

DISTRICT NEWS

EDISON.

Bulletin Correspondence.
Fine weather and excellent crops prevail. The onions, radishes, early turnips and the finest garden generally are to be found here. Jack Edison has over two hundred fine large tomato plants well in bloom.
Edison now has a fine road through the bush. A gang of settlers worked for ten days or over to make this so, and the expenditure of a comparatively small sum would complete this road, and make it one of the best parts of the trail. The road east of it, where government work has been suspended, should be pushed to completion through the bush. This is the will of the "sovereign" people.
At present our very bad roads are out on the other side of the bush on the Morinville trail. Something should be done for them. It is a shame for the poor horses to be beaten through mudholes all summer when very little money wisely expended would make it so pleasant for man and beast. Many new settlers pass through going to their claims. Mr. Tracey lost this week a fine mare worth \$200.
Miss Short from Scotland is visiting Mrs. Harry Lambart.
Mr. Ernest Pollard, of Ontario, has come to spend the summer with Jack Edison, and to look up a claim if he likes the country. The local improvement road bosses have the men out working like a lot of gophers, and we must not mind if the new roads in course of construction sometimes remind us of gopher mounds.
Wild strawberries are in abundance everywhere, and the children and their mothers are busy securing and putting down a supply for winter. Strawberries and raspberries are common on our tables now. All small fruits give promise of good yield, and people look forward to many cranberry picnics later on.
July 20, there was a match of football game between Edison and Pembina, in which Edison came out victorious. On that day we had a picnic and a good time generally. The crowd remained for supper as well as dinner. In the evening there were numerous nonsense races and games which caused much amusement.
There is now a passable road to the south. Mr. Garrison and some 20 men have given us this road, and they have done it gratis.
Football Match and Picnic.
It was a delightful day, the day fixed for the picnic and football match at Edison. The weather had quite been very wet for several weeks, and grave fears were entertained that the weather would spoil all. However, Saturday the "20th" was a beautiful day, and the grounds, which had been so long as the three days previous had been fair, everything was in good condition for the greatest of the season. The grounds presented a lively scene, as young ladies and gentlemen, together with fathers, mothers and children, covered the ground. After lunch, at about 3 o'clock the Edison Electric and the Pembina football teams began the game. About ten minutes after the play began the Electric score their first goal. It must be stated that a strong wind blew from the northwest, which was greatly in favor of the team kicking to the south goal. The Electric secured four goals before the half hour was up, when the teams changed ends. The change did not change the fortune of the day, as the Pembina boys only once threatened the Electric's goal, but did not score. Indeed the Electric goalkeeper had a sincere, as he got only one kick during the game, the whole game. The Pembina team fought a good game, but were not equal to the Electric team. Indeed, this Electric team of Edison were very strong one.
Mr. J. W. Martin, assistant inspector of agencies, is out on his official lands office here last Thursday. Mr. Potts, of Brandon, inspector of school lands for the Dominion government, paid the land office here an official visit last week.
Mr. Dave Simmons and family leave this week for Kamloops, where they will reside.
Mrs. McAllister, of Mundare, spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Asher.
Mrs. F. A. Walker, Miss Currie and Mr. Robert Currie, of Belleville, Ont., are camping at Island Park for the summer.
Mr. G. O. Bantz has removed from Ross street to his residence on Griesbach street.
Mr. B. Cunningham, of Pagan, and Captain King, of Sturgeonville, were recent business visitors in the Fort. Mrs. Arthur Adamson, of the Grande, was the hostess at an exceedingly enjoyable luncheon on Monday last. Covers were laid for six.
Rev. A. Forbes and Mrs. Forbes are visiting friends at Lamont. Mr. Harper, of Ross Creek, took charge of the Presbyterian church services last Sabbath.
Mrs. John Bell and Miss Barber, of Lloyminster, and Messrs. Thomas and Lee Barber, of Boise City, Idaho, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Pinker. They intend remaining several

weeks.
The marriage of Mr. Willie Simmons, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Bartha Alton, eldest daughter of Mr. William Alton, late of Friddle Hill, but now of Lamont, took place on Wednesday, July 21st, in the pretty little church at Lamont, which was tastefully decorated with plants and native ferns. This was the first wedding to take place in the church, and, according to custom, the congregation presented a most beautiful family Bible to the newly wedded pair. The bride looked lovely in her wedding dress of white Indian silk, and was attended by Miss Minnie Simmons, sister of the groom. Mr. John Alton, company foreman, Miss Malone played the wedding music. Rev. A. Forbes and Rev. A. D. McDonald performed the ceremony.
In the recent departmental examinations, five candidates from the Fort Saskatchewan school were successful, and are entitled to diplomas, viz.: Public School leaving, Jessie G. Forbes, Lottie V. Armstrong and Earl Dewar. Third class certificate, Laura Moret and Jessie Kimball. Second class pass, Sara Paul.
In the examinations held in June last by the Toronto College of Music, Fort Saskatchewan were successful. Piano (first year), first class honors, Miss Ruth Staples; piano (primary honors) Miss Flossie Squarbriggs and Miss Effie Mason; pass, Mrs. J. F. White. Vocal (first year) honors, Mrs. J. F. White.
Miss Jensen, of Edmonton, has accepted the position of stenographer in Mr. W. A. D. Lees' law office here.
Fort Saskatchewan, Aug. 3, 1907.

