

Part-Time Calls

Yen's much, but it will buy about the best pound of Java and Mocha Coffee to be had.

GARIEPY & LESSARD.

The Edmonton Bulletin.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1907.

NUMBER 87.

out with a
ap, or new
l be proud
e you boys'
known for
reliability.

\$2.75 to \$8.50
\$4.00 to \$9.00
in French Kip-
pers from \$1.75
good hard wear.

BUTTERS
ALL & SECORD
Department Stores

COATS

light, loose, cool and dressy.
street. To insure superior

URING CO., LTD.
Winnipeg, Man.

**RANCE TO
SENATE BURNED**

re Which Threatened the
use of Commons at Ottawa
Monday Night.

Aug. 20.—The Parliament
of Canada were threatened
struction by fire last night.
one and electric light wires
at the entrance to the Senate
the building, and set the wood
in fire. The blaze had consid-
progress when discovered. The
work, much of which has al-
been prepared, will then be
ahead.

V. M. C. A. BUILDING.
is now being rushed on the
one more for will be ready, it
May and Howard streets and
expectation of the directors
it ready for occupancy by
of December.
donors, which have nearly
spent for the building, are
by the beginning of the New
year.

ricklayers have now reached
d story and will have the
finished within a month. The
work, much of which has al-
been prepared, will then be
ahead.

EP CLOSE CHECK AND
REPORT THEM.
August 17.—The superin-
tending immigration has addressed
to the police department
throughout the country
information about any immi-
grants who appear before police
officers and corners as criminals.
Such information supplied,
the agent would be able to keep a
check on undesirable immi-
grant deport them.

Kerr of Winnipeg, who has
of all licenses there except
pertaining to liquor, was held
Montreal and Ottawa, mak-
ing it as to eastern methods of
with immigrants, distribut-
ing, collecting fees for res-
etc., and getting a lot of
information that will be made
for the benefit of Winnipeg.

Mid-Summer Clearing Sale

at J. H. MORRIS & CO.'S Departmental Store
270-76 Jasper Avenue, East, Edmonton

Goods in all parts of
the Store selling at Big
Reductions. A rare
chance to save money.

ACT QUICKLY

Builders and Contractors

Get our figures on your factory work and save money. We are
in a position to quote right prices on special detail work.

**Store Fronts, Panelling, Partitions, Counters,
Special Frames and Turnings prepared at
shortest notice.**

W. H. CLARK & CO., LTD.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SASH AND DOOR FACTORY Phone 37
NINTH STREET, W. EDMONTON, ALTA.

National Trust Company, Ltd.

Capital \$1,000,000 Reserve \$450,000

MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Town Property at Lowest Current Rates.
Lowest Expense. No Delay.
No Commission Charged to Borrower.

A. M. STEWART, Manager Edmonton Branch.
Corner of Jasper Ave. and First Street.

Farmers Attention

We have cultivators for
properly tilling your sum-
merfallow which we invite
you to call and inspect.
Full line of carriages and
farm implements.

THE BELLAMY CO.
CORNER RICE AND HOWARD STS.



CALCIUM CARBIDE

By using this Carbide you can
always depend upon having a pure,
clear, steady light.
Packed in moisture-proof Steels
Drums containing 100 lbs. each.

SHAWINIGAN CARBIDE CO. MONTREAL

The Manchester House

(Established 1886)

Every Friday and Saturday are
bargain days with us. On these
two days the customers—be they
from the city or country—are
given special reductions on many
lines of merchandise.

At this particular season, we are
clearing out the remainder of
our summer stock to be in readi-
ness for the immense influx of
New Fall and Winter Goods
already coming.

It's worth your while paying us
a visit.

**W. Johnstone-Walker &
Company**
267 Jasper Avenue East.

TRADE

We can supply you with an
Article second to none in the
market, in the line of Ham,
Bacon, Lard, etc., Fresh
Meat, Sausage, etc., at re-
duced prices.

Letronize Home Industry
and help keep the Money in
the Country.
Satisfaction guaranteed or
money refunded.

