may have observed a stratum of rock along certain streams. Now, is it not fair to conclude that if that great river, for hundreds of miles, reveals a seam such as I have described, the land adjacent to it for many miles doubtless contains underneath the fertile prairie this immense bed of coal ranging from five to thirty feet in depth. So when you come to talk about coal, and about cornering the coal market the talk is absurd. When the Canadian Pacific Railway of the land that was, so to speak, unutilized, they give it in fee simple with the coal underneath it, a seam of coal 100 feet below the surface and seven feet thick. The coal resources for domestic purposes in the northwest of Alberta are unlimited. Now, sir, along the banks of the Saskatchewan a great many settlers who took advantage of the locked lots, as we say, before 1887.

THE LEGISLATION NEEDED (Saturday's Daily)

Instead of the abstract notion of Mr. Herron, M.P., meet the coal shortage the House of Commons adopted the amendment proposed by Mr. Knowles, M.P. for West Assiniboia, to the effect that the shortage originated not in defective legislation but in a lack of transportation facilities and in the labor troubles which tied up the Lethbridge mines. To the lay mind this conclusion would appear so obvious as to preclude the necessity of any special argument, if it even required affirmation. To the common observer it would appear that the shortage of coal in Saskatchewan might be at least in some small measure accounted for by the fact that the mines from which that section of the country derives its coal had been tied up by a labor trouble; and to the same observer it will appear also a relevant circumstance that under existing conditions the Lethbridge mines enjoy a monopoly of the coal market of Southern Saskatchewan, but that if the other coal areas in this province had direct railway connection with that market this entire dependence upon the Lethbridge mines would not exist. Directly the shortage was caused by the strike, but primarily it was caused by the conditions which make Southern Saskatchewan absolutely dependent for coal on the mines of a comparatively small area largely under one management. The only legislation which will permanently avoid similar recurrences from the same causes is the legislation which builds railways, encourages rather than discourages coal mining and endeavors to peacefully settle conflicts between employers and employees which might tie up the mines of the province. It appeared different to the Solons of the Opposition, however, and man after man they rose to advocate the admittedly useless motion of Mr. Herron, winding up by solemnly marshalling their forces to declare by their votes that the labor trouble and the lack of railways had nothing to do with the coal famine in the banks of the Saskatchewan. They have the humorists should be kept on record: Alcorn, Annes, Avery, Barker, Bergeron, Blain, Borden (Carleton), Broder, Chisholm (Huron), Clouston, Clement, Cockshutt, Daniel, Elson, Fowler, Ganong, Gunn, Henderson, Herron, Hughes (Victoria), Jackson (Elgin), Lake, Lennox, Lewis, Morin, Perley, Pringle, Reid (Grenville), Roche (Marquette), Schaffner, Smith (Wentworth), Sprague, Staples, Stockton, Walsh (Huntingdon), White, Wilmut, Wilson, (Lennox & Addington), Wright (Muskoka)—39.

SIZED IT UP (Saturday's Daily) During the debate on the coal shortage in Saskatchewan Dr. McIntyre, M.P., for Strathcona, very sensibly seized up the situation as follows:—

Mr. Wilbert McIntyre (Strathcona): My principal reason for rising to speak on this subject is in the greatest attempt of the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Roche), backed up by the leader of the opposition, to advertise the conditions in regard to the coal strike which, after all, prevailed over only a small area of the province of Saskatchewan. I have the honor to represent one of the largest constituencies in the Northwest, outside of Winnipeg; I have the honor to represent one-third of the population of the province of Alberta, and over that whole area I have yet to hear the first grumble, the first complaint about a coal famine. I do not deny that conditions did exist as stated by these hon. gentlemen, but I am in a position to say that my constituency was not affected in the least. The

