













**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN**  
(SEMI-WEEKLY)

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DUNCAN MARSHALL,  
Manager.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1907.

**SOME MUNICIPAL FIGURES.**

A detailed statement has been issued showing the total debenture indebtedness of the city. The total debenture debt of all kinds amounts to \$2,857,824.08, including \$550,000 not yet issued.

The general debenture debt is given as \$2,425,290.76, and the debt incurred by issuing special debentures \$333,564.79.

The general debt includes \$1,079,161.28 invested in public utilities, which are or will become self-sustaining. This leaves the general debt payable from the taxes, \$1,346,068.48.

To meet this it will be necessary to set aside \$92,000 from the taxes next year, equal to a levy of 4 mills on an assessment of \$23,000,000. In other words, about one dollar of every three paid in taxes next year must go to the payment of the general debt.

Among the items charged to self-sustaining utilities in the amount is \$184,000 put in whole or in part into the street railway. Clearly this enterprise cannot begin to pay for itself for some time. In the meantime the interest and sinking fund to meet the payment must be taken, presumably from the general taxes. This brings the total at present chargeable against the taxes from \$1,346,068.48 up to \$1,530,068.48, and raises the rate to be directly extracted from next year's taxes to something over \$100.00.

This by no means of course represents the total amount the ratepayer must provide next year toward the payment of the debt. It represents only what he will pay directly toward the general debt. There is beside the general debt incurred on account of the public utilities and the special debt incurred to carry out special improvements. The former will be paid in electric light rates, water charges, telephone rents, etc. The latter will be paid directly by special assessments levied on the property benefited by the special improvements.

But in each and all cases the ratepayer is the man who foots the bill. He is the only source of revenue aside from the trifling amounts gathered in from licenses, fees, etc. Whether the debt is incurred for general improvements with no earning power, whether to install or extend a service which pays dividends, or to carry on work of value to a certain portion of the city, the burgoon is the man upon whose shoulders the burden rests, and from whose pocket the money must come to pay it. In the form of general taxes, of charges for light, water and telephone, or of special frontage tax, he must discharge some time the whole \$2,857,824.08, which the city has borrowed for these several purposes.

How much the ratepayer will have to provide next year of this total indebtedness may be calculated from the amount to be taken from the taxes to meet the debt chargeable against them. If \$92,000 will be required to meet \$1,346,068.48 of the debt, the whole sum demanded to pay interest and provide sinking funds on the \$2,857,824.08 cannot fall far short of \$300,000. That this sum will not all be collected directly in the form of taxes does not alter the case. It makes no difference to the ratepayer's purse whether he pays it under the name of taxes or of charges for light and water service.

The statement proceeds to calculate the relation of the net debt to the assessment and to the individual taxpayer. The net debt chargeable against general taxes is \$1,346,068.48; the assessment is a trifle under \$22,000,000. Therefore, it is calculated the assessment per head is \$1,221.43; the net debt per head \$74.78; and the net debt 6.1-2 per cent of the assessment.

The calculation is quite correct, but also altogether misleading. As a calculation based on the "net" debt, it is accurate, but the "net" debt is not the proper basis for such calculation. The "net" debt is not the whole debt nor half the whole debt. It is not the measure of the city's indebtedness. It does not determine the standing of the city's credit. It does not determine the legal margin of credit yet unobtainable. It is not the whole amount, nor half the whole amount, which the citizens of Edmonton are pledged to pay because of the city's undertakings.

The proper basis for such calculation, and the only proper basis, is the whole debt of the city, not the comparatively small proportion issued on

general debentures not chargeable against public utilities and payable directly from the general funds. The whole debt is \$2,857,824.08. It amounts not to 74.78, but over 158 per cent of population; and is equal to not 6.1-2 per cent, but to 13.1-0 per cent of the total taxable assessment.

The average family in western cities comprises at least three members, on which basis Edmonton's population of 16,000 represents not more than 6,000 families. The total debt of the city per family amounts therefore to something over \$474. And the \$300,000 which must be collected in one way or another to meet this debt next year equals an assessment of \$33.13 per family. It should be remembered of course that against this indebtedness we own our public utilities, and a large proportion of this \$33.13 represents what would otherwise be paid to companies owning the electric light, waterworks and telephone systems.

Perhaps the most suggestive portion of the statement is the concluding table showing the amount of the total debt, the assessment and the rate of taxation each year since 1904. Last year our total debt was \$1,808,621.77. This year it is \$2,489,824.08, or including the unfinished contracts for which debentures are to be issued \$2,857,824.08. The addition to the debt in this year of "retrenchment" has thus been roughly one and one quarter million dollars. The query is suggested of what it would have been if the money stringency had not occurred.

A consequence of this is reflected in the taxation table. Last year, on an assessment slightly over seventeen millions we paid 10.12 mills; this year we are paying 13.1-0 mills on an assessment slightly under twenty-two millions.

**VERY PROPER.**

It is understood the C. P. R. agreement will be referred to the ratepayers. The course is both wise and just. In fact to not do so would be neither wise nor just. Much may be gained and nothing will be lost by popular understanding and discussion of the question, and the people have a right to pronounce on an agreement involving the expenditure of money. The document should be made public as early as practicable and ample time allowed for its consideration.

**RETROSPECT AND PROSPECT.**

The speech from the throne on Tuesday comprised as usual a brief review of the year, and a forecast of the Government business to be presented to the House during the session. The review must afford sincere satisfaction to every Canadian who rejoices in the progress of his country. Our trade with the world has expanded until it far exceeds even the splendid records of recent years. The revenue has been more than sufficient to meet the expenditure of every kind, current and capital, and leave a magnificent surplus of three million dollars with which to reduce the public debt. Immigration continued to increase and a larger proportion than ever before hailed from the Mother Lands. The revenues of the postal department have increased. Substantial progress has been made on the construction of the National Transcontinental. Happy are the people who at this time can look back upon a year of such splendid national prosperity. Though in Canada as elsewhere the scarcity of money is at present insufficient to meet the enormous demands for investment and development purposes, the review voices the hope and confidence of the nation that this condition is only temporary, and that the world-wide recognition of Canada's resources is the assurance that our progress will suffer no permanent check.

The sessional forecast is promising. The minutes of the Imperial conference will be laid on the table. The new treaty with France will be submitted for ratification. The report of the commission on the Quebec bridge disaster will be submitted, and ways considered for resuming the construction of the work. Bills will be introduced to establish Government control over all telegraph and telephone companies operating under Dominion charters; to extend the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba and other provinces; to provide for the payment of Government's obligations to aged persons; to amend the Insurance Act. The Dominion Lands Act, held over from last session, will be re-introduced. The programme is lengthy and contains many items of more than usual importance. With the routine business of reviewing the year's operations and providing for the coming twelve-month, it should form the basis for a good session's work.