**THE VOGEL MEAT AND
PACKING CO., LIMITED**

FRUITS

Of The Season
Arriving Daily
Strawberries Cherries
Bananas Oranges
Also Fresh Rhubarb
Ripe Tomatoes
AT
Hallier & Aldridge's
Bakers and Confectioners

Southern Alberta Farmers Do Not Fear Possibility of Crop Shortage

There Is no Winter Killed Wheat, and the Average Yield Is Placed at 40 Bushels. Spring Wheat Not Yet Ripe, But Will Be By Time Fall Wheat Is Harvested. Labor Is Scarce, Farmers Will Receive 10 Cts. Per Bushel More This Year Than Last. Freight Rates Lower

Bulletin Staff Correspondence.
Cardston, Aug. 21.—A Western
writer in one of the leading financial
journals of the East, sketching the
prospects of the West, states that
the wheat situation in the West
communities last spring, with respect
to a possible trade reaction, stated
that a crop shortage was the only con-
dition that would cause such a re-
action, and that as far as the West
was concerned it was not a possibility
to accept even as a possibility of the
event of a harvest shortage. This statement
clearly describes the situation of the
farmers of Cardston and the whole
district east and north of Raymond.
There is no crop shortage here, either
in acreage or yield. Last year a great
deal of fall wheat seeding was done
and today Cardston farmers are reap-
ing the best crop known in the his-
tory of the district.

Coal Last Sunday Night.
The weather for the last ten days
has been favorable to ripening and
cutting. Sunday night was cool with
considerable rain and wind, which
did much heavy spots down, tending
the grain badly and rendering cutting
operations exceedingly difficult. Mon-
day morning opened bright and warm
and tonight the most of the lying
grain has been recovered.

The bulk of the crop grown here is
winter wheat, chiefly Alberta Red and
considerable quantities of Odessa, one
of the hardest of the soft wheats.
Spring wheat is also grown. Fre-
quently farmers are not able to com-
plete seeding in the fall and conse-
quently supplement the fall wheat
crops with spring sowing. Preston is
the most popular spring wheat. It is
a good yielder and grades well.

As in all parts of the fall wheat belt
in Alberta, the crop of the fall wheat
came through in splendid condition.
There was no winter-killed wheat in
the south this year and in one place
was plowed up and resown.

In the spring of 1906 a considerable
percentage of the crops were
plowed up in complete ignorance of
the fact that the plant was quite vig-
orous and capable of producing a fine
crop, although apparently dead. That
was one of the peculiar and dis-
turbance conditions of the year, and
year, and which was absolutely want-
ing this spring. Several farmers here
at Pincher told me that on the
first of June, 1906, the fall wheat
fields were bare, yet they grew and
ripened in periods varying from six to
eight weeks, yielding from 22 to 30
bushels per acre. This year the crop
came out green in the spring and had
steadily ripened and matured without
interruption through the comparative-
ly cool and damp season.

Experienced growers here de-
scribe these conditions as being ideal
for a healthy clean crop, and a high
grade sample. They have said that
headed stalks to be seen in a day's
drive through thousands of acres of
wheat this year and that they attest
the truth of such a statement.

Equal Any in West.
The crops here bear favorable com-
parison with any in the West, and
Canada or the States. Mr. John W.
Wolf, M. P. P., for Cardston, himself
one of the largest growers in the
district, has just returned from a
trip through seven of the Western
States, and nowhere did he see bet-
ter crops than in the Canadian dis-
trict. He says the grain is just as far
advanced here as in the famous Cuche-
county, Utah, long celebrated as one
of the best wheat sections of the Uni-
ted States.

The same is true of the crops at
Spring Coolee, Raley and Magrath.
Today I visited the St. Mary's val-
ley towards Telford and Kimball, pass-
ing through the farms of Bishop J. A.
Hammer, James Hansen, Arthur
Pitcher, John W. Wolf, M. P. P.,
Thomas Woolford, J. M. Tanser and
Simon Woolford. These farmers
have from 300 to 600 acres of wheat.
A great part of it will go 50 bushels
the rest from 35 to 45 bushels. Five
farmers, Messrs. Harris, Tanner,
Woolford, Simpson and John W.
Wolf, place their crop of wheat at
100,000 bushels. An estimate of the
total wheat crop of the district tribu-
tary to the Cardston eleva-
tor is placed at 350,000 bushels, while
Spring Coolee, Raley and Magrath
are expected to handle 200,000
bushels more. There are a few poor
fields that will not go over twenty
bushels. They are not numerous
enough to pull down the average of
forty.