SEDGEWICK.

Bulletin Correspondence.
H. A. Dreany arrived home on Saturday night from a month's trip to Ontario points and reports crop conditions in the old province as not being equal to what we have here. Mrs. Dreany, who has been in Calgary for some time, returned with him.
Mrs. E. D. Simpson was on Friday morning for Nanton where she will visit friends and relatives for a time.
On Monday morning Mr. H. L. Gray left for Millet to visit. She was accompanied by Mrs. N. Strone.
J. H. Sewell, who has been running a butcher business here for a time here, is gone to Red Deer where he has accepted the position of manager in a large store.
Haying has started in this district and will be on in full blast in the course of a few days. In some parts of the country the crop will be rather short.
In a game of ball was played here on Friday night between the local team and the Dayland team. Early in the game the visitors took the lead but were overhauled by the locals. In the sixth inning the visitors scored five runs and won the game by a score of 10 to 8.
Monday morning... 100000-10
Dayland... 12000-9
After the ball game a dance was held in Bickell's hall and this proved to be most successful. Funquent music furnished by Sable Bros. McKee and Arkenstall. Supper was served at the Maple Leaf restaurant.
D. Riley, of Grande, N.D., who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. A. M. Fruh for some time left for his home on Monday morning.
The weather during the past week has been very favorable for the growing crops and conditions are improving steadily.
Several business men from outside points are communicating with parties in town with the intention of locating here. Some of them will locate here at all events.
Parties looking for farm land would do well to come to this point. Quite a number of good homesteads are still available, and lots of cheap hay horse, then lame. The horse is now perfectly well and owner can be seen by paying expenses and taking the animal away. John Kennedy, Poplar Lac S. D., Edmonton.

CAMROSE.

Camrose is a northern town and is heartily in sympathy with Edmonton in doing its best to bridge the gap between this place and the capital waiting anxiously, and hopes by this time next year that the short line between this place and the capital will be well under way. This line will shorten the distance over the prairie by about twenty miles, making it only 45 miles from here to Edmonton. Besides the saving the company will make in mileage there will be the advantage of reaching Edmonton without crossing the large valley, and the grades will be very heavy.
Crop conditions continue satisfactory as the season advances. Your correspondents, after a thirty mile drive through the country yesterday, feels satisfied that quite a bit of crop will be harvested in August. Some fields of wheat should turn out forty bushels to the acre, while the average looks good for thirty. Some very heavy fields of oats will no doubt be recorded after threshing. Quite a lot of new breaking was noticed. Some farmers are using the old reliable oxen, four abreast, others three and four abreast. Public attention was attracted by a steam engine was noticed in a field hauling several plows. What cattle we saw on the prairie were looking fat and sleek, and there should be a large number of good steers shipped from this point this fall.
Building operations in town continue brisk. At present there are about a dozen fine residences under construction. Mr. Harris, Mr. Layton and Mr. Darling are each building in Hill Park addition.
The telephone men are stringing wires on the poles on Main street today.
Mr. E. L. Rushton left yesterday for St. Paul in connection with his cement block factory, which he has recently established here.
Dr. Lamb took the train yesterday for Ontario, where he will spend a few weeks.
Mr. Crandall, who has been taking photographs on this district for the board of trade pamphlet, finished his work yesterday and returned to Wetaskiwin. It is understood that Crandall intends making Camrose his home in the near future and engaging in the photographic business here.
Mr. George P. Smith sold his fine residence to Mr. Adam, who will move into it about the end of this month.
Camrose, August 2.

LLOYDMINSTER.

Bulletin Correspondence.
Messrs. Hardwick, Hardy and Logan have sold their new livery stable to Messrs. Ryan and Wright. The new firm is building a large addition to the stable.
Mr. J. R. Bell is adding a large addition to the Britannia Hotel. When completed the hotel will be 50 by 110 feet and three stories high. It is understood the board of trade and town council have requested the C.N.E. to build the much-needed freight shed.
Monday, August 12th, has been proclaimed civic holiday by Mayor Hall. A large number of our citizens contemplate a trip to the Elk Park to ride the buffalo.
The condition of the crops could not be better. Most encouraging reports are brought in by settlers from all directions.
Mrs. F. Lawrence has arrived to take charge of the public school, which re-opens on Monday, August 12.
Lloyminster, August 3.

MORNINGSIDE.

Bulletin Correspondence.
Crops are looking splendid; haying is in fine swing. There is no damage from any source. The fall wheat is filling fast and promises one of the biggest yields in all lines ever had in this section.
George Bonness has moved into town with his family.
Hans Hansen's new house is about ready for plastering.
Mrs. Will Benington arrived Friday night from Chicago.
Mrs. Jap Settee is on the sick list but is slowly recovering.
Rev. Archibald's father and mother arrived Saturday night from Vancouver.

They will remain here for a few days. Rev. Driver visited here a couple of days last week.
The event of the summer came off Friday evening, Aug. 2nd, when a football match between Ponoka and Morningside was decided. One of the finest games possible was witnessed. The game throughout was of the very best, fine playing being done on both sides. The result of the game was 3-1 in favor of Morningside. This being the return game Morningside having won by a score of 1-0 two weeks previous.
Morningside, August 3.