area affected was comparatively small. The problem occurred in the case of the Lethbridge mines, and consequently when the Lethbridge mines were closed the people feel the lack of coal most acutely. I venture to say the Minister of the Interior had no complaint from his own constituency. I have no complaint from mine and those two constituencies constitute more than half the area of the whole province of Alberta. Now, as hon. gentlemen have gone to the advertising business, let me also point out one or two facts. So far as northern Alberta is concerned there has been a plentiful supply of coal, and the coal famine in one locality seems somewhat as a surprise to the people there, as it has come to the members of this house. I must congratulate the hon. member for Alberta (Mr. Herron) on the fair manner in which he advocated his resolution. His desire evidently was to bring about a better set of circumstances. But what did we see after he had finished his speech? We saw a whole policy of the Minister of the Interior attacked, we saw only a factious argument advanced by the opposition rather than any suggestion of a method of solving the problem. Now, sir, as regards this coal supply, there seems to be a misconception on the part of some hon. gentlemen that the coal in Alberta is grouped in certain reserved areas, and that those areas are in the possession of certain corporations. Let me say that from a geological standpoint the north branch of the Saskatchewan river has burrowed through an immense plain, and in burrowing down a distance of 100 or 150 feet it has disclosed a seam of coal averaging five to thirty feet in thickness. This obtains on both sides of the river, also the streams that lead to the Saskatchewan have burrowed to great depths, and have exposed this seam, just as some of you may have observed a stratum of rock along certain streams. Now, is it not fair to conclude that if that great river, for hundreds of miles, reveals a seam such as I have described, the land adjacent to it for many miles doubtless contains underneath the fertile prairie this immense bed of coal ranging from five to thirty feet in depth. So when you come to talk about coal, and about cornering the coal market the talk is absurd. When the Canadian Pacific Railway of the land that was, so to speak, unutilized, they give it in fee simple with the coal underneath it, a seam of coal 100 feet below the surface and seven feet thick. The coal resources for domestic purposes in the northwest of Alberta are unlimited. Now, sir, along the banks of the Saskatchewan a great many settlers who took advantage of the locked lots, as we say, before 1887.

You will remember the statement of the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Oliver) who said that all land patented before 1887 took the coal right with it. You have a great deal of these sections on the banks of the Saskatchewan. They have that coal easy of access, so easy of access that coal mining in the immediate vicinity of Strathcona and Edmonton has not been carried on by mining operations, but merely by burrowing holes in the sides of the bank, taking out the coal and shipping it to market. At the present time I know of only one place within seven miles of the town of Strathcona or the city of Edmonton where there are stored 10 tons of coal. Why? Because the coal is so easily obtained that there is no necessity for storing it. Now why did it not relieve the coal famine in Saskatchewan? What was the reason that this coal was not shipped there? That question was asked me one day by the right hon. the leader of the House (Sir Wilfrid Laurier). It was as much a mystery to me as to any one except for one possible explanation, and that was transportation. That is a difficult problem, your coal cannot be shipped to these points at any advantage, and for that reason you have not the preparations for shipping. There never has been any demand for coal outside a certain district around the river. Other rivers leading into the Saskatchewan have given many rural districts their supply of coal. Coal mining is not a lucrative occupation there for the simple reason that the access to the coal is so easy. Time and time again, and I am sure the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden) will bear me out in this, coal corners have been formed of the few mines operating in the winter months there in the vicinity of Strathcona and Edmonton and the farmers, when the roads would get good, and the sleighs and take the coal out of the side of the land and deliver it at half the price a miner would charge. These are some of the reasons why coal mining is not now being carried on in that vicinity to the same extent that it will be in the future. I shall cite a couple of instances to give you an idea of how easy of access this coal is. In the trading steamer on the Saskatchewan for some years the only means of coal supply was to moor alongside the bank, dig the coal out and fill up the coal bin. I can well remember seeing the first engine the Canadian Northern sent up on the Strathcona and Edmonton branch running up the bed of a creek, stopping at the bank, and coaling up, before a proper coal shed was built. At the present time the largest coal mine in the vicinity of Strathcona and Edmonton is being operated within the corporation of Strathcona right on the side of the hill. The crucial point to my mind is that spoken of in the amendment, the lack of transportation of the available coal supply, and second, the lack of cheap transportation. On these two points the whole situation hangs, during the late trouble in Saskatchewan.

Government stamp and Clarke's brand are on a par with each other. One guarantees a piece of silver to be its full face value; you get the real genuine article or a very real-looking imitation. Clarke's Mitts, GLOVES, MOCCASINS, Etc. Leather values, unstamped, are about the most deceptive things on earth. You may get the real, genuine article or a very real-looking imitation. But if you'll insist on "Clarke's" brand, you'll always know exactly what you're buying—always receive full value in return for your stamped coin. A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited, TORONTO, CANADA.