**THE POLICY OF PLUNDER.**

The chairman of the Tariff Committee of the United States Manufacturers' Association estimates that the people of the United States are annually cheated out of \$500,000,000 by

the "tariff graft." According to this authority, when the 45 per cent duty was imposed, every one concerned in the process of manufacturing saw his opportunity to raise prices, and did so. The producer of the raw material added another large slice of profits, the primary manufacturer did the same, the maker of the finished article followed suit, the wholesaler got in the game, and the retailer kept up the fashion. This series of "extra profits" were in the end added to the price demanded from the consumer and he had to pay it because the tariff prevented him importing goods at any lower prices. According to Mr. Miles, the total thus filched from the consumers of the United States every year reaches the enormous total of \$500,000,000.

This, of course, is altogether over and above the legitimate profits which the manufacturers and dealers charge for their services and the use of their capital. It is merely the extra sum altogether aside from their profits, which they levy on the consumer for no other reason than that they want the money and that the tariff enables them to take it. It is the "take-off" by which their "infant industries" are "fostered" by an infatuated country. It is the sum which the tariff permits them to extract from the commerce of the nation more than that which they are legitimately entitled. For it they make no return either to the consumer or the state. From it the consumer receives no rebate and the state no revenue. Its recipients assume no greater share of the public burden because they are permitted to collect it; its victims receive no remission of public burdens because they are forced to pay it. It is of the nature of a gift in that no compensation is required; it is of the nature of robbery in that no value is given. In essence and in practice it is simply a sum of money which one class of the community are authorized to extract from the other class of the community without compensation in any shape, manner or degree. It is a species of commercial piracy, perpetrated year after year under the protection of law and with the consent of the victims.

There is nothing surprising in the statement of Mr. Miles except the enormity of this amount. That the process he describes follows naturally from high protection every observant person understands and every candid person admits. Whatever might happen in a world of angels or of saints, none but the purblind and the prejudiced will deny that in this world inhabited by neither angels nor saints the inception of high protection is followed invariably by the wrongful elevation of prices at every step of the journey from the sources of the raw material to the delivery of the finished product, and that every boost in prices at every step in the journey falls ultimately on the consumer of the manufactured article. It must be so. High protection being of the nature of a graft can only perform the functions of a graft. Its business is to draw the sustenance from the commercial organism into the engorged interests. This is why it is adopted. This is the purpose of its maintenance. Aside from this it can have no reason for existence. The argument for its inception is that it will "foster manufactures." And how is it to foster these except by drawing into them more of the national strength than they normally derive? And how is it to do this without impoverishing the other interests also dependent for the sustenance on the commercial organism?

But that this process has reached the tremendous proportions observed by Mr. Miles may excite surprise. It should provoke surprise even among the American people where the evidences of the process are always and everywhere apparent. It should awaken apprehension in Canada, where a political party clamors for power for the purpose of instituting a similar system. The United States provide homes for 80,000,000 people. Canada has a population of 6,000,000. If \$500,000,000 are wrongfully taken from the people of the United States every year merely because the tariff system permits one class of citizens to levy tribute upon all the rest, the same tariff system would enable the Canadian manufacturers to plunder the Canadian people to the extent of \$75,000,000 per year. What wonder then that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association well should be anxious to amend the Insurance Act. The Dominion Lands Act, held over from last session, will be re-introduced. The programme is lengthy and contains many items of more than usual importance. With the routine business of reviewing the year's operations and providing for the coming twelve-month, it should form the basis for a good session's work.

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**TRADE AND REVENUE.**

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—Again in meeting you at a period of your most convenience for the despatch of business, it gives me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the remarkable expansion of the trade of Canada with other countries, the total trade of the past year far exceeding that of any of its predecessors. A gratifying feature of this expansion was that the revenue of the last fiscal period of nine months was more than sufficient to meet expenses of the consolidated fund, national transcontinental railway, capital and special outlays, and all the expenses of the Dominion of every kind, and leave a balance of over \$3,000,000 to be applied on the reduction of the public debt."

This opening paragraph from His Excellency's speech from the Throne should fix itself on the mind of every Canadian concerned in the progress of his country, and the means by which that progress has been encouraged. Two facts stand out from the paragraph: first, that Canada's trade has increased rapidly during the last fiscal period, and second, that the revenue from this increasing trade was more than sufficient to meet all the expenditures, leaving a handsome amount to pay on the public debt. Not only were our splendid records in trade expansion and revenue growth maintained, but surpassed. In no previous nine months of our history did Canada do so much business with the world, and in no other nine months were the revenues derived from that trade so ample.

This is a continuation of conditions with which we have been familiar for a decade. During the past ten years the question has not been in our trade growing, but how much is it growing? That it was growing everyone understood, whether or not he recalled the figures representing how gigantic were its strides, and how enormous the volume to which it was attaining. Figures, indeed, have not been necessary to prove the growth of our trade. The signs of it have been about on every hand. Everywhere and in every avenue of activity were movements which could only result in the increase of our national business with the world. The farmer knew that he was selling more grain; the rancher that he was shipping more cattle; the merchant that he was buying and selling more goods; the manufacturer that he was unable to fill his orders; the mechanic that jobs were piling up and he was unable to do them; the contractor that he was unable to get his work done; and all knew that the result of this growth of our trade was a magnificent increase in the volume of business we were doing with the world.

The evidences of our growing revenue have been equally apparent. The development and settlement of the western country has itself thrown an enormous burden on almost every branch of the government. The very increase in trade has created demands for better shipping facilities which could not be ignored. To attract settlers to Canada it was necessary to organize a complicated and expensive immigration department with representatives in every country from which we hoped to induce people to come. To facilitate their location the Crown lands had to be surveyed, land offices erected or leased, and officials engaged. To provide the new-comers a reasonable chance of success, the public services had to be extended to them. New mail routes by the sea had to be established by rail and by stage, post offices have been opened by the hundreds, and postmasters engaged. Public buildings have been erected, many of them of splendid character and involving large expenditure. Finally the development reached a stage where the creation of new provinces became necessary and generous provision was made for their financial needs. Meantime, the other portions of Canada had progressed in like proportion, and each step in progress created a fresh demand on the treasury. In the maritime provinces the port facilities had to be improved and extended everywhere. To place our goods in the distant markets in satisfactory condition, subsidies had to be paid to shippers by sea. Finally to accommodate the stupendous volume of trade, it was necessary to undertake a new transcontinental railway as a through highway from sea to sea. These are signs of large expenditure which have been before the public. Yet that expenditure has been met, not by plunging the country into debt, but even while paying off some of the debt incurred by the former administration. What need then of figures to prove that we have had a rapidly growing revenue?