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LEDCU CARRIES BYLAW.

To Raise \$10,000 for Fire Protection and \$5,000 for a Park.
Bulletin Special.
Leduc, Alta., July 29—A bylaw to raise \$10,000 by debenture for fire protection and \$5,000 for a park was passed today by a vote of 23 to 2. The second step to raise \$5,000 for the purchase and improvement of a park also carried. Leduc is jubilant. Active preparations are being carried out for the coming fall, August 8 and 9.
LOST—Light bay gelding, 7 years old, white feet, about 1200 lbs. weight, also a cut on 1 front hoof, weight about 1000 lbs.; last seen at the Eclipse stable, about two weeks ago. \$10 reward. Telephone or apply Bulward or Dan Brox, Spruce Grove.
LOST—On July 19th, on Lac Ste. Anne trail, a small trunk containing children's clothing. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at 555 Fourth street, Edmonton, or communicating with Mr. B. A. Chisholm, Lac Ste. Anne Hotel.
LEFT about 18 months ago on the premises of the undersigned, a bay horse, then lame. The horse is now perfectly well and owner can be seen by paying expenses and taking the animal away. John Kennedy, Poplar Lac S. D., Edmonton.
LOST from Lac Ste. Anne one bay mare, brand 8 on right rump, one roan roan gelding, brand 1 on right foot; one roan horse, brand E R on right shoulder; roan horse last seen at "Metewin," Lac Ste. Anne, will get a reward of \$10 per head.
CAME to my premises about one month ago, a bay horse and a bay mare. The horse was taken to Manville district by Louis Fletcher and returned here about one year ago and returned accompanied by the mare. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. John Kennedy, Edmonton, Poplar Lake S. D.
STRAYED—To my premises N.E. 14 section 4, township 54, B. 24, 1 bay mare, weight about 1050; tips of ears frozen off; brand, and one gray mare about 1100 also branded on left side. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Mrs. C. Hutchins, Box 1071 Edmonton, Alta.

WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED—For Mundare School District, second or first class; duties to commence about the 1st of September. For further particulars apply to J. S. McCallum, Mundare, Alberta.
TEACHER WANTED—Wanted experienced teacher for the Baker S. D., No. 323, Alberta. Duties to commence August 12th. Applicants will please state qualifications, salary, grade of certificate held and will forward recommendations if any. Apply to C. W. Parker, Chairman, East Clover Bar, or to R. Harrison, Sec. Treas., opposite Hill.
POSITION WANTED—Young man, good education, strictly temperate, several years' experience as general merchant, wants position for the winter in store or office; might invest \$2,000 later; references furnished. Address A. B. Balcan, Nielsun Falls, Nova Scotia.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Next of Kin, Legatees, Devisors and Other Claimants against the Estate of Charles I. Loomer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given by virtue of an order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Scott, dated the 23rd day of July, A.D. 1907, that the creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of Charles I. Loomer, deceased, are to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims, together with a statement of their securities (if any) held by them, verifying the same by statutory declaration, and the names and addresses of their advocates (if any) to Messrs. Beck, Emery, Newell & Bolton, Edmonton, Alberta, on or before the 31st day of September, 1907.
AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said thirty-first day of September, 1907, the Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said deceased or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then notice.

GENERAL NEWS.

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The only complaint that the farmers of Southern Alberta have in connection with the coming harvest is the lack of help.
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Pincher Creek taxpayers have agreed by a vote of 75 to 4 to guarantee the bonds of the Alberta Coal, Oil, and Wheat Railway Co. An agreement in accordance has been signed.
Red Deer enthusiasts in bowling on the green are laying out a fine ground 50 yards by 60 yards on the Exhibition Park. Scotch bowls have been ordered from Glasgow.
W. H. Pears, of Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, the western cattle kings, says that there is any quantity of grass fed beef steers in Southern Alberta, but in Saskatchewan and the

northern part of this province, they are somewhat scarce.
Capt. Arthur Deacon, says the Prince Albert Times, is gathering the Edmonton logs that are lying along the river. He was up as far as Battleford bridge last week.
Lack of cement is holding back the buildings now in course of construction at Prince Albert, at present.
Mr. A. E. St. Laurent and Mrs. St. Laurent, late of Saskatoon from Edmonton, where Mr. St. Laurent was city agent with the C.P.R. He will assume the management of the Western Commercial Co. in Saskatchewan.

GOVERNMENT TO FIGHT MONOPOLY.

Ottawa, Aug. 6—Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, in a written statement, has advised the department of marine and fisheries that under the terms of the agreement he finds nothing to prevent the Crown from erecting a wireless station and equipping it with instruments. Acting on this advice the department and operation of wireless stations on the Pacific Coast independent of the Marconi Co., and will fight the legal proceeding commenced by the company to maintain its claim for a practical, absolute monopoly of the wireless telegraph business.

LEGAL.

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

TAYLOR, BOYLE & GARIPEY.

Barristers and Advocates, Notaries, Etc.
Offices, Garipey Block, Edmonton, Solicitors for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, The Great West Life Assurance Company, Standard Loan Company, Union Trust Company, The Sun and Hastings Savings & Loan Company, Etc., Dominion Life Assurance Co., Private Funds to Loan.
C. Taylor, J. R. Boyle, Wilfrid Garipey.