Evidence of System.
There is evidence of careful and
systematic farming shown through-
out the length and breadth of this en-
tire wheat district. The farmers, in-
deed, farm and vie with one another
in producing the best crops the soil
and intelligent methods will realize.
To show how keen is the rivalry and
how excellent are the results, one has
only to quote the standing of the
winners in the recent field competi-
tion, for the prizes awarded by the
Agricultural Society for the best field
of crop. The first prize was won by
Arthur Pitcher, whose field averaged
92.5 points in 100. Simpson Woolf
was next with 92 points and Thom-

as Woolford third with 91 points.
Other competitors were close up with
scores of 90 and 89.
Paradoxical as it may seem, the cool
autumn and the summer rains and
part of August afforded the best
conditions for late sown spring wheat.
It was thought at the time the spring
wheat was sown that the young and
tender plants would too soon be sub-
jected to the blighting of the A. R. &
L. to Spring Coolee access was obtain-
ed to the markets east and west. The
establishment of flour mills at Ray-
mond and Cardston followed, creating
at once a competitive local market,
as the millers paid generally from one
to two cents a bushel over the elevators.

Know How to Grow Wheat.
The Cardston district has always
been settled by men who were fami-
liar with the growing of wheat. Com-
ing from the dry farming belt of the
United States as many of them did,
they were surprised at comparative
ease with which winter wheat
would be grown in Alberta. It is true
that winter wheat had been grown
in the south since 1861 by Charles
Kettles of Pincher Creek, but as the
settlers there were really cattle men
they treated Kettles' success as a cur-
iosity. The Mormons are the pio-
neers in the fall wheat industry in
the Canadian West. In 1887 the first
settlement was founded at Cardston.
The settlers brought with them win-
ter wheat of the "Odessa variety."
The quantity produced was not very
great. The crops were always a suc-
cess, but there was no transportation
and no British Columbia or Oriental
market.

In 1901 the first car of Turkey Red
was shipped from Kansas and Nebras-
ka to Alberta by Walter H. Brown
and Ezra Thompson of Spring Coolee.
It arrived on September 15th and was
the first car of wheat to be shipped
from the west. The produce of the
first carload was sold the next year
for seed. Next year the C. P. R.
carried large quantities from the
States to Alberta.

The importance of this cereal in
the economy of the agricultural inter-
est of Alberta cannot be overesti-
mated as the following from one of the
leading agricultural papers in the
West indicates:
"Just what the introduction of 'Al-
berta Red' into Alberta has done for
the wheat grower cannot be accurately
estimated. To anyone who travelled
over the country from Calgary to Ma-
grath before and after the year
1907, the change is quite evident and
is indeed marvellous. The towns of
Okotoks and High River were barely
in existence and the other places
along the line were only stations or
watering tanks. Now we see prosper-
ous towns every few miles and eleva-
tors at every station and at some sev-
eral miles apart, all unable to handle
the crops. The introduction of hard
winter wheat has not done it all. But
it certainly has been given a great
share of the credit, and probably a
greater share than any other single
factor."

**SOUTHERN ALBERTA AS
SEEN FROM THE TRAIN.**
Bulletin Staff Correspondence.
On Board the A. R. & I. Mixed,
Aug. 22.—The south never looked bet-
ter. This is the story of the old-
timers everywhere. The story too, is
easily believed, for it is patent to
every observer. The stranger feels
like the queen of Ethiopia in the
Court of Solomon—"the hall has
never been told." This, in the face
of the so-called hard winter and
backward summer gives real cause
for congratulation among the farm-
ers and live stockmen of the south.
An infectious optimism has seized
them. The stranger sees it in their
faces and feels it in their hearty
handshakes.