The growth of trade and the growth of revenue were not merely coincident. The growth of trade produced the growth of revenue. Our national revenue is derived chiefly from duty charged on imported goods. It follows that the larger the amount of goods imported the larger the revenue that will be returned, unless the tariff is made so low that it cannot contribute to our revenue in any measurable degree. We have secured the revenue because we have engaged in the trade, and if we had not had the trade we could not have secured the revenue. It is to our trade expansion that we owe the money which has enabled us to meet the heavy demands for expenditure created by the development and progress of the country. The problem for the opponents of our present trade policy is how without that policy they would have provided for that expenditure. Neither the increase in trade nor the increase in revenue came by chance. Both came because we discarded a policy which stifled trade and adopted a policy which promoted trade. For seventeen years we had a tariff whose business was to prevent trade with foreign countries. It worked splendidly. Our trade was kept from growing, and the revenue collectable from the trade could not grow. In seventeen years our trade increased by only \$85,000,000, and our tariff revenue by \$3,000,000. We have had ten years of a tariff whose business is to encourage trade. In that ten years our trade has increased \$363,000,000 and the revenue returned from the trade has grown \$34,000,000. That is the difference between a policy which prevents trade and a policy which encourages trade; between the high protection policy of the former administration and the low tariff policy of their successors.

extended its operations over the entire prairie country, but continued to be engineered and directed from Winnipeg. The separation of the Alberta dealers left in control of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Presumably the Roblin Government has been waiting to see how the Alberta prosecution terminated before entering action. The result is before them. It is up to them to follow suit.

Of still more consequence would be the prosecution of the Mountain Millmen's Association, and the Coast Millers' Association by the Government of British Columbia. The members of these Associations control the source of lumber supply for the whole West coast country. They have it in their power to say how large or small that supply shall be and to whom it shall or shall not be sold. The Parliamentary investigation and the Alberta prosecution produced a large volume of evidence that they have used this power for the maintenance of the Retailers' Associations. Had they not done so, it is difficult to see how the retailers could have maintained organizations of the nature and for the purpose of those operating on the prairies. No combination of retailers on the prairies could successfully stifle competition if the mill-owners provided stock equally readily to retailers not in the combination. No retailers' combine could maintain exorbitant prices if the millmen sold at equally favorable terms to non-members of the combine. The Parliamentary committee recognized this, and recommended the millmen's organizations to the attention of the British Columbia authorities. Those authorities have as yet made no move toward their prosecution, nor even toward the further investigation of their manner of operation. The conviction of the Alberta Retailers' organization as an illegal combine throws an additional obligation on the McBride Government to test the legality of the Millmen's Associations. If it moves them to action along this line we may have an early remedy to the evil of improper manipulation of the lumber business. Without such action, the prosecution of the Retailers' organizations can at best only curtail the evils.

On the commercial life of the Province the prosecution of the lumber dealers should have a wholesome influence. To all who may be disposed to follow their methods it extends the prospect of sharing their fate. It establishes the Provincial Government as a representative body in disposition as well as in position. It is the proof of their responsiveness to public opinion. It should be a sufficient warning to others to not provoke the public opinion.

Several communications have come to the Bulletin of late unsigned, and for that reason have not appeared in print. Two of these contain pointed references to the Mayor, and would of course be published only over the signatures of the authors. Others, while unobnoxious in themselves, do not reveal their authorship. It is a standing measure of self-defence that a newspaper must know the names of its correspondents, and this rule the Bulletin will not vary. The Bulletin would prefer that every letter appearing in these columns should be affixed by the name of the author, as a guarantee to the public of his good faith. It reserves, however, the privilege of publishing over non-de-plumes communications dealing with purely public matters, and whose publication appears likely to promote the public welfare. This, of course, without varying the rule that the authorship of all communications must be known to the Bulletin.

**CURRENT COMMENT.**

Something new in the way of municipal financing came to light at last night's council meeting. Among the accounts was an item which represented the city owing the assessor \$10,000 for taxes. An inquiry followed and added information of one of the expeditors by which we have been enabled to pull through the summer. When the financial market tightened up we were left absolutely without cash. The bank would lend us no more. An appeal was made to a private firm to advance a loan of \$10,000 which was done this fall. The appeal was met and the money loaned us at six per cent. At the time we were paying the bank eight per cent. The head of the firm who thus came to our relief was the gentleman whose candidacy for the mayoralty has drawn upon him the accusation of being lacking in public spirit.

The nomination of Mr. McDougall is the protest of the business men of the city against the kind of administration we have been getting—not necessarily an expression of antagonism toward the personnel of that administration. Who has administered the city's affairs is not the question. The point of importance is how they have been administered. To put it mildly, the method of administration has not been satisfactory. In the face of a program of enormous expenditure without knowing where the money was to come from. Once undertaken, the programme could only be partially abandoned. A large part of what was abandoned was left in a half-completed condition. A large part of what was not abandoned was muddled. In either case the later state was worse than the first. All together we spent this year a million and a quarter dollars, and contracts have been left bringing it up to a million and a half. For a large part of this we have received no fair value. Meantime, having no money when we began work we have been financing as best we might, and in a time of stringency the best is not very good. We have carried enormous overdrafts at the bank at high rates of interest; We have sacrificed debentures in an

unfavorable market. In one case we sold to a purchaser who could not pay for them and generously waited nearly six months until he got the money. In the meantime we borrowed the money from the bank at seven per cent. Presumably, too, the purchaser of the bonds will come on us for the interest from the date on which he purchased them. If so, then for that six months we shall have paid something like twelve per cent, for the half million dollars we were supposed to get at four and one-half. Is it any wonder the business men of the city rose in protest and presented one of their number with the largest requisition ever tendered a candidate for municipal honors in the city?

So far the only argument raised against Mr. McDougall's candidature is the very reason for which he was asked to become a candidate. It is argued that he has been too discerning and too successful in his private affairs. Well, it is some considerable time since the city of Edmonton suffered an excess of sagacity or a surplus of success in the management of its affairs. If Mr. McDougall can bring to the management of civic business one-half the astuteness he is accused of having displayed in his own business, and if he can produce at the city hall any reasonable imitation of the success his opponents announce him to have achieved in private, he will have fulfilled the purpose of his nomination and left a record which his successors will have trouble in reaching. That a man has been diligent and successful when working for himself is surely strange ground on which to put forth the argument that he would not do good work for the city. That he has had large and successful experience in finance is surely a poor argument to raise against a candidate when the city is rolling in the trough for want of an experienced man at the wheel.