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR. For over 15 years the U.S. has been making a reputation for reliability that is today unequalled. You can depend on it to do the best work all the time and a long time, too. SKIMS CLEANEST, IS SIMPLEST, WEARS LONGEST, RUNS EASIEST, QUICKLY CLEANED, LOW MILK CAN, PERFECTLY SAFE, MOST PROFITABLE. VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY.

Why take chances of getting unsatisfactory Suits and Overcoats when you can buy "Progress Brand". Look for the label that protects. Edmonton Clothing Co. AGENTS.

"CLARKE'S" COATS. For comfort, warmth and wear. Ever try one? You can't realize how useful they are until you do. The best cold repellers ever worn, and nothing can equal them for wear. Keeps the body warm and comfortable in the coldest weather. Made of either Duck, Leather or Corduroy and lined with the best bark-tanned sheepskins with the wool on. Clarke's Coats have extra high storm collars, large inside, chest-protecting, sheepskin flaps, strong, unripable seams, big, unusable pockets and, in fact, every feature to make them warm, comfortable and serviceable coats. Every coat fits as a coat should fit, so as not to bind any part of the body. Guaranteed by our brand "Clarke's" that is on a label sewn on every coat. See that yours has it. Most dealers have them. A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

The Latest Scientific American 25-knot turbine line-shaft Company, was the builder, Swan, of the Cunard Company build two liners, to be at the call of the Admiralty advances a sum of \$2,000,000 in annual payment of \$800,000 per year. The contract was that that within a year of a round trip to New York. The "Mauretania" minor details. The upon tank experiments these experiments at experiments were sup 40-foot launch high steamship; and y tions in the form of. As a result of these placed a somewhat fast "Lusitania," and the modified. The dimen

Length over all Beam extreme Depth Gross tonnage Net tonnage Maximum draft Displacement at These dimensions built or projected. The swift of the big line show a speed 13 knots "Great Eastern," a The "Mauretania," the lower, the main, the and the sun deck, the and coal bunkers, occu from the main deck to understood that there being purely a mail ar being is provided on the main deck upward. T and crew, the latter be specially isolated hospi cially by invalids and is the provision of two the ship, with landings innovation first propos ed. The ship will car 1,200 third-class passeng number of souls on board be 9 feet in clear height 10 feet 6 inches. A new promenade and boat deck on each side of the ship, the promenades on each deck is 33 feet above la is 63 feet, and the funne The hull is divided by subdivision is such that collision. Every door of event of collision, by the can be done by the offic eral positions throughout The flat deck is built 1 inch to 1 1/2 inch. In all the riveting was done complete double bottom the outer and inner bottom and the entrance lines are It is needless to say t ally deep and stiff. Am deep web frames at inter where the stresses will be chinery spaces. The chan (which by the way, is cut deck which is 60 feet 6 m hull is unusually heavy. At the turn of the bilge a much heavier and weigh the plating is doubled, an the object being to give th strength by increasing the bottom chords. The weights and sizes o large, the stern frame and gether 150 tons. The rudd There is one gudgeon only of immense size, weighing Perhaps the greatest i centers in her turbines, wh send Slipway and Engine will be remembered is deve propeller. The two outer turbines and the two inner the after ends of the low-pr are located the turbines lo chinery spaces. The chan track power is 68,000 divid speed of revolution is to be

HALF CONTINENT OF WHE LANDS Ottawa, Dec. 18.—Prof. John coun, before the agricultural mitte, stated that he saw no r why wheat should not be grown v three miles of the Hudson's Ba far as climatic conditions were curred. Dealing with the section of country from Edmonton to Fo is Prairie, Prof. Macoun said "productive possibilities had yet been fully realized. The so-bad lands or alkaline plains ha so been found excellent for growing. American settlers who been accustomed to similar tions in the United States ha exceptionally successful, over water and wood difficulties by ing wells and using thick soil the building of houses and fo The reason for area capa producing extending so far north

World's Markets

Washington, Dec. 23.—Actual production of winter wheat 422,888,000 bushels, Spring wheat 243,872,000 bushels, Corn 2,927,416,000 bushels, Oats 964,904,522 bushels.

This is the final estimate in which preliminary estimates are revised and corrected based on reports of correspondents and agents of the bureau supplemented by information derived from other sources, indicate the average production and value in 1926 of United States.

Chicago, Dec. 21.—Oats—All the principal bear news in oats is now in and crop reports, instead of being bullish as expected was, instead being bearish. Cash houses and shippers are by far the best buyers and their efforts to secure enough oats to supply an abnormally large market is creating a demand much greater than was hoped for at this season of the year.