THE CANADA LIFE INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT.

MONEY TO LOAN
on Improved Town Property on current rates of interest.
NO DELAY.
Mortgages and School Debentures Purchased.
W. S. ROBERTSON,
Sheriff's Office, Edmonton.

RICHIELEU HOTEL.

Third Street, north of Jasper. (Near Canadian Northern Station).
Board \$6.50 per week
Board \$1.50 additional \$2 per day.
N. POMERLEAU, Proprietor.

GRANDVIEW HOTEL.

First-Class Accommodations, Finest Liquors and Cigars.
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Finest Liquors.
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Solicitor for Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

Money to Loan.
Office—McLeod Block, 133 Jasper Ave. East, (Over Perkins' Store).
Telephone 190.

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We have a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of
B. C. LUMBER of the best quality
NATIVE SPRUCE
always on hand
We handle **Kanaskis Lime**, and have just received a
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Builders will do well to give us a call.

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EDMONTON - - - - ALTA.
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Local Improvement Forms. School District Forms.
Hyloplate Blackboards. Desks. Etc

There is Nothing Better
Steel Stubble and Sod Plow
Fitted with the Celebrated "Garden City Clipper" Bottom.
MADE BY DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.

About the best thing you can get hold of for all classes of work. At home in the stubble or fallow, turns a good flat furrow in the soil. Just a nice medium between the more abrupt old ground plow and the long, slow turning breaker. Hardened moldboard, share and landside. If we knew anything better suited to general work in this locality, we'd be selling it. But we don't think there is anything better. You'll agree when you see this one. Come in and let us show you.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS

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If You Are Buying or If You Are Selling

Come and see for yourself who does the business every Saturday at Two O'Clock on the Market Square, Edmonton
Cattle, Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc.
Auctioneer Smith
Office of The Seton-Smith Co., McDougall Ave. Edmonton, Alberta.
Office Phone 283. P.O. Box 3.

Are You Building?

Remember that in this country WARMTH should be the first consideration.
E. B. Eddy's Impervious Sheathing Paper ensures this.
Teas & Perse, Limited, Agents. Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary.
Always everywhere in Canada USE EDDY'S MATCHES.

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Moffat, McCoppen & Bull
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Thrashing Outfit For Sale

1 2nd hand 17 H. Power Sawyer Massey return feed Engine
1 32 x 56 Daisy Sperator. Both in good repair.
For terms and prices apply
Beals & Hoar, Edmonton

WITH THE BLACK RUST MARKETS.
Winnipeg, Aug. 3—The wheat market is showing a decided change and uncertainty. It produces a decided effect on the growing crops, has served during the past few days to influence and control, measure, the speculative wheat, because the trade for being belongs very much to the realm of speculation than to that of actual wheat. The wheat market is showing a decided change and uncertainty. It produces a decided effect on the growing crops, has served during the past few days to influence and control, measure, the speculative wheat, because the trade for being belongs very much to the realm of speculation than to that of actual wheat. The wheat market is showing a decided change and uncertainty. It produces a decided effect on the growing crops, has served during the past few days to influence and control, measure, the speculative wheat, because the trade for being belongs very much to the realm of speculation than to that of actual wheat.

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THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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BULLETIN CO., LTD.

DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1907.

WHAT ABOUT AN EXHIBIT.

Is Edmonton to have an exhibition at the larger Canadian fairs this fall? If so, this is the time to move in the matter. An inferior exhibit is of very doubtful value, and if we are represented at all, it should be by a fairly representative collection of products. An exhibit hastily collected and shipped on the spur of the moment is pretty certain to be far from flattering. The collector must then take what he can get, instead of selecting the best he can find; there is little time to assort and arrange, and the collection reaches its destination unnecessarily damaged. The really useful and valuable collection is that which is made from time to time during the summer season, the collector taking time to ascertain where the best samples can be secured, and securing them when they reach the proper stage of maturity. Timothy and other varieties of hay, natural and cultivated, are now being cut, and samples should be selected very soon. Grain samples and vegetables should be added later on, as they respectively mature. This is, of course, more expensive than the catch-as-catch-can method, but it is also more valuable, and in exhibits the best is none too good.

There is an especial reason why Western crops should be represented at the Eastern fairs this year. That reason is the notion seemingly prevalent in the older provinces that our crops this season are an unknown, or at best an uncertain, quantity. Westerners, of course, know differently, and when the threshing returns come in, the East will know differently too. But there is no proof like the delivery of the goods. Vegetables that they can feel and handle, and grain that they cannot duplicate, speak more persuasively to the Eastern people than batteries of statistics. Literature is good in its time and place, but pamphlets are never so authoritative as when they are corroborated by the pumpkins. Photographs are good, but cauliflowerers are absolutely unquestionable. Informing addresses by a well informed representative are splendid, but his words carry more weight when he produces the cucumber.

PROBING.

The Alberta Government is to enter action against the executive officers of the Alberta Retail Lumbermen's Association for violation of the law against combines in restraint of trade. The action grows out of the finding of the Parliamentary committee, which investigated the conditions of the western lumber business last winter. It may be of interest to recall the conclusions to which the committee were led in regard to the retail branch of the business. "Your committee are of opinion that the prices charged for lumber are excessive; your committee find that there has existed for some years past, and still exists, an association known as the 'Western Retail Lumbermen's Association,' and this association included all three provinces until recently, when the retailers of Alberta formed a similar one of their own called 'The Alberta Retail Lumbermen's Association.' "These two associations amount, in the opinion of your committee, to a combination, and the objects and results of the operations of these two associations have been to annually enhance the said prices as appears from the price lists themselves and the by-laws, minutes, books and correspondence and evidence of witnesses in regard to the said operations."