A splendid and rapidly growing
portion of the south lies between
Lethbridge and Cardston, comprising
niles of wheat and townships of fine
grass prairie. For Lethbridge for
ten miles southeast the route of the
railway traverses an irrigated region
with magnificent crops of wheat, oats
and alfalfa. The first crop of alfalfa
is cut and in stacks. Until the busy
town of Raymond with its big sugar
factory and flour mill heaves into
view, the railway runs through the
unbroken prairie. At Raymond the
green fields of sugar beets stretch on
every side and here the duty of irri-
gation is seen at its best, and the
thrift and energy of the town is evi-
denced by the two manufactories that
convert the premier products of the
district into the finished article.
Raymond flour and Raymond sugar
are known all over the West. From
this point southwest to the end of
the line one gets the impression that
farming is carried on in earnest.
The farm houses are numerous, most

of them painted and apparently well
kept, as if the people enjoyed living
and so attempting to make tasteful
and attractive homes.

The Glow of Harvest Here.
The gently undulating valley that
lies between the Milk River ridge on
the east and the Blood Indian Res-
erve on the west watered by the
largest portion in the province.
Here is seen the real glow of harvest.
Far away on either side of the rail-
way and dipping over the sky line
stretch rich yellow brown fields of
ripened wheat waving and sentinelling
in the white heat of a typical
Alberta day. A dark spot here and
there on the yellow fringe suggests
at once the sizzling noise of the
harvest and the ominous clatter
of the rakes as a tall grain is swept
on to the canvases, elevated, packed,
tied and fired out up on the stubble.

Scattered over the valley in every
direction are great dark areas lying
like islands in the amber sea. These
are the summer fallows, which have
already received the mother-seed for
next year's harvest. Many of them
are already turning green with new
sprouting grain. A faint cloud of
chocolate dust through which you
descried the outlines a four-horse team
and seeder and imagine the grimy
face of the driver, informs you that
descried the outlines of the fall seeding
remains to be finished. With the last
of the seeding and the first of the
harvest, the reaping, the farmers
along this line are having a busy
time of it this week and every avail-
able hand is requisitioned into serv-
ice.

Crops Look Well From Train.
The crops look well from the rear
of the train, and some of the best
stooks and give indications of from
25, 30, 40, and in many fields as high
as 40, 50, 60, and 70 bushels. Here and
there many fields have given mammoth
returns. The ripening grain is well
descried especially the wheat and
out of any danger of frost that is
likely here at this season. The oats
are for the most part green, but on
the turn, the grain is in evidence
and before the farmers are
ready, the oat harvest will be upon
them.

There has been plenty of rain this
year and the hills, slopes and plains
are covered with a growth of grass.
Dotted over the prairie are great
herds of cattle, calves and content-
ed, knee high in grass. Here are
prime three year olds and four year
olds butter-fat on grass alone, their
big rounds shaking like jelly as they
walk, and a fat before the cows
the threatening tool, too, of the iron
horse. There are a bunch of calves,
a bunch of sheep, and a few horses
take up a position of vantage behind
their big half-brothers, and half
taunting one to go out and chase
them.

Yonder a quarter of a mile away
are the hills, slopes and plains
of all sizes, galloping and trotting
with long measured strides, as horses
always do when they are frightened,
to the brow of the hill a few yards
away, where the boldest turn and
short defiance.

The train today was packed with
passengers, many of them American
land seekers, looking over the country.
Odds were given for the best wheat
in the States, but have been shrewd
enough to invest in wheat lands here,
and are spending their holdings in
Alberta, taking off their harvest. One
of them, a sharp grey-eyed Yankee
from Illinois, says as we passed
through the best and wheat fields at
Raymond, that the land here would
soon become so valuable that the
railways would be built underground.

MONTREAL MAN'S DESIGN THE BEST

Results Announced of Competi-
tion of Canadian Architects
for Government Prizes.

Bulletin Special.
Ottawa, Aug. 22.—The results of the
competition among Canadian archi-
tects for prizes totaling \$16,000 award-
ed by the government for the four
best designs submitted for the pro-
posed new \$3,000,000 departmental
block and justice building to be
erected opposite Majors Hill Park,
were announced this afternoon by
Hon. Sydney Fisher, acting minister
of public works. Mr. Edward W. S.
Maxwell, of Montreal, was awarded
the first prize of \$5,000. Darling &
Pearson, of Toronto, were given sec-
ond prize, with \$4,000. Saxx & Arch-
ibald, of Montreal, got the third
prize, \$2,000, and David R. Brown
and Hugh Vallance, of Montreal, were
even for fourth prize of \$1,000.
The plans of the prize winners followed
the Gothic designs of the present
buildings on Parliament Hill. The
erection of the buildings will prob-
ably be begun next year.