The foreign require since the reports of the French and Russian crops has also shown improvement. The government report was just about as expected and shows the crop to be slightly larger than last year's and as this has been fully discounted, the only ray of hope the bears had is now gone.

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The board of trustees of the New 151, eight hundred dollar. Treasurer's address—F. G. Bertrand, Brant.

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The Canadian Archibald Co., Limited. Head office, Edmonton.

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Give Me a Pound of



The rich flavor, fragrant aroma and sustaining strength of Blue Ribbon Tea makes it well worth the trouble of asking for.

STRAYED WANTED

ESTRAY—FOUR ONE-YEAR-OLD, cattle, red, with white marks; came to my place about Dec. 3; 3 heifers, one steer; owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Murdoch McLeod Belmont.

\$10.00 Reward

Strayed from my premises in October, a four year old cow, sorrel, with white face, hind feet partially white, weight 1400 lbs., branded P on shoulder.

A REWARD

Will be paid for the following described horses, which strayed from Ross Creek, Alta., the latter part of April last.

P. Heimick & Co.

AGENTS: HUDSON'S BAY LAND COMPANY.

K. W. Mackenzie, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER

Keeps on hand all kinds of Local Improvement Forms School Distric Forms, Hyloplate Blackboards, Desks, Etc.

Winter is Here

are you thinking of the Repairs

We have a good stock of every thing you need, lumber, Shingles, paper, wash, doors, etc., all best grade and right prices.

W. H. Clark & Co., Limited.

9th Street, Edmonton.

Have you a few dollars

It so let us interest you in the CELEBRATED LULUMAC MINE

AT BULLFROG NEVADA. 50¢ per cent Dividend.

Have been declared by mine adjoining this.

Fortunes are being made daily in Nevada Gold Mining Stock.

Why not take advantage of the present low price and get benefit of early advance?

Why not invest a few dollars this way and watch them grow from 50¢ per cent to one dollar bill.

Why not read in an order today and secure a block of this stock before it goes higher?

These shares may be had now at the low price of 50¢. They are well worth double this in six weeks. No order for less than one hundred shares.

Stock certificates will be sent direct or through any bank or banker.

CLARKE & COMPANY, Sole Agents, Coronado Bldg., Denver, Colo.

of the Edmonton district. If... the department would... to have them forward their... as the fees of any others... be collected.

GRAND TRUNK BUSINESS COLLEGE

EDMONTON Jasper and 4th Street

McTavish, Prins.



Never Be Without It. Muscular Cramps, Stomach, Back Ache, in Side and Limbs cured instantly by First's Pain Determinator

ROSS'S PATENT ROOFING

Around The City

(Friday's Daily)
—The Edmonton lodge of Elks, No. 33, meet this evening in the Empire theatre.
—The city schools closed this afternoon at 3 o'clock to open the tenders for the city hockey club.
—The Printers' hockey club will turn out for practice Saturday evening at 6.30. The team will practice on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the same hour at Hornor's rink.
—The C.N.R. are transforming their flat cars into temporary coal cars for coal shippers. This is due to the lack of the regular coal cars. About 60 have been temporarily pressed into the carrying of coal.
—The funeral of the late Mr. H. A. Carruthers will take place on Saturday at 2 p.m. at the St. James' church. The service will be at 10 o'clock tomorrow night, aided by a male chorus from the choir. This will be the sixty-third funeral since his coming to Edmonton by Mr. Barford who is one of the most enthusiastic musicians in the west.

MR. BARFORD'S RECITAL.

(Friday's Daily)
Mr. Vernon Barford, organist of All Saints church, will give a recital tomorrow night, aided by a male chorus from the choir. This will be the sixty-third recital since his coming to Edmonton by Mr. Barford who is one of the most enthusiastic musicians in the west.

McDOUGALL CLUB.