The business of the committee was to find whether or not a combine existed and their conclusion was that the two retail associations in the central provinces constituted virtually a combine. But a combine is not necessarily illegal and action on the committee's report was unavoidably delayed in Alberta until the Attorney General's department examined the evidence to see what action, if any, was called for. The conclusion has been that the public has a good

case against the retailers for violation of the law, and an attempt will be made to establish this case in the courts. However, the case may terminate, the Government deserves approval, both for deferring action until assured that action was justified, and when assured of this, for undertaking to champion the public interests. What action, if any, the Provincial governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba will take against the branch of the alleged combine operating in those provinces, has not been yet announced.

But another finding of the committee of far greater importance touches the question of a manufacturers combine in British Columbia. This section of the report reads: "Your committee also find that more recently the manufacturers formed an association known as The British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturing Association, which in the opinion of the committee amounts to a combination and co-operates with the said retail associations."

This finding goes to the root of the matter and it calls for quite as prompt and vigorous action by the British Columbia government as the former finding demands from the governments of the prairie provinces. If such combine exists among the manufacturers the prosecution of the retailers can strike only at one branch of the system—the branch least able to work harm to the public. And the conviction of the retailers could at most work only a partial remedy for the alleged evil, for with a live, healthy manufacturer combine, eternal prosecution could not prevent the formation of selling rings and retail combinations formed with its consent, if not by its initiative. On the other hand if there be no such co-operating combine among the British Columbia manufacturers, how would a retailer combine be possible? If the mills sold equally readily to all who applied for lumber, how would it be possible for the retailers to "restrain" the lumber trade, however much they might desire to do so? And if the retailers bought in an open market and at variable prices, how would it be possible to maintain a uniform retail list at unduly enhanced prices? If the retailers combine have been illegal, they have been so because the manufacturers made it possible for them to be so.

The proper place to have begun the legal assault was on the manufacturers' association, but this is the British Columbia government has shown no inclination to do. It remains only for the governments of the prairie provinces to institute what action they may think proper against the retailers. If the retailers' associations are found to have been illegal, it will require some wonderful reasoning to exculpate the manufacturers' association from the charge of having been their guide, philosopher and friend.

ARCHITECTS OF CALAMITY.

Admitting the unwavering devotion of the Opposition press to the welfare of the Federal Government, these worthy journals are wearing themselves altogether unnecessarily in the profitless task of cabinet reconstruction on paper. The sensation of creating imaginary vacancies in the enemy's ranks and filling them with one's own nominees, may be a pleasant enough diversion, though somewhat akin to that of erecting castles in the atmosphere. But the enemy may decline the proffered services and visions unrealized are wearing to the spirit. In truth, these would-be cabinet-makers have little to recommend their suggestions and counsels. They once had the privilege of making and unmaking cabinets. Had they done the work better they might have been still on the job. Their greatest success was in failing. As architects of calamity they succeeded beyond their wildest hopes. Perhaps that is why they tender advice to Sir Wilfrid. There is the remotest possibility that they would like to see him fall too.

THE COST OF LIVING.

The time was, not so long ago, when living was as cheap in most Western towns as in similar communities in Eastern Canada. That time has gone, and the cost of supporting a family in a city west of the Great Lakes is generally higher now than in cities of similar size in the older settled provinces. To some extent this is due simply to the fact that the Western towns have become cities. In a multitude of ways the development from town to city conditions increases the demands on the household purse. The installation of

water, sewer, electric light and telephone systems add their quotas to the general burden borne by the city taxpayer. The maintenance of police, fire brigade and city officials, constitutes a big item in the current expense of running the municipal machine. Cement walks, street paving and boulevarding increase the annual levy of frontage tax. The purchase and improvement of parks involve expenditures which must be borne by the ratepayers. Meantime the increase in real estate value, inseparable from the development of a community, adds to the burden of the user of the property.

All these items increase the demands upon the household purse, both directly and indirectly. The citizen not only pays his own taxes, but he helps also to pay the taxes of all with whom he does business. The merchant and the manufacturer add their taxes to the running expenses of their establishments, and depend upon their patrons to make up the amount. The working man in turn gets even by demanding a higher price for his services. In a very real and practical sense, "No man liveth unto himself" in a city. In its complex organism, each is dependent upon others, and each helps to bear the burden of others. The development from town to city is invariably a time of liberal investment and brisk demand for labor, and in such periods of prosperity the tendency always is to demand a little more for what one has to sell, whether it be merchandise, property or labor. A few dollars more or less in the monthly expense, or a few hundred more on the price of a house and lot are not seriously considered when the purchaser is obtaining liberal reward for his services, and the dealer who can sell his wares at a larger profit feels himself in position to pay better wages to his employees. On the one hand the purchasing power of a dollar shrinks; on the other the number of available dollars increases.