The Dutch have taken Holland. Mr. John Stanfield carried the constituency of Colchester, N.S., on Friday in the Conservative interests. Since Confederation the riding has twice gone Liberal, on the former of these occasions political issues being side-tracked by the temperance question. The late member, Mr. E. J. Lawrence, was therefore the only Liberal who ever succeeded in carrying the constituency in normal conditions and on purely political policy. Mr. Stanfield is a large manufacturer, and will no doubt become an eloquent advocate of higher tariff on underwear.

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King Carlos of Portugal concluded some time ago to govern without the assistance of the legislature, some members of which had held very uncomplimentary language regarding his manner of ruling with the help of that body. The curtain was promptly drawn, and the outside world has heard little from Lisbon since. That little, however, is sufficient to indicate that the head that wears the crown of Portugal lies uneasy. Bomb outrages, riots, clashes between the military and the mobs, the suppression of newspapers, appear to be some of the casual incidents of the day in the gay capital on the Tagus.

The Winnipeg Telegram coolly announces that the Alberta Government copied the telephone policy of the Manitoba Government. This is certainly news. Alberta has now 500 miles of government-owned and operated telephone lines. How many miles has Manitoba? As far as can be learned from this distance Premier Roblin's telephone activity has been pretty well limited to the establishment of "corporation connections." If Premier Rutherford had followed any such lead as that, his cabinet would be a wreck instead of a Government. To Alberta's administration belongs the credit of planting the first government-owned telephone pole on Canadian soil, and of following that excellent precedent as rapidly as men and money could accomplish the work.

**WHAT CANADA AND SOLD THE**

Big Budget of Interest Cullied from Trade and Bluebook—Figures and Ing.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The navigation returns of Canada is not one of those which would turn the sailing but it is examined a number of facts concerning the commercial relations of Canada with other countries.

Our Ports of Export.—Of the Canadian exports of course, had the large total being \$23,024,336. N.B. came next with \$1,546,463. The chief port of the United States was Falls, which sent out worth, but Coaticook, Q. worth second with \$1,011,131. Vancouver, B.C., sent out value of \$1,025,284, and goods to the value of \$511,000. The bulk of the Emerson (\$2,138,118) shipped credited to Winnipeg.

Vancouver had a big lot in imports, but nearly equal in exports, being: Imports, Vancouver, \$2,882,077; Vancouver, \$3,542,957; 169,549.

Much Trade Done Via The St. Lawrence.—The St. Lawrence carried the chief artery of our total trade via that route year 1907 being \$114,233,333. On the other hand, we went upon the United States, valuation with foreign value of \$56,125,281. We imported \$29,143,336 of fish goods to the States, exports to the mother country being \$16,539,227 worth via United States ports, imports from Australia and Canadian ports, but of 4,318 tons less than \$1,424, a total of \$1,984,552 worth United States, most of it New York in order to long railway line to San Francisco.

On the other hand, whole of our trade with Japan went and came via that port. The value of our exports to Japan was \$469,361 worth, but of that that came via the United States was \$10,833 worth. From Japan we imported goods to the value of \$2,069,548 worth, of which all went direct from Canada.

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Many Applies Imports.—No one would think that we would have to do with it yet we did from the United States to the value of \$11,477. On hand we had \$2,815,260 of all of which went to Holland. In green apples the case better, but even in this Canada imported 45,323 worth \$138,544 from the United States, worth \$2,815,260. Asbestos is a Canadian product we imported \$6,116 worth. All of it to the States.

Asbestos and Autom.—Asbestos on the other mineral we sold and did at least in its crude state ports of asbestos for the year a value of \$1,296,796. Another natural product is surprising to see imported worth, but we sold \$38,822 worth. In automobiles we worth \$534,620, but we sold \$1,296,796. The bulk of ported came from the majority of those exported Australia and New Zealand, South Africa, the East Indies.

Another strange feature returns is that we import the value of \$137,052. On the other hand we exported \$1,296,796. Nearly all our bicones and hams came States, while nearly all our to Great Britain.

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Asbestos and Autom.—Asbestos on the other mineral we sold and did at least in its crude state ports of asbestos for the year a value of \$1,296,796. Another natural product is surprising to see imported worth, but we sold \$38,822 worth. In automobiles we worth \$534,620, but we sold \$1,296,796. The bulk of ported came from the majority of those exported Australia and New Zealand, South Africa, the East Indies.

Another strange feature returns is that we import the value of \$137,052. On the other hand we exported \$1,296,796. Nearly all our bicones and hams came States, while nearly all our to Great Britain.



WHAT CANADA BOUGHT AND SOLD THIS YEAR

Big Budget of Interesting Things Outlined from Trade and Navigation Bluebook—Figures Worth Reading.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—The trade and navigation returns of the Dominion of Canada is not one of those volumes to which the general reader would turn for a variety of reading, but if it is examined with care a number of facts concerning the commercial relations of Canada are to be found, which might justly be termed curiosities of commerce.

The political correspondents have already given the salient features of the blue book, such, for instance, as that our total trade in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1907, was \$622,532,076 of which \$469,717,174 was with Great Britain and \$234,964,509 with the United States, and the balance with other countries.

Our Ports of Export. Of the Canadian exports, Montreal, of course, had the largest share, its total being \$53,283,939. For instance, N.B. came next with \$13,209,946, while Halifax was third with a total of \$6,844,463.

Winnipeg imported goods to the value of \$16,625,584, and exported goods to the value of \$514,070, but of course the bulk of the exports via Emerson (\$2,138,118) should be really credited to Winnipeg.

Vancover had a big load over Victoria in imports, but the two were nearly equal in exports, the figures being: Imports, Vancouver, \$6,654,928; Victoria, \$2,869,979. Exports, Vancouver, \$3,542,956; Victoria, \$3,160,549.

Much Trade Done Via U.S. The St. Lawrence continued to be the chief artery of our commerce, the total trade via that route in the fiscal year 1907 being \$114,233,352.

On the other hand, the total trade upon the United States for communication with foreign traders to a value of \$56,128,281. For instance, we imported \$2,314,536 worth of British goods to the States, and of our exports to the mother country no less than \$16,829,227.

Some Curiousities of Commerce. Now to come down to some of the curiosities. We exported agricultural implements to a value of \$2,489,330, but we imported agricultural implements \$1,845,645.

Many Apples Imported. No one would think that Canada would have to import dried apples, yet we did from the United States to a value of \$11,477. And we sold \$23,150 worth, nearly all of which went to Holland.

Asbestos and Automobiles. Asbestos on the other hand is a mineral we sold and did not buy, at least in its crude state. Our exports of asbestos for the year reached a value of \$1,206,766.