(Friday's Daily)
The Young Men's club of McDougall church gave their first literary programme last evening. The programme was given by each member of the club. The subject of the evening was "In Memoriam." The Rev. Huestis occupied the chair and read an excellent paper dealing with the profound and subtle thoughts expressed in such beautiful language by the late poet Laureate. Mr. Wood was in good voice and sang very feelingly "Crossing the Bar" which Mr. W. Gown contributed a pleasing synopsis of the poet's biography furnishing the data of the most notable events of his life. The "Evening" was read with enthusiasm by Mr. Osborne Adamson after which a quotation was given by each member from Tennyson's writings. The great poet's masterpiece "In Memoriam" was generally quoted. This was a very delightful evening. The programme was given by each member of the club. The subject of the evening was "In Memoriam." The Rev. Huestis occupied the chair and read an excellent paper dealing with the profound and subtle thoughts expressed in such beautiful language by the late poet Laureate. Mr. Wood was in good voice and sang very feelingly "Crossing the Bar" which Mr. W. Gown contributed a pleasing synopsis of the poet's biography furnishing the data of the most notable events of his life. The "Evening" was read with enthusiasm by Mr. Osborne Adamson after which a quotation was given by each member from Tennyson's writings. The great poet's masterpiece "In Memoriam" was generally quoted. This was a very delightful evening.

—A very sad occurrence to a newly arrived family occurred Wednesday as the death by heart failure of Mr. L. Lyster at 446 Clark street. Mr. Lyster had just been working a few days at the C. N. E. machine shop. As the deceased was a prominent Oddfellow and leaves a wife and family of six children, the local lodge of Oddfellows will take charge of the burial services which will take place at 2 p.m. at the McCoppen & B. N. undertaking establishment at 2.30 o'clock. All Oddfellows will assemble in the Oddfellows hall, Norwood block on Friday, at 2 p.m.
—C.N.R. express is 22 hours late.
—Sailing in the Thistle Rink this evening.
—Edmonton bank clearings for the week ending Dec. 20th—\$91,680.22.
—The ladies' Musical Club will not meet again until Jan. 12th 1907, at 4.30 p.m. The club will meet with Mrs. Pitters' home on Fifth street for practice.
—The Canada Gazette of Dec. 15th announces the name of J. K. McMenamy as having succeeded to the position of service examinations held here in November.
—Mr. A. Fibiger who has been confined to the house for some time with typhoid is able to be out on the street again. Mrs. Fibiger who has also been confined to the house for some time with typhoid is also able to be out on the street again. Mrs. Fibiger who has also been confined to the house for some time with typhoid is also able to be out on the street again.

CAPITAL HILL WANTS TRAM LINE

Property holders in the Capital Hill subdivision want the city to extend the street railway a mile beyond the city limits so as to serve the prospective residents in the Capital Hill and Wagsrovo subdivisions. Mr. Gardner, who owns Capital Hill subdivision, states that they will approach the city council with a proposition to extend the road which the city will accept to be able to reject.
The Capital Hill is evidently destined to be a popular residential district, judging by the recent sale of lots. In four days no less than \$175,000 worth of lots were sold, including all the view lots so far subdivided and many on the second third and fourth row back. There is a building condition which goes with the lots which requires that no house costing less than \$3,000 can be built on the subdivision. If the Gibbons also for the water works intake is collected the pipe line runs right along the west side of the Capital Hill subdivision.
Mr. Gardner, who has been in the city for a few days leaves tomorrow for Chicago. He has disposed of all the lots he intends to part with at the present time and the sale is closed.

CHRISTMAS RECITAL.

An especially attractive program, including several numbers of two parts, has been arranged for Mr. Vernon Barford's recital tonight in All Saints' schoolhouse. Mr. Barford will be assisted by a double quartet of male voices from All Saints' church.
The recital which is open to all in terms of music, will begin promptly at a quarter of eight.
The choir of Grace Methodist Church met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Stutbury last evening and presented them with a beautiful check an offering to give a chance to all who wish to attend the Edmonton-Strathcona hockey match. The train leaves the C. N. E. depot at 4.45 p.m., returning not later than 4.30. 25 cents return.
—Geo. Postema, a Russian, was injured today in Hambrater's mine. A block of coal fell on his leg, fracturing the thigh bone. He was taken to the public hospital, where his injuries are attended to by Drs. Whitehall and Dunn.
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EAST EDMONTON CONCERT.

The new schoolhouse at East Edmonton was crowded to the doors last night at the concert given by the children of the school in aid of the furnishings of the building. The chair was occupied by Mr. Rios Sheppard who happily presided. An interesting program was given by the children and several of the older people, including Mr. Watt, the teacher of the school. The concert was a very successful one and the proceeds of the evening's entertainment will be used for the purchase of a new organ for the school.

ORDINATION AT COLCHESTER.