SKELTON OF INDIAN.
Calgary, Aug. 22.—While excavating
for the approach of the new bridge
across the Bow River this morning
the workmen discovered the skeleton
of the famous Stoney Indian "Black
Deer." An old mounted policeman
who knew Black Deer at the time of
the latter's sudden disappearance
some seventeen years ago identified
the remains by the trinkets and par-
aphernalia found on the skeleton. The
remains will probably be given a big
funeral by the Stoney tribe, whose
reserve is forty miles west of Calgary,
as Black Deer was the most famous
hunter in the history of the tribe, and
was held in great honor.

Fall Wheat to Average 35 Bushels

The Fall Wheat Crop All Cut
At Macleod and 25 Per Cent
of Spring Wheat at Claresholm
and Stavely. No Damage
From Frost. Fall Wheat at
High River will go 30 Bushels

Bulletin Staff Correspondence.
High River, Aug. 23.—The fine dry,
hot weather of the last week has
worked wonders on the greener wheat
crops of the country between Macleod
and High River. Every day adds a
deeper yellow to the grain fields. Fall
wheat at Macleod is cut, and 25 per
cent of the spring wheat at Claresholm
and Stavely. Fall wheat cutting
is general, and when finished
spring wheat will be ready. Fall
wheat is placed between thirty and
thirty-five bushels for the bulk, with
odd fields at 45, and others as low as
20. The bulk of the crop along the
C. & N. south of Calgary, advanced
to the limit of safety. Reported
frosts on Sunday and Monday
nights have, so far as can be heard,
after an interval of five days, done
no damage. Fall wheat cutting
around High River is beginning. Ezra
Thompson, the pioneer of Alberta Red
wheat in this province, stated to-
night that cutting of the 110,000 acres
in High River would be over by Aug.
31st. He places the yield this season
at thirty bushels for the bulk of the
crop.

CALGARY DEALERS SERVED
With Summons in Connection With
Alleged Lumber Combine.

Bulletin Special.
Calgary, Aug. 22.—Ninety-six sum-
mons were served on forty Calgary
members of the Alberta Lumber Desi-
ers' Association this morning. Those
who received the official documents
were A. M. Grogan, P. A. Bruce, F.
D. Becker and William Stuart. They
are to appear at Edmonton when the
case will be heard before the court.
The members of the alleged combine
were prepared for the papers. A
meeting of all the members of the
Alberta Association will be called for
some time soon at a point to be sub-
sequently decided.

TO PACIFIC IN DECEMBER
Atlantic Fleet of U. S. Will Go There
At That Time.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The At-
lantic fleet will start for the
Pacific next December, according to
an official statement issued to-
night by Secretary Loeb at the direction
of President Roosevelt. The statement
was made following a conference this
afternoon between president and rep-
resentatives and the navy depart-
ment. A conference this afternoon
between the president, assistant sec-
retary of Navy Newberry, Rear Ad-
miral Brownson, Chief of Bureau of
Navigation and Rear Admiral Evans,
commander of the Atlantic fleet, was
held to decide some of the details in
connection with the fleet going to
the Pacific. The fleet will consist of
16 battleships, and will start some
time in December, going through the
Strait of Magellan and up to San
Francisco, and will probably also visit
Puget Sound. The question of the
route which it will take has not been
decided. The destroyer flotilla will
leave for the Pacific about the same
time, as the fleet will not accompany
it.

SIR WILFRID RETURNS.
From His Brief Fishing Trip Much
Improved in Health.

Ottawa, Aug. 23.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier
returned at noon to-day, feeling
re-invigorated by his holiday in the
woods of Quebec. On Saturday he
will preside at an important meeting
of the cabinet, at which the filling
of the vacant portfolios and the fixing
of the by-election dates will be the
chief matters considered.

Journalists Leave for Home.
Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—The party of
Provincial Journalists left to-
day for Montreal and the homeland.
They spent yesterday afternoon ex-
amining into immigration conditions
in Winnipeg, under the tutelage of
J. Obed Smith. They will spend a
day or two in Montreal and sail from
there for England on the 30th inst.,
on the Allan liner Virginia. They
express themselves as greatly pleased
with the hospitality of Western Can-
ada.