Another natural product which it is surprising to import is potash and pearl ash. We imported \$5,291 worth, but we sold \$33,824 worth.

Good Taste in Cigars. A majority of our cigars come from Cuba, showing that we have a taste in the matter of "smokes" which is shared by the rest of the world.

Beans, Berries and Peas. Beans are an article which on a world think Canada could produce in sufficient quantities, yet we imported \$40,511 worth, nearly all from the States, and exported \$48,794 worth.

There must have been a lot of cranberry sauce eaten in Canada last year, for we imported \$75,944 worth from the States, notwithstanding that Quebec and the Maritime Province grow the best cranberries in the world.

Biscuits and Breads. Biscuits afford another surprise. We sold \$29,256 worth of which \$18,962 went to the British West Indies. But we bought \$62,808 worth, the bulk of which came from England.

The United States supplied \$983,359 worth of the leather boots and shoes which we imported, out of a total of \$1,657,923. We exported only \$111,558 worth, more than half of which went to Newfoundland.

Our horns mostly went to the States, which took practically all the export valued at \$31,696; but we imported \$15,519 worth, mostly from Newfoundland.

Two gallons of Canadian brandy were exported to the United States, which looks mighty small when we are told that Canada imported \$457,274 worth.

We imported \$85,144 worth of building brick, mostly from the States, but we exported \$5,868 worth.

While we sold \$196,029 worth of buckwheat, we imported \$3,566 worth, nearly all from Japan. Great Britain and Belgium were our best customers.

Queer Butter Figures. Last year was a banner year for the butter industry in Canada, when we exported \$4,011,609 worth. Yet we had to purchase \$19,052 worth, of which Australia sent us \$17,075.

We sold \$198,443 worth of fertilizers, the greater part to the United States, though the West Indies and Japan were good customers. On the other hand we imported \$25,044 worth, mostly from the States.

Our exports of silver are valued at \$1,206,766, but we imported \$1,845,645 worth, nearly all from the States. The States were our best customer for the canned, taking \$545,029 worth of the four market.

Argentina was our best customer in the matter of carts, purchasing \$5,442 of a total exportation of \$7,229.

In cattle, of course, the balance is all in our favor, the total export being valued at \$10,929,105; but it is somewhat surprising to learn that we bought \$64,519 worth of cattle from the States.

The industrial activity of the country is illustrated by the statement that we purchased \$524,663 worth of Portland cement in the year, but we also exported \$5,229 worth, of which Cuba took a good proportion.

Coal and Coal Oil. Coal is an important item in our trade. We imported \$5,123,059 worth, nearly all to Australia. Under \$300 worth went to Australia. Under \$300 worth went to Australia.

Another item on which the United States levied tribute was coal oil. We purchased \$532,152 worth, nearly all from them, and we exported \$23 worth, of which the States took \$2 worth.

One of the mysticisms of the blue book is why we should have imported \$31,998 worth of fresh cod and haddock, while we only exported \$1,284 worth. In salted cod on the other hand the tables were turned.

The plants of Indian corn on the free list resulted in an importation of \$5,175,875 worth, while we only exported \$4,833 worth.

Canadian copper was sent abroad to an amount of \$5,096,999, while we imported \$464,504 worth. Practically all of this trade was with the States.

New Zealand was our best customer for cotton fabrics, taking \$91,324, but China was a good second with \$72,041. Great Britain, of course, was our best customer for the pianos sent away, with Australia in the second place.

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but we imported by selling them \$17,067 worth. The United States is our best market for our sewing machines, taking \$12,364 worth, out of a total of \$29,708, but Newfoundland, Germany and Mexico were also good customers.

It seems strange to think of Canadian machines going to those countries, yet they did. On the other side we bought \$259,311 worth of them were American. The English sewing machine seems to have lost this market altogether.

Nearly all the large imported into Canada comes from Chicago. It reaches the total of \$594,275, but China also sent us \$3 worth. Our exports of large amounted only to \$20,491.

Products of the forest are responsible for a total of \$28,710,285 in exports and of \$5,735,351 in imports. The United States bought most of the best customer, though Britain was a good second.

In pulp wood we sent the States \$2,397,448, and of a total export of \$2,984,945, and we imported \$35,960 worth.

Maple Sugar Brought In. Great Britain bought \$141,115 worth and need import any maple sugar or syrup. But we did. We bought \$1,152 worth from the States, but we sold them \$148,421 worth in return.

Our total exports of oats amounted to \$1,836,300, all of which, except \$300, were sent to the States. The States bought \$1,836,300 worth, and we imported \$300 worth.

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For mayor—James McNeill and W. McKenzie. For councillors—T. Tierney, Geo. Walker, M. A. Trupp, Dr. C. W. Field, H. Meredith, J. Tremblay, J. Stanley Reid, D. Wump, W. H. Ashdown, A. S. Shandro, P. Bernier.

Medicine Hat, Dec. 2.—At the municipal nomination here today all the candidates were elected to office by acclamation as follows: Mayor—W. Cousins.

St. Albert Nominations. St. Albert, Dec. 2.—The following nominations for mayor and councillors of the town of St. Albert were made today: For Mayor.

For Aldermen. Leo, Leveseur, Jules Have, G. Deslauriers, Davy, Cheviqny, Chas. Delliwe, M. Jolivet.

For Mayor. H. B. Dawson and E. Perron. For Aldermen. Leo, Leveseur, Jules Have, G. Deslauriers, Davy, Cheviqny, Chas. Delliwe, M. Jolivet.

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30025 30026 30027 \$2.75 \$1.80 \$3.50

INEXPENSIVE GIFTS TO MEN A TIE PIN always forms a pleasing and suitable gift to a man, and especially if it be from Ryrie.

Ryrie Bros. Limited 134-138 Yonge St. TORONTO

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED WANTED—To learn how to get rich in 30 days. Only eight weeks required to learn.

STRAVED—TO STOLEN—FROM THE farm of R. W. Bailey, near Naymoy P. O., one bay gelding, coming four years old, very large white face, one white hind foot, black mane and tail.

STRAVED—50 REWARD—Oct. 9th, from my farm 3 miles west and 12 miles north of Naymoy, 2 milk cows, one black and other red; both have stabs horns and branded "T" on right sides.

POULTRYMEN—ALL PERSONS are requested to send their name and address to the undersigned by return mail. Francis Taylor, assistant secretary-treasurer, Alberta Poultry and Pet Stock Association.

ESTRAY HORSE. Will be sold by auction by Seaton Smith on Saturday, 7th December, at 2 p.m. at Market Square, Edmonton. A brownish bay horse, small star on forehead; left hind foot white; right fore foot white; weighs about 900 lbs. bred L. P. on right thigh. Terms cash.