At Colchester yesterday forenoon the ordination of Mr. James Mason to the office of Deacon took place in the presence of the Rev. J. G. McHugh, Bishop Pinkham of Calgary. There was a large attendance of clergy and others and the music was conducted by the choir of Holy Trinity Church, Strathcona. Mr. Mason has been lay reader of the congregation since last September. He is a native of Staffordshire, England and is a member of the Durham College of Science, University of Durham and the London College of Divinity, University of London.

WEEKLY ROUND UP

Written by Wm. MacAdams

A FIGHT TO A FINISH.

(Friday's Daily)
There is to be a fight to a finish on the Thistle ice at 10 o'clock tonight, when the pharmaceutical hockeyists will meet the plumbers, steam fitters and hot air artists of all kinds in a passage at arms for an eye or a supple to the survivors. Alberta Undertaking company's ambulance will be in attendance and the coroner has promised to be on the ground. Ladies with gentlemen free. Gentlemen with ladies also free. Ladies without gentlemen and gentlemen without ladies will not be charged any admission.

THE CONTRACTORS.

The Canadian White contract improves on investigation—from the company's point of view.
The company is to get 10 per cent. of the cost of the completed sewer, including everything.
Included in the cost of the sewer is the cost of the cement which is to be used in the making of the sewer. Cement costs \$3.68 per barrel, laid down. The Taylor Construction company estimates that 15,000 barrels of cement to complete the work.
It is a matter of record that this estimate was too small to satisfy the engineer.
The city buys this cement, pays freight, warehouses it and releases it to the contractor when required in the works.
The contractors do not put up one dollar toward the purchase of cement.
Obviously they are charged for the cement as released, but the contract stipulates that the contractor shall receive progress estimates as the work proceeds, making the purchase of the cement and the payment thereof merely cross entries.
The estimated cost of the sewer includes the cost of the cement used in the construction of the sewer. On this the city pays 10 per cent.
Therefore if the cement in the sewer costs \$3.68 per barrel for 15,000 barrels, or \$5,520, as estimated by the Taylor Company, the city, by the contract with the company, actually presents the company with \$5,520 as a per centage on cement which the company does not own, does not carry and does not even pay the freight on.

THE RULE THAT APPLIES TO CEMENT.

The rule that applies to cement also applies to everything else that enters into the cost of the job. By sub-section A of section 6 of the contract the premiums for accident insurance of the workmen engaged at the work are included in the cost. The city pays the insurance and then pays the Canadian White Company 10 per cent. on the premiums.
The city rents the municipal trencher at \$35 a day, furnishes it over to the Canadian White Company at \$35 a day, and then pays 10 per cent. on the \$35.

AND SO ON ALL DOWN THE LINE.

While in the city recently Mr. Alfred, superintendent of the Canadian White Company, stated that he considered Edmonton one of the nicest cities that he had ever visited.
Although the first brick has not yet been laid in the new telephone central, it has already been discovered that the original order of a 700 line board was 500 lines too small.
The city made \$4,000 clear last year on a 700-line system. If the 1,200 lines were ordered, as justified by the demand, and if the city is at present serving only 300 customers, when it might be serving 1,200 there would be a loss to the city of \$10 per line per annum on 700 lines by the city not having the new system in working order.

THIS ESTIMATE, HOWEVER, IS ALSO GENERALLY WRONG. IT IS TOO CONSERVATIVE.

In the meantime the contractors who accepted a contract on the 10th of November have the telephone building completed in February. It is plain that, having failed to purchase brick in the gloomy autumn days, they cannot now get brick until May. Consequently they are not in a position to take advantage of the mild weather of the recent few days to rush up the building.
This explanation, no doubt, will be quite satisfactory to street people who are demanding telephones.

MANITOBA GRAIN MEN INDICTED.