Jews Must Rule the World.

The Hague, Aug. 21.—The close
of the eighth International Zion-
ist congress, which has been in ses-
sion since August 14, was marked
with great enthusiasm. Dr. B. Wolfe,
son of Colgo, delivered the closing
speech, saying among other things
that the Jewish people must rule the
world.
Mill and Elevator Burn.
Russell, Man., Aug. 23.—The flour
mill and elevator here were gutted by
fire last night, entailing a loss of over
\$25,000.

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The place to stop at.
Tobacco and Cigars.
Finest Liquors.
completely remodelled and
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TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS

WILL PLANT LARGE BEDS OF LOBSTERS

Vancouver, Aug. 20.—The fisheries
cruiser Kestrel, is now at Victoria for
the purpose of taking Prof. Prime, chair-
man of the Canada Fisheries Commis-
sion, to the west coast of Vancouver
Island, it having been arranged that an
examination was to be made by him of
the various inlets north of the west
coast and of the Mainland coast with
a view to the planting of extensive lob-
ster beds for the purpose of establish-
ing a lobster industry on the British
Columbia coast.

It is likely that the exploration of
the ocean beds at Barclay Sound, Clay-
cove, Kyusnot and Quinsimo, as well
as other inlets, will be deferred, and the
present trip devoted to deep sea dredging
for scientific purposes.

The Kestrel will take another trip
carrying Prof. Prime for the purpose
of looking into the temperature of the
water, the bottom and other particulars
to be ascertained before any decision is
definitely reached with regard to the
planting of lobsters. Some small beds
of lobsters have already been planted on
this coast and left to propagate. These
beds would first be visited to see what
the result has been. It is understood
that the proposed scheme is for the
planting of very extensive beds in order
that in the course of four or five years
a lobster-taking industry may be estab-
lished on this coast on a large scale.

SQUAW CHOKED HER HUSBAND

Sisal Lake, Man., August 21.—The
arresting of a squaw charged with
murder and the finding of the body of
John Assinwasiss, of Rolling River,
commonly known as Fred Johnson, has
cleared up the peculiar and
sudden disappearance of that Indian
about a month ago. The squaw was
on trial here yesterday and today for
the murder of her husband.

Between three and four weeks ago
Assinwasiss disappeared and nothing
had been seen or heard of him for
some time. Indian Agent Wheatley
notified the provincial police and
asked for an investigation. Provincial
constables Jos. Guertin and Gar-
ret of Portage la Prairie were put
on the case. The two started in,
and after a careful hunt found a
little mound about two miles north-
east of the town. Scraping the earth
away they came upon the body of
the Indian, which has been buried in
a hodge.

Confesses to Murder.

The accused squaw made a confes-
sion. She stated that her husband had
been drinking and brought home to
the tepee two large bottles of
whiskey, which she had hidden from
him. Johnson then threatened to kill
her if she did not give up the hidden
whiskey. He chased her and she
slung down her child. She picked
up and choked him, not intending to
kill him, but he died shortly after-
wards.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHERN CITY.

Bulletin Special.
Calgary, Aug. 21.—Word was received
today that Marsh, of Winnipeg,
would not compete in the race with
Burn here on the 24th of August, and
great dissatisfaction is felt at his ac-
tion. A large amount of money being
helped, was generally ill-fitted, and
either came too soon or too late.

NEW PLAGUE IN INDIAN EMPIRE.

Consumption of Alcohol is Greatly on
the Increase.
London, Aug. 21.—Replying to a
deputation which drew attention to
the growing consumption of intoxi-
cating liquors in India, John Morley,
secretary of state for India, said:
"I confess it is shocking that while we
are flatter ourselves that we are
spreading Western civilization in the
East—a long and difficult operation—
at the same time, by transporting
our industrial systems, to some ex-
tent and in other ways spread one
of the main causes of the ruin of much
social happiness in the West."

TO VISIT ALBERTA MISSION FIELDS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 20.—Rev. Dr. John-
son of Montreal, and Mrs. Johnson, are
here. Dr. Johnson is on his way to the
West to visit the home mission fields
in number, in the province of Alberta
which are supported by the congregation
of which he is pastor, the American
Presbyterian church of Montreal.