Wm. Short, Hon. C. W. Cross, The Biggar, SHORT, CROSS & BIGGAR Advocates, Notaries, Etc.

OFFICE at present in Cameron Bldg., over new office of Merchants Bank of Canada after May 1st, next. Company and private loans. Edmonton, Alta.

BECK, EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON. Advocates, Notaries, Etc. D. Beck, K. O. Public Administrator E. C. Emery, C. F. Newell, S. E. Bolton.

Solicitors for the City of Edmonton, Imperial Bank of Canada, Bank of Montreal, Hudson's Bay Co., Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Canada Life Insurance Co., R. C. Permanent Loan and Savings Co., the Dominion Permanent Loan Co., the Colonial Investment and Loan Co., Credit Foncier Franco-Canadian.

Office: McDougall street, near new Imperial Bank building. GRANDVIEW HOTEL First-Class Accommodation. Finest Liquors and Cigars. H. SIGLER, Proprietor.

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

F.C. CROMWELL BACK FROM TRIP TO COAST

Head of Party Which Left Edmonton in July Speaks of G. T. P. Line, the Timber and Other Resources of Mountains.

Mr. F. C. Cromwell, who left Edmonton on July 18th on an overland trip to the Pacific coast by way of the Yellow Head pass, returned to the city last night. The party consisted of F. C. Cromwell, New York; H. E. Ritchie, Calgary; and A. A. Fielders, Edmonton. Leaving Edmonton with eleven pack horses and supplies they started on their trip to the coast on August 15th.

From this point they canoeed down the Fraser and had many thrills. They passed through the "dogout" and with a pound of flour and a pound of bacon per day they trudged over the mountains until they reached the north fork of the Fraser.

Mr. Cromwell states that the G. T. P. traverses a splendid portion of the Fraser valley, which is sure to become a great agricultural settlement as soon as the road is through.

The party continued their descent of a Fraser to Kamloops, whence by steamer to Soda Creek, and from this point by stage to Ashcroft. Foley & Larson, the railway contractor, were getting men for G. T. P. construction in Vancouver, while Mr. Cromwell was there.

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THE MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS

In Alberta and Saskatchewan—Mayor Ashdown by Acclamation in Winnipeg.

Calgary, Dec. 2.—Nominations took place today for city councillors and school trustees. There is a large list of aspirants. For mayor, Mayor Cameron and Ald. H. H. Hunt.

For aldermen in each ward, three are to be elected out of the following: Ward 1—Moodie, Sutor, Samis, Ruttle, Wiggins, Frost, Hart.

Ward 2—Mannay, Robinson, Bennett, Terrill, Hunt. Ward 3—Mitchell, Graves, Hornby, Fidler.

Ward 4—Stuart, Watson, Reilly, Marwood, Parlow, Lee. Public school trustees—Sinott, Grandall, Walker.

Wetaskiwin, Dec. 2.—The municipal nominations took place here today and resulted as follows: For mayor—J. C. Mackay and Mayor MacEachern.

For aldermen, three aldermen to be elected—A. G. Ross, E. H. O'Brien, E. G. Montgomery, T. O. Felland, Jno. Bieler, Andrew Anderson, Geo. Pollock.

LIBERAL MEETINGS.

The Liberals of polling sub-divisions 4, 9 and 10 are to meet in the Young Liberal Club rooms this evening at eight o'clock for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the convention of the Edmonton federal constituency, which will be held in the Grand Hall on Tuesday, December 10th, at 7.30 o'clock.

Forty-one locomotives were imported from the United States during the year. They were valued at \$204,175, and paid a duty of \$82,989. Only one was paid duty of \$82,989. It came from the States, was valued at \$1,700 and paid a duty of \$82,989. We imported 4,423 machines, valued at \$283,494, all but 4 coming from the States.

Our exports of silver are valued at \$1,206,766, but we imported \$1,845,645 worth, nearly all from the States. The States were our best customer for the canned, taking \$545,029 worth of the four market.

Argentina was our best customer in the matter of carts, purchasing \$5,442 of a total exportation of \$7,229.







Express Train Wrecked.
Shore, Dec. 4.—The fast Wash-
ington express of the Baltimore
and Annapolis was wrecked eight miles from
today. Three are known to
be dead and twenty injured.

HILLOH'S
Cures
Coughs
& Colds
Under a guarantee
of a cure.
More than any other
cough or cold remedy
has commended Hilloh's Cure.
25c.

QUICKLY!



PROSPECTS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.
Every numbered section of Do-
minion Lands in Manitoba or in
the West Province, excepting a
20, not reserved, may be homesteaded
by any person the sole head
of a family, or under his authority,
to the extent of one-quarter section
of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry
to be made in person by the ap-
plicant at a Dominion Lands Agency
office. Entry by proxy may be
made at an agency on
conditions by the father, mo-
ther, daughter, brother or sister
intending homestead.

Application for entry or cancella-
tion made personally at any Sub-
division Office may be filed to the
District Agent, at the
office of the applicant, and if the
application is in order and the land
is available, the necessary papers to
close the transaction are received
immediately.

In case of "personation" or fraud
applicant will forfeit all priority
rights in the application for cancella-
tion, and the land will be
re-opened to the public.
The application for cancellation must
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BATTLE OF CUT-KNIFE CREEK

Some Incidents of It—A White Man and an Indian Who Fought There; Revisit the Battlefield and Compare Notes.

Howard Angus Kennedy, who went
through the Battle of Cut Knife
in 1885, was correspondent of the Montreal
Witness, and this year travelled over
the Canadian West as special corre-
spondent of The London Times, has
brought out a book, "New Canada and
the New Canadians," (Munson, Toron-
to), in which he writes interestingly
of the West, contrasting the country
as he found it in the year of the re-
bellion with its present development.
The book will, no doubt, be widely
read both here and in Great Britain.
Mr. Kennedy was present at the en-
gagement of Cut Knife Creek, and this
year he revisited the scene of that
little and rather unsatisfactory battle,
and compared notes with no less a
person than Piacuteh, an Indian, who
was an active enemy in that fight.
In 1885 Kennedy was with the force
which set out from Swift Current for
the relief of Battleford, then beleag-
uered by Poundmaker's braves. The
Indians moved off without exchang-
ing blows, and 300 men were sent after
them to teach Poundmaker a lesson.
The thing did not come off right. The
police and militia came up with
Poundmaker's warriors at Cut Knife
Creek, in the early morning, and after
a six hours' engagement pulled out
and returned to Battleford—in a day
and a quarter marching in all eighty
miles and spending six hours in fight-
ing.