Another element that has helped to increase the cost of living in Edmonton, and probably in Western cities generally, is that the country has not yet adapted itself to the changed conditions. While cities have grown up, there has not been a correspondingly rapid alteration of farming methods to meet the requirements. In consequence common commodities which can be produced in the West as abundantly as anywhere on earth have frequently an altogether abnormal value. For example, during the spring and early summer it was simply impossible to secure home-grown vegetables in the Edmonton market, and the consumer paid dearly for those imported from British Columbia and California. At the same time butter cost 40 cents per pound, and eggs 35 cents per dozen. The same condition prevailed doubtless throughout the western country generally. This is certainly an unusual and unsatisfactory condition of affairs in the heart of the best agricultural country on the continent of North America, and it points the way to profitable occupations for farmers near the cities. This anomaly will of course be remedied as the steps are taken to meet this rapid increase in home demand for certain classes of farm produce. When it is remedied, the cost of living in the cities will be reduced by the lessening of these fictitious prices.

What is really of importance is not whether the cost of living be high or low, but whether the relationship between the cost of living and the earning power be correct. If this relationship be such as to leave the worker a satisfactory proportion of his earnings at the end of the month, and if employment be plentiful, it does not so much matter whether his household expenses be heavy or light; rather it is of advantage to him if they be heavy, for economy then yields him larger returns. This is the advantage of the working man in Western, as compared to Eastern, Canada, and is the sufficient answer to certain elements of the Eastern press, which endeavor to dissuade emigration by emphasizing the cost of living in Western Canada. The advantage is not that men can live here for nothing, but that they can secure employment at wages which leave them a satisfactory balance after paying their living expenses.

"BREAKS" IN LUMBER PRICES. Whatever may be the outcome of the action against the Retail Lumbermen's Association, it is clear that things are not going as smoothly in the retailers' camps even now as might be. The demand for lumber

great as it has been, does not appear to have fulfilled the expectations of the dealers, who generally began the season with yards crammed to their capacity. In consequence "breaks" in prices have been reported from time to time during the past few weeks. From Regina a fortnight ago came the report that firms there were "cutting," and that prices had gone down \$6 per thousand on some lines. Early last week the Alberta reporter that a Calgary firm was selling below the regular scale. Later in the week the dealers of that city met to discuss the question, but apparently without any satisfactory conclusion, as the despatch says: "Each dealer accused 'the others of under-selling,' and the 'meeting broke up in disorder.'" The Edmonton retailers also held a meeting, and decided to maintain prices, but it is persistently reported that one firm has been selling at considerably reduced figures, and that the terms to contractors and builders have been made much more favorable than formerly. Normally, these "breaks" might be expected to become more numerous as the season advances. Against this, the retail dealers are understood to anticipate a shortage of cars during the fall, which will prevent the shipment of lumber very materially, and consequently aid in maintaining the prices of stock on hand. It is reported, too, correctly or not, that the manufacturers are prepared to put their shoulders to the wheel, to rigidly maintain their phenomically "uniform" price list, and if necessary to stop cutting lumber to avoid cutting prices. It remains to be seen whether these causes will enable the dealers to "stand pat" on the old price list, or whether the occasional "breaks" will develop into a general downward movement.

CANADA'S RIGHTS RESPECTED.

A London despatch of Sunday says: "The Commons agreed yesterday to the Lords' amendments on the British North America bill. These are the amendments which were objected to by Mr. McBride because they embody a declaration that the late settlement between the provinces and the Dominion government shall be final. Mr. McBride at the Ottawa conference was the only man who registered a formal dissent to the settlement between premiers." In other words the Lords insisted, and the Commons consented, that the bill as sent over by the Canadian parliament should be passed, the clause omitted by the Imperial Government at Mr. McBride's request being re-inserted by amendments from the Upper House. This looks very much as though someone has been "joshing." Either the colonial secretary jollied Mr. McBride into believing the clauses would be omitted or Mr. McBride has been jollifying the British Columbia people into believing that he accomplished something at London. The latter is more likely than the former. British ministers do not usually promise lightly what they have no intention of performing, even to free themselves from a bothersome caller. Had the Imperial Government really undertaken to omit the clause in question there would have been at least some appearance of a scrimmage before the House of Commons re-enacted it at the demand of the House of Lords. The readiness with which the House of Commons consented is ample evidence that the Imperial Government was willing that it should consent, and therefore that the Government had not bound itself to secure the omission of the clause. The most that the Colonial Secretary can in honor have promised to omit the clause in the bill as presented to Parliament, but leaving the Government free to permit the re-insertion of the clause after the bill had been introduced. It is safe to say, we had he did not go beyond this and that this time-worn trick is the game with which Mr. McBride has been humbugging the people of British Columbia into believing he furthered their cause by his London tour at their expense. What Mr. McBride really accomplished in London is now in the limelight and is expressed by one small sized cypher. The people of British Columbia may judge whether they got value for their money.

THE CONDEMNATION OF THE BANKS.

The banks are receiving a measure of praise for their policy of restriction in Western Canada. That they have adopted such policy throughout the entire West is a matter of common knowledge. Nor does the policy relate only to the purchase of municipal bonds or the provision of money for public enterprises. It relates as well, and perhaps in an even of degree, to real estate investments, and the admitted policy of these institutions is now to advance no funds for the purchase of real estate. In consequence the man who has relied on their willingness to supply the money to meet his obligations revives them as a set of hard-hearted Shylocks, while on the other hand the man whose money they are handling hands them for avoiding the shoals of speculation and safeguarding his interests by a sound, conservative policy.