General French Coming.

Ottawa, August 20.—General Sir
John French, inspector general of the
forces, intends to visit Canada to
make an official examination of the
state of the defensive service. No
date has been fixed, but it is likely
that he will go early next year.

Inspector Coming West.

Ottawa, Aug. 21.—Inspector White,
of the Northwest Mounted Police,
leaves Ottawa tomorrow on a three-
week's inspection trip in the West. He
will take in the most important
headquarters, going as far north as
Edmonton.

BANK RATE UP.

Bank of England Raises Discount
From 4 to 4 1/2 Per Cent.
London, Aug. 21.—The directors of
the Bank of England after a prolonged
discussion today raised the bank's
discount rate from four to four and
a half per cent, owing to the mon-
etary situation on the continent, and
in New York and the anxiety of Amer-
ican houses to see the finance bills
here, which is taken to indicate possi-
ble gold shipments to New York in
the near future.

THE GREAT FOREIGN COMPETITION FOR

the gold arrivals evidently helped the
directors to arrive at their decision
and the annual demand for Euros, as
well as South America, must be met
before the year end. The reserve
will be sufficiently depleted without

presor and drills have been on order
some time.

North Cobalt is Going Ahead.

Mr. Elliott, on the North Cobalt
property, is slowly going ahead. Like
all other miners in the district, bar-
rily approved, Mr. Elliott refused to
take sides with either
party in the industrial struggle, and
made and other mine managers in the
vicinity were paying almost union
wage they were not affected by the
strike. The shaft on the North Cobalt
is very rich vein. It has now been
pushed 70 feet. The vein at the
end of the drift is considerably
smaller, but is of almost pure silver,
while there are several very rich
stragglers. Mr. Elliott has a consider-
able quantity of very rich ore ready
for shipment.

A Mountain of Iron Ore.

Captain Harris, who is at present
in charge of the McKinley-Darragh
property, put in the interval be-
tween the time he left the mine and
the time he joined the McKinley-
Darragh, prospecting round Lake
Tensagack after riding several hours
ages back from the haunt of the
millionaire he struck an iron moun-
tain and promptly staked it. The
vein, he says, is over a hundred feet
wide and runs across five lots. It
is magnificent and shows assays from
20 to 60 per cent iron. The Mackenzie & Mann railway
from Sudbury will run within two
miles of this mountain of ore and put
it within reach of a market.

RETURN FROM TRIP TO ICELAND

Copenhagen, Aug. 20.—King
Frederick and the members of the
Danish parliament will return to-
morrow for their trip to Iceland. The
visit has been exceedingly successful,
and it is hoped that the intercourse
between Iceland and Denmark will be
greatly improved. A fleet of mail
ships of all descriptions, with 30,000 per-
sons on board, will welcome his
majesty on his return. The king's
trip into the interior of Iceland lasted
a week. The whole party travelled on
horseback after riding several hours
a day. His majesty was accompanied
by a thousand horsemen and horse-
women, including 200 tourists, Danes,
Americans, British and Germans.

ENCOUNTER WITH TROOPS.

Olesna, Aug. 20.—An encounter has
taken place at Kryvoscera between a
detachment of troops and a party of
anarchists. The anarchists barricaded
themselves in a house. They opened
fire from the windows and held the
troops at bay for 18 hours. The
local police and several cosacks
were killed. Two of the anarchists lost
their lives but the others managed
to escape. General Gregoroff, who
has been perfect of Olesna for nearly two
years, has been dismissed and the re-
sult there is a great anxiety among
the Jews of this city. General Gregoroff
is reported as repelling a serious anti-
Jewish attack last February, and
personally to the Emperor the im-
pending trouble.

POWERS TO GRAB HOLD OF CHINA.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Chle-
gans announcing that the Empress
Dowager of China proposes to au-
thorize the American fleet to enter
the Pacific. A report regarding the
possibly remote object of sending the
American fleet to the Pacific in the
early winter. As stated, well posted
commercial interests insist that the
fear of trouble with the Empress Dowager
steps aside more deeply concerns the high officials
of this government than the
partly of those who have been
watching developments.