It will be remembered that in this
expedition, as in the case of Gen.
Middleton at Battleford, the officers were
unnecessarily nervous about letting
untrained volunteers take the aggres-
sive. At Battleford the officers took mat-
ters into their own hands at last and
carried all before them.

Describing the affair at Cut Knife
Creek, the author writes in that the vol-
unteers, whatever they felt, seemed in
action to be as cool as veterans; cool
of nerve, that is, for the sun beat
down upon them, and it was a hot day.
And there were brave deeds
done among them that day: deeds of
courage as well as of bravery.
Let me only instance one. Three
of the Battleford Home Guard who had
been trying to clear out the enemy
from the creek bed in our rear, were
cut off by a bunch of Indians, and
their only way of escape was by reach-
ing and climbing a perpendicular
rock in the creek bed. One of the
Queen's Own, theological students from Toron-
to, named Acheson and Lloyd, who
had themselves got separated from
their company, saw the Indians and
Battleford men from the top of the
bank and recognized their desperate
stratagem.

Bravery of Archdeacon Lloyd.
Acheson stretched himself over the
edge and hauled up the refugees by
main force as soon as they had reached
the top of the cut-bank, while Lloyd
took aim in turn at every Indian that
rose in front of the rescuers—look aim,
but dared not fire, for his only one
cartridge left. So hot was the
Indian fire that every one of the three
Battleford men was shot dead as soon
as he reached the top of the bank.
One of them got a second bullet in
him while Acheson was carrying him
back, and they rolled over together.

Acheson, dead or alive, though they
were glad enough of their help in
time of battle.

And where were you? I asked.
Piacuteh did me down on the hillside
into the coulee on the south of our
position, turned round, and began
stealing slowly up the slope, stooping
low and pointing at me as he went.
From the point from which I well
remembered watching the progress of
events.

Where Poundmaker Was Killed.
"Poundmaker was done here," he
says, "with the biggest bang," and
it was here that old Napatekisk (Man-
with-one-eye) was killed.
"Let me show you the spot," he said.
He put his hand to his forehead and
pointed to a hole in the ground.
"Here he was shot," he said.
"Here he was shot," he said.

My new friend and old enemy insist-
ed that the Indians had not done
what was the wrong of the battle.
He said that the Indians had not
done what was the wrong of the battle.

Another bullet scraped the skin of
Sergeant McKell's temple. "Another
good Irishman gone!" he cried, as he
fell to pick himself up next minute
on discovering that he was not killed.

"What on earth are you wearing
that red tunic for?" asked a rifleman
as he met one of the Battleford men
at the end of the fight. "I heard they
were a half-breed with a red tunic on,
and I've been firing at you all the
morning."

The guns were the grimmest joke of
all. The Gatling sprayed the prairie
with a vast quantity of lead, with a
noise that gave the Indians a bit of
fear at first; but they soon got used
to it. A Gatling may be all very
well when your enemy stands in front
of you in a crowd; but that is not the
Indians' way. They had a wholesome
respect for the seven-pounders—which
was more than the gunners had for
the wooden trails were rotten and
gave way under the recoil, so that one
of the guns fell to the ground after
each shot, and the other had to be
tied to its carriage with a rope.

Cut Knife Creek.
Just now, however, writes Mr. Ken-
nedy, in his book telling of revisiting
the scene this year, our interest per-
force was less in the wheat fields
to-day than in the battle of twenty
years ago—and there it was, sloping

cut said: "There was an old Indian
named Jacob-with-long hair who
ways got up before everybody else.
He went out over the hill, and his
horse put up its ears, and then he
listened and heard waggon coming; so
he galloped back and told us, and we
strung out as quick as we could, one
by one."

"And when we went away," I asked.
"Where you one of the lot that
followed us?"

Well, all he was willing to admit
was that when we were going down
the hill they went down after us to
gather up the biscuits and cartridges
left behind. "In one spot," he said,
"and rides." In one spot, they
found quite a pile of biscuits
—I only wish I had known where to
get one or two that day—and cart-
ridges were as thick on the ground as
wild strawberries. As for empty car-
tridge cases and Canada militia bat-
tons, there are plenty of them on the
hill to this day.

"So you really did not mean to pur-
sue us?"

"The young men wanted to," an-
swered Piacuteh, "to catch you as you
went home through the woods, but
Poundmaker held them back out of
pity for you."

In describing this incident another
old Indian asserts that Poundmaker
brandished his bow and arrow to
flag any Indian who dared to go
after the white men.

Below is President Roosevelt's mes-
sage in part. It is a specially in-
teresting Canadian paper.
To the Senate and House of Repre-
sentatives:

My country has greater resources
than ours, and I think it can truth-
fully be said that the citizens of no
other country are so industrious and
industrious. In no nation are
the fundamental business conditions
so sound as in this country, and
it is foolish, when such is the
case, for people to hoard money instead
of keeping it in sound banks; for it
is such hoarding that is the immediate
cause of our present financial stringency.

Some Are Dishonest.
In any large body of men, how-
ever, there are certain to be some who
are dishonest, and if the conditions
are such that these men prosper or
enrich themselves, it is a bad thing
for the community. Where these men
are dishonest, and where the condi-
tions are such that they prosper, it
is a bad thing for the community.

When our tax laws are revised the
question of an income tax should
receive the careful attention of our
legislators. In my judgment both of
these are the most important matters
of our legislators. In my judgment
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matters of our legislators.

Goldfield, Nevada, Dec. 5.—In
Goldfield last night an armed conflict
between the striking miners and
townpeople was believed imminent.
An appeal has been made to the
national government for protection.
The miners yesterday reiterated their
determination not to resume operations
until the Western Federation of Miners'
agitators were driven out by force
of the law-abiding workers.

Canadian Pulp Wood.
There should be no tariff on any
forest product grown in this country,
and in special, there should be no
tariff on wood pulp, due notice of the
change being given of course to those
engaged in the business so as to en-
able them to adjust themselves to the
conditions. The repeal of the
duty on wood pulp should be possible
if accompanied by an agreement
with Canada that there shall be no
export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

Will Send Federal Troops.
San Francisco, Dec. 5.—General
Frederick Funston, commander of the
Pacific department of the army, re-
ceived orders from President Roose-
velt to hold two regiments of troops
ready to go to Goldfield on "immedi-
ate orders."