It is by no means so absolutely clear however that the banks deserve this laudation as that they merit the censure of the man who has been placed in dire straits by their suddenly acquired conservatism. The fact that this spirit of conservatism has been suddenly acquired is the whole point in the case; and that it has been suddenly acquired is the liable attitude of the banks toward real estate investments is the real ground upon which censure should be directed toward them. Canadian banking institutions are prohibited by law and by the provisions of their charters from advancing money on real estate security. Yet it is a matter of common knowledge and of circumstantial evidence that during recent years the banks have advanced money for all manner of real estate investment in Western Canada, advanced it freely and frequently and throughout the entire western country. No other evidence of the prevalence of this practice is needed than the fact that when it became known that the practice had been abandoned the activity of the real estate market throughout the entire West suffered a sudden slackening. Previous to that time there had been no halt in the activity, nor were there concurrent causes which could otherwise account for this sudden check.

The real grievance against the banks is not therefore that they have called a halt in real estate speculation, but that they formerly aided and abetted such speculation; not that they have now adopted a policy that may result in a shrinkage of real estate values, but that they formerly provided the means whereby the expansion and inflation of those values was made possible. That the banks could have most powerfully operated against undue inflation no man with knowledge of the situation can dis-

pute; but that the transactions which resulted in the inflation were carried on with their knowledge and very largely with the funds which they supplied is quite as undeniable. Instead therefore of censuring or lauding the banks according as personal interest may be injured or served by their new-found policy of restriction the condemnation should be that the banks provided the funds whereby an inflation of prices was made possible and that they quit in time to save themselves but in absolute disregard of others.

TOO GENEROUS.

It is not often the Bulletin quotes from the Journal. The rule is varied in the present instance that our readers may have a first-hand pronouncement as to the attitude of the local Conservatives toward the pre-emption provision of the new Lands Act. That attitude it may be said is exactly that of Hon. Geo. E. Foster, that the Government is altogether too generous toward the opulent farmer who has been enriched by a "princely gift" of a 160 acre homestead. Under the heading, "Too Generous," the Journal a few days ago said editorially: "When the Hon. Frank Oliver was in Edmonton in the spring he neglected to explain what his intentions were in regard to his land bill, but it is now intimated in several directions that he will re-introduce it into parliament in spite of the opposition with which it had been received. The chances are that he purposes pushing it through. 'The main feature of this new land bill is the pre-emption clause, which provides for every settler who has proved up on his homestead and made formal declaration to that effect, the privilege of acquiring an 'other 160 acres of new land at the acre.' The land which it is proposed to thus throw open for settlement is 'easily worth ten dollars an acre,' and Mr. Oliver's beneficiaries are 'therefore to receive very substantial benefits. With the homesteaders themselves the bill will prove immensely popular, but its effect on the country at large is somewhat questionable. It means, to begin with, that our land will go for less than one-third of its value, and for no more sufficient reason than the enrichment of men who have already done very well for themselves. It will also tend to prolongation of that nomadic untidiness which is too often the 'bane' of our western life, an instead of encouraging a farmer to settle down and make a permanent home for himself on the land of his first choice, and thus contribute to the speedy building up of a civic life 'age man's heart a new land-hunger' by dangling ever before him the new 'prize' that may be his on certain 'conditions. As soon as he can he will probably pack up again and move out, and his contribution to the settled order and progress of the country will be so much delayed. It is true that Alberta and Saskatchewan would in this way probably gain some substantial additions to their population at the expense of Manitoba, but it is no part of our 'colonizing system to build up one province at the expense of another, and the objections advanced to Mr. Oliver's bill by Manitoba were, it seems to us, reasonable. The pre-emption law will also directly favor those parasites on our western life, the men who have 'homesteads and exercise remarkable ingenuity in evading the improvement requirements. There are great stretches of land withheld from men who are ready to go in on them and carry out a genuine settler's duty, tied up by homesteaders who persistently evade their residential qualifications. Men of this ilk contribute absolutely nothing to the up-building of the country, and are indeed an actual drag on it; yet they are to receive the benefits of Mr. Oliver's bill and be made by act of parliament still greater participants in the easy liberality of government. 'It is not right, on the face of it, and on this and other grounds strong opposition may be looked for when it comes up again.'"

ON THE SIDE.

Haywood's lawyer talked eleven hours. And still his client got off. Toronto Star: "The truth is that 'the entire country seems to be suffering from sterility in public men.' Montreal still has Hugh Graham, Esq. The Star should be satisfied."

It is now reported that Orchard may repudiate his "confession." He should do the repudiating from a specially erected platform designed to hasten his exit from this world. If his story is true, he should be hanged for what he has done; if it is false he should be hanged for what he tried to do.

Who's who? appears to size up the San Francisco mayoralty situation. Toronto Globe: "Justice in Ontario needs a tonic." Try Graham's extract. The "mind" of the Calgary Herald is absolutely staggered by the contemplation of the fearful possibility, "Jies which will result from Edmonton's 'new and larger policy of getting' peanuts 'by the carload.' The Herald need not be alarmed. We are not cornering the chestnut market. This is the month when the careless youth who 'didn't know it was loaded' opens up rivalry to the idiot who rocks the boat. Toronto Globe: "Cobalt camp is pronounced a wonder by experts." And Cobalt stock is pronounced "a wonder" by those who were not experts.