Winnipeg Free Press—The proceedings in the grain case against J. C. C. McHugh and John Love, before magistrate Daily, opened yesterday with the reading of the particulars of the charges furnished by the association to the magistrate. The charges were read by the prosecutor, R. A. Bonnar, and the defendant, J. C. C. McHugh, appeared for the grain exchange produce all their correspondence. T. Robinson, who appeared for the grain exchange, was willing to give up any special documents he wanted, the list being a somewhat comprehensive one. Mr. Robinson agreed to go over the correspondence with Mr. Bonnar and the court adjourned till Wednesday to allow of the examination being completed.
In addition to the counsel mentioned Mr. Anderson watched the case for the government and Mr. Andrews appeared for Mr. McHugh.
The particulars as read in court were as follows:
1. By from time to time fixing the street price of grain.
2. By fixing daily the track or cash price of grain and the maximum price that may be paid therefor.
3. By prohibiting dealers in grain from dealing for track or cash grain from the opening to the closing of the market each day.
4. By endeavoring to induce and by inducing railway and other transportation companies to withhold the means of transportation of grain at certain times in the year.
5. By elevator companies and the members thereof pooling receipts at times of shortage.
6. By endeavoring to drive out or ruin in business farmers' elevator companies and other independent elevator companies at country points.
7. By boycotting dealers in grain who are not members of the Winnipeg grain and elevator association or endeavoring to

produce exchange.

8. By endeavoring to create a monopoly in the grain trade.
9. By endeavoring to drive small cash or track buyers out of business.
10. By endeavoring to drive out of business all rival dealers and elevator companies.
11. By devising, passing and enforcing rules, regulations or by-laws of the Winnipeg grain and produce exchange and the Northwest Grain Dealers' association which do or may tend to restraint of trade.
12. By endeavoring to secure and securing knowledge of the business of rivals from the employees of the telegraph companies, railway and terminal elevator companies or others.
13. By endeavoring to obstruct and by obstructing the transportation of grain of rivals in railways and vessels.
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MR. HAGEL WENT OVER THE PARTICULARS.

Mr. Hagel went over the particulars in detail objecting to the absence of names and of any element of circumstances which were the offences alleged were committed in general he submitted that the particular charges were too general to be made more specific. If that was impossible it meant that his learned friend had made an impossible charge, that he charged without knowledge of offences of which he had no evidence. While he made these objections it stipulated that the contracting agent by pointing out the particular offences he proposed to establish, he was prepared to go on.
The magistrate thought the particulars were sufficient for the purpose of this enquiry.
Mr. O. Foster was the first witness called. Mr. Bonnar asked that the other witness should be asked to leave the court, but the magistrate did not see fit to do so. Mr. Bonnar's own witness for the case.
Witness said he was secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers' association, that he had been since July 1901. He produced a list of members and the minute book.
Mr. Hagel pointed out that these documents were put in for identification, not as evidence.
Witness said Mr. Love attended some meetings of the Northwest Grain Dealers' association on behalf of his company, the Winnipeg Elevator Co., and that he had been since July 1901. He produced a list of members and the minute book.
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produce the lawyers' letters.

Mr. Andrew—My learned friend must show what letters he wants.
The magistrate said he did not see that he should be asked to produce books that were not relevant to the enquiry. He thought Mr. Bonnar said there was sufficient grounds to justify the investigation and he would not be confined in carrying it.
He objected to being limited in this way.
The magistrate—It is all very well to address the gallery in this way, but counsel for the defendants and for the grain exchange have said they have no objection to produce documents or letters books that pertain to this enquiry, but were you encounter the enquiry with irrelevant documents it might run for a year.
Mr. Bonnar—I should wish you to know that I was addressing your worship and not the gallery.
The magistrate—It looked to me that it was.
Mr. Bonnar—I am not in the habit of addressing the gallery.
The magistrate—You referred to the plumbers' case in Toronto, and cited the case and referred to the blowing open of the safes.
The magistrate—That question did not arise. Mr. Bonnar wanted the impression to go abroad through the press that he was trying to hinder him in the investigation. The defence had offered to produce relevant documents.
Mr. Bonnar then asked for correspondence between the grain exchange and the different firms, and all the members of the Northwest Grain Dealers' association and dealers in country points, and with all expelled members from 1901 to the present. All letters of complaint to the committee or any member thereof and reports of complaints from members or others, from all other parties, all letters to the grain exchange or the secretary of the committee, the Dutch two, and Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Russia, Poland and Spain one each, the prizes having been divided up in some cases. This year an American gets the Peace prize, an Englishman, Prof. Thompson, the man who shot the atom, gets the Nobel prize; Signor Carducci, an Italian poet, wins the prize for literature; the medical prize will go to an Italian and the chemistry prize goes to Prof. Moisson, of Paris.

GREAT MEN PASSED OVER.