Concludes Hearing of Present Sitting
—Two Western Cases.
Ottawa, Dec. 5.—The railway com-
mission this morning concluded hear-
ing the cases before the present sit-
ting. The decisions held over the ma-
jority of the cases heard, including
an application from Alex. Loiselles,
merchant, Red Deer, to have returned
to him land obtained by the C.P.R.
for a proposed branch line, also for
an order forbidding the company
crossing where the proposed line
crosses the highway. Another western
application heard was that of the Van-
couver, Victoria & Eastern Railway
and Navigation Co. for authority to
expropriate additional lands requir-
ed in New Westminster district for
the purpose of a diversion of a road in
the municipality of Delta. Hel Mc-
Gowan opposed this application on
behalf of the landowners. Chairman
Kilham asked the counsel of the ap-
plicator to furnish additional particu-
lars.

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mean that there should be an exten-
sion of federal control. It is not
advocating centralization. It is merely
looking facts in the face, and real-
izing that centralization in business
has already come and cannot be
avoided or undone, and that the public
at large can only protect itself
through authority directly cen-
tralized in the national government
by the constitution itself. There must
be a proper control of the great
course of action which the nation has
planned to pursue, and has steadily
pursued during the last six years, as
shown both in the legislation of con-
gress and the administration of the
law by the department of justice. The
most vital need in a country so large
as this is, in my judgment, a
national incorporation or a law lic-
ensing railway companies to engage
in interstate commerce on certain con-
ditions. The law should be so framed
as to give to the interstate commerce
commission power to pass upon the
future issue of securities, while main-
taining the power to enable the
commission whenever considered
necessary, to make a physical valua-
tion of any railway.

The Army.
Not only there is not now, but there
never has been, any other nation so
wholly free from the evils of militar-
ism as ours. There never has been
any other, large nation, not even
Greece, who for so long a period has
had relatively to its numbers so small
a regular army as ours. Never
since the days of the Roman Empire
has the smallest appreciable tax
been levied upon a country for the
maintenance of a standing army.
Almost always it has been too
small in size and underpaid. Never
in our entire history has the nation
suffered in the least particular be-
cause too much care has been given
to it, or because it has been too
large. It is not only unnecessary, but
suffered because enough care has not
been given to it, because it has been
too small, because there has not been
sufficient preparation in advance for
possible war. Every foreign war in
which we have engaged has cost us
always more than it has brought us
wisely expended during the preceding
years of peace on the regular army.

THE LIBERAL CONVENTION FOR EDMONTON RIDING
FOR EDMONTON RIDING
FOR EDMONTON RIDING

Will Be Held in Mechanics' Hall, Ed-
monton, Tuesday Evening, Decem-
ber 10.—Special Excursion Ar-
ranged.

The Liberal convention for the Ed-
monton Federal constituency will be
held in the Mechanics' hall, Third
street, on Tuesday evening, December
10th, for the purpose of nominating a
candidate to contest the riding at the
next Dominion election. The Edmon-
ton constituency includes the provin-
cial constituencies of Stony Plain,
St. Albert and part of the Sturgeon,
as well as the City of Edmonton. The
legates have been appointed, and
the delegates so appointed, every
where in the constituency, and will
take part in the convention proceed-
ings except in the case of a possible
vote taken.

A special train service has been
arranged on the Morinville and Stony
Plain lines. The train will leave Mor-
inville at 10 o'clock on Monday night,
and leave Edmonton at nine o'clock
the next morning for the return trip. On
the Stony Plain line the train will leave
Stony Plain at 1:45 o'clock in the
afternoon of the 10th, and return the
next morning, leaving Edmonton at
9 o'clock.

THE LIBERAL ASSOCIATIONS OF ED-
MONTON ARE ARRANGING FOR A SMOKER TO
BE HELD IN THE MECHANICS' HALL, THIRD
STREET, ON TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER
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NO COLORING MATTER
NO ADULTERATION
ABSOLUTELY PURE

"SANTITAS"
GREEN TEA
has the same character as Japan, but is infinitely
more delicious.

LEAD PACKETS ONLY Blue Label 40c, Red Label 50c
and Gold Label 60c per lb. AT ALL GROCERS

Sovereign Brand
CANADA'S FAVORITE

THE SUPERIORITY OF Sovereign Brand Clothing is acknowledged
from Atlantic to Pacific. For fifty years the Sanford Clothing has
met with the approval of gentlemen of taste—and every year its
merits have increased. It retains its shape and affords comfort and
satisfaction to the end.

W. E. SANFORD MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE BLAMES OLD REGIME
FOR PRESENT TROUBLES

Premier of Lisbon Says Elections Will
Only Be Called When Old Parties
Decide Sifted Arms.

Lisbon, Dec. 5.—Premier Franco has
announced his determination to compromise
with the opposition and expresses
the conviction that the country will
remain quiet and that the government's
programme will be completed.

Guillotine For Madame Gould.
Monte Carlo, Dec. 5.—After a speedy
trial before the Supreme Court, Mrs.
Levy Gould and her wife Marie were
convicted yesterday of the murder of
Emma Levin last summer. The court
found Mrs. Gould the chief instiga-
tor of the crime and sentenced her to
death by guillotine. Gould was less
guilty, because she was under the
influence of liquor at the time the
murder was committed and sentenced
her to life imprisonment. In the last
hour of the case during advocate-
general Allain's scathing address, Mrs. Gould
had one fit after another of hysterics.

Workman Guilty of Counterfeiting.
St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 5.—Ernest
Workman, of Winnipeg, indicted by
the federal grand jury on a charge of
having violated the federal law re-
garding counterfeiting, was arraigned
before Judge Page Morris in the United
States district court here today
to answer the charges. He pleaded
"guilty" and at the request of assist-
ant U. S. Attorney Dickey, sentence
was deferred until Monday. The in-
dictment returned against Workman
charges that he had made 100 "bogus" \$20
gold certificates. He was arrested on
Nov. 8, in this city. The prisoner is
liable to a fine of \$5,000 or 15 years at
hard labor in the penitentiary, or both.

How Will They Face 9 Hour Day?
Minneapolis, Minn., Dec. 5.—There's
much speculation in railroad circles
to how the railroad will meet the re-
quirements of the federal law limit-
ing to a nine hour day the work of railway
operatives. The act becomes
effective next March. Some railroad
officials are of the opinion that the
phone will have to supplement the tele-
graph to a certain extent. Experiments
to that end are being conducted in
different parts of the country. The nine
hour law will necessitate a third shift
at the telegraph offices, involving the
employment of one third more operators
than are now on payroll. The officials
argue that it will be impossible to get
that number of extra men, there being
a scarcity under the existing conditions.

King Carlos Drives in Lisbon.
Lisbon, Dec. 5.—King Carlos today
fearfully drove through the streets of
Lisbon in a carriage, and this after-
noon visited the military hospital. The
Crown Prince was also out-driving.
Perfect tranquility prevails. The fore-
ign correspondents who came here on
account of alarmist reports are leav-
ing.

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