Calgary Alberta: "An effort is being made to discredit the Calgary band, the story being that they 'went away without meeting a certain debt for trousers. It is certain that the tailoring establishment has not been paid, and it is also certain that the tailoring establishment should be paid for the money was due to it." The outrage! Why should the plucked soul of a big-drum operator be tortured by the vulgar importunities of a trouser-maker? What has music to do with materialism? Or why should the flights of soaring genius be impeded by the prosaic dogma that a man must pay for his pants?

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A Brandon man has been sentenced for bigamy. Hogghishness of this kind cannot be too severely punished in a country where women are so scarce.

An Edmonton lawyer narrowly escaped being run over by a Vancouver street car. That's what comes of this wayward longing "to see the city."

Premier Clemenceau has gone to Karlsbad to drink the waters. Another evidence of his uncompromising opposition to the wine-growers. Strikers have no humor. Pittsburgh miners made a truce with a manager named Schluderberger. Think what a slogan they could have made up with a name like that to work on, especially under the leadership of a man named Feehan.

The inspector denies that black flies have consumed any campers in the Algonquin park. Perhaps they were mosquitoes.

Michelet, the noted Frenchman, says "Woman is the Sunday of man." And Mark Twain says the rest of the week was made to allow us to recover from Sunday.

One hundred and sixty miles of grain were mown down by a Dakota hail-storm. Most people will prefer their ice left in chunks on the back "stoop."

The Winnipeg Telegram is outraged because the Free Press was unprincipled enough to quote the criminal statistics showing Manitoba to be the hardest drinker in the federal family. Strug drink and weak justice appear to be the outstanding developments under the Roblin regime.

Moroccans attacked a band of European workmen. One of these days The Hague conference will be over and then perhaps something will land in the vicinity of Algiers that may not look like peace but which will have some of the salutary effects of a house-cleaning.

The Opposition press is about equally divided between claiming the Conservative percentage of the All-Red project, and applauding home-made rumors that the child is dead. The only tenable conclusion is that they are amiable of their offspring. What they ought really to be ashamed of is their heartless negligence of so promising a youngster.

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THE

Ald. Macaulay Resigns the Investigation Office—Coal Con. \$3.15 Per Ton—Total Assessment

Dr. M. W. Macaulay is Alderman. His resignation sent to the meeting of Council Tuesday evening. His withdrawal from the board was the result of Justice Scott's finding in regard to the resignation of the city medical health officer, and was voluntary. In a letter to the Mayor, he explained his position in regard to Mr. Justice Scott's report and his resignation. He stated that he had no objection to his resignation being accepted as a resignation, and that he would not be a candidate for the office of Alderman.

To His Worship, the Mayor. Owing to your good nature and opportunity in making the Council by-laws made to the Council by His Worship, Mr. Justice Scott, and the charges against him, I have decided that I should not be a candidate for the office of Alderman. It has been my fortune that the report which has been made is adverse to the possibility which, of course, always be in contemplation of the health of the city, and I am, therefore, wholly upon the evidence of the single individual, whose lies in the direction of such a statement, I am obliged to submit. I am ever mistaken I may feel, and, as I assume that under circumstances my usefulness as a member of the Council is temporarily gone, I, with regrets, resign my office.

W. W. MACAULAY. The resignation was accepted by the Mayor, and the Council was informed of the fact that previous to the resignation of Mr. Macaulay, the Council had elected Mr. Scott, who considered Dr. Macaulay as a personal friend and a colleague.

The election to fill the vacancy caused by this resignation, held on August 26. The new Council will take place a week later. The report on the investigation submitted by Mr. Justice Scott, and the charges against him, were the subject of a meeting of the Council, and the evidence in connection with the charges.

There was an unusually large number of spectators at the meeting, not only were the provided for spectators, but the hall and anti-rooms were filled, and the crowd overflowed into the street.

The letting of the contract, involving 12,000 tons of coal to be used in the city, followed with interest. The Standard Fuel Company, holders of the contract for the year ending in 1908, were the successful bidders. The contract being awarded to them for the year ending in 1908, and the contract for the year ending in 1909, was awarded to the Standard Fuel Company.

Incidental to the reading of the city by-laws, the first amendment of the City Charter was made. The figures are 925. These figures are subject to slight change, depending upon the action of the Council in the appeal of W. H. Clark, lumber manufacturer, against assessment.

Communications. The usual grid of communications received and dealt with as the usual business. A deputation from the Elks Club was present at the Council, to request the grant of a license of charge for the Nat. Relief Company, who will show in for five days this month. Mr. Kelly spoke on behalf of the Club, explained that the Club, which was a high-class show, had brought to the city under the auspices of the Elks Club, the proceeds from which were to be used to help furnish the new club on the Magrath building. By the action of the Council, the license was granted to the company, and the license was collected in the usual manner.

The question of whether Mr. Smith had been absent beyond the limit of absence was brought up for discussion, and was decided in favor of Mr. Smith. The Council agreed unanimously to the license was collected in the usual manner.

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