A striking list of greater men who have been omitted might easily be prepared, and headed with the name of King Edward. In 1901, Herbert Spencer, the philosopher, was another notable omission, as are Tolstoi, Maeterlinck, Meredith, Swinburne, and Winston Churchill. Dr. Goldwin Smith is another man whose whole life has been dedicated to peace, although it was marked by any sensational incident as Northcliffe, and the banner of each Dr. Goldwin Smith has been his youth up, and still turns out his own home in the Dominion of Wales. He is figured in two chapters on San Juan Hill.

PROSPEROUS INDIANS.

Regina Standard—One hundred thousand bushels of grain and \$6,000 worth of cattle, the former the product of the season's work, and the latter the amount disposed of this month, is the record of File Hills Indian Agency, as told to The Standard today by W. M. Graham, inspector of agencies for the Dominion Government. He was on his way to Kam-sack, on the Canadian Northern, Mr. Graham, in addition to being general inspector for the province, has direct supervision of the File Hills agency, and has his place of residence there. He has spent every year since his boyhood among the Indians, and he is, consequently, a first-rate authority on the advancement of the aboriginals of the great west. Today he was on his way to Kam-sack, where he will supervise the sale of a portion of the Fort Polley Indian reservation, being placed on the market by the Dominion Government. He recently acted in the same capacity in connection with the Pasqua lands disposed of here in Regina.

THE FOUNDER OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel prizes are named in honor of Dr. Alfred Bernhard Nobel, the Swedish chemist who died in 1895. Through his discovery of dynamite Dr. Nobel has amassed an immense fortune, and his disposal of his \$2,000,000 makes the Nobel will one of the most remarkable ever filed. This money was to be invested and the interest each year to be divided into five prizes each amounting to approximately \$40,000. He directed that every year the Norwegian Storting was to award the prizes to the men who had done the best work in the promotion of universal peace, literature, medical, physical, chemical, research and physics. It was not till 1901 that the arrangements for administering the prizes were completed and the first prizes awarded.

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THE BIG STORE

From now until Christmas Eve this Store will be Open every Evening until 10 p.m.

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Ever since there has been the utmost controversy over the merits of the awards, and in no year was there universal satisfaction. It would be hard for any committee to make awards that would be open to no criticism, but the view has been expressed that better informed referees than members of the Swedish Parliament might easily have been chosen.
THE GERMANS LEAD
It cannot be said, however, that the Norwegian Parliament has indulged in any "favored son" discrimination. Indeed, it appears to have taken great pains to avoid the very appearance of this fault and thus may have committed the opposite mistake. From 1901 to 1905 the Germans have furnished eight prize-winners, the French five, the English four, the Swiss three, the Dutch two, and Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Austria, Russia, Poland and Spain one each, the prizes having been divided up in some cases. This year an American gets the Peace prize, an Englishman, Prof. Thompson, the man who shot the atom, gets the Nobel prize; Signor Carducci, an Italian poet, wins the prize for literature; the medical prize will go to an Italian and the chemistry prize goes to Prof. Moisson, of Paris.

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Do Not Fail

Some of these in your own open up. Covant's gingers, Abernethy's Jam Bar, Fig Sandwich, B. Home, Fingers, etc.

GARIEPY & L.

VOLUME IV.

TELEPHONE FOR WE

Telephone Poles A

bermen

Telephone Poles A

(Thursday's Daily)
A serious problem facing phone and telegraph companies in Canada and the United States is the construction of, and the projects contemplated by, and Manitoba government. There are no poles in the Telephone poles are a peculiar to themselves. Only varieties of trees will do to be of a certain size, weight and they have to greatest tensile strength of found in that weight. At more the crop only opens century.
The two varieties are the race and British Columbia Alberta tamarac will outlive C. cedar but for some reason no Alberta tamarac market and British Columbia monopoly. At the present

The MANCHESTER H

(Established 1886)

Another Gold S

It is evidently due, ing from the we of the last day, and if you apply of anything in the of blankets, etc. ers, felt shoes, etc., we shall be to show you the or stock was these lines, and you prices.

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"KETS"
In a large quantity and quality and price \$1.75 to \$3.00 per pair.
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In the large size, white and blue, \$1.25 and \$1.50 per pair.
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281

The Crow

National Tr

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No Delay. No Com Highest Prices P

A. M. STEWART,

The Western

Com

LANDS

In the following thrives dispendence. Editor, Fort S. dare. To lead, Vegrele, In. For maps, prices, literature

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