ENDORSE ALL-RED ROUTE.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 22.—The annual
meeting of the Maritime provin-
ces boards of trade opened yester-
day with many important subjects
related for discussion. The following
resolution was passed unanimously:
"This convention of the Maritime
Provinces Boards of Trade believing
that fast and high class mail, pas-
senger and express freight services
are essential to the development of
the British possessions and
political advantage to Canada and all
parts of the Empire, hereby heartily
endorse the All-Red line, the project
proposed by the Premier of Canada,
and unanimously adopted at the re-
cent Imperial conference, and to the
Canadian Government to take all
possible steps to hasten the inaugura-
tion of the scheme."

In Effort to Save Long Walk.

Amherst, Aug. 23.—A serious acci-
dent occurred at the Royal Mine ex-
cursion was returning from the mine
last night. Frank Brown trying to
save a walk attempted to jump off
the train just as it was starting. He
was evidently in the wrong mind,
falling back on the track. He was re-
moved to the hospital. His right leg
was crushed, requiring amputation.

AN ALTOGETHER WEAK PLATFORM

IS THAT UPON WHICH CONSERVATIVES PROPOSE FIGHTING NEXT ELECTIONS.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Commenting on
the Borden platform, the Montreal
Star says: "He deals in hints rather
than dramatically positive assertions.
His platform contains several good
ideas, but it is not too much to say
that he appears to be a trifle afraid of
announcing them himself."

THE SKIFF CAPSIZED.

Three Children From One Family
Were Drowned.
Toronto, August 23.—A deathly
afternoon three children, Willie, Bar-
nett and Helen Green, aged respect-
ively nine, seven and six years,
were drowned at Grassworth Lake
while their parents were absent and
an older brother was putting the
baby to sleep. The three children
climbed into a light skiff and pushed
it from shore. The boat was not
flitting feet out the craft capsized,
throwing the children into the deep
water. The police were not notified
until the older boy had come out
of the house. He saw the skiff
upside down, but there was no
sign of the children. The bodies
were recovered several hours after-
wards.

HON. MR. OLIVER AT MOOSE JAW

Addresses Inaugural Meeting of
Canadian Club on Value of
National Sentiment.

MOOSE JAW, Aug. 25.—The Canadian
club of Moose Jaw held a most
successful inaugural meeting last night.

BLOOD STAINED CLOTHES FOUND

And Sam Prior May be Connected
With Them in Wolsley
Murder Case.

Wolsley, Sask., Aug. 22.—Startling
developments are expected in the trial
of Sam Prior on the charge of having
murdered Bonnie Moore, aged seven
years, near this town on the morning
of August 2nd. It is learned today
that the police have found a suit of
clothes with which they endeavor
to connect the prisoner, and if the
evidence forms the proper chain they
will have some strong testimony
against Prior. The clothes have been
sent to Dr. Charlton, at Regina, to
have the analysis.

TO BE GRAHAM AND PUGSLEY

Bulletin Special.
Ottawa, Aug. 22.—It is expected
here by those in close touch with the
government that new cabinet minis-
ters will be the Hon. George F. Gra-
ham, leader of the Opposition in the
Ontario Legislature and ex-Premier
Pugsley of New Brunswick. A de-
finite announcement will probably be
made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Mon-
day next. The names of Mr. Pardee,
M. P., for Carleton, for the New
Brunswick vacancy.

STABBING NOT PERMITTED IN CANADA.

Ottawa, August 23.—Antonio Bar-
daci, for stabbing Arthur Charbonneau
twelve times with an athlete has been
sentenced to eighteen months' im-
prisonment. Judge Gunn said that
foreigners must be taught that stab-
bing was not allowed in Canada.

IS ALBERTA RED DETERIORATING?

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE PROFESSOR SAYS IT IS FROM FARMERS CARELESSNESS.

Bulletin Special.
Calgary, Aug. 22.—That Alberta
Red wheat is deteriorating, owing to
the carelessness of farmers, is the
opinion of A. M. Ton Eyck, professor
of agronomy in Kansas State Agricul-
tural College, Manhattan, Professor
Ton Eyck arrived from the South this
afternoon. He is here representing
the Kansas Legislature to investigate
and make tests of Alberta Red seed
for importation to Kansas.

RATES OF STORAGE.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—The announce-
ment was made today by F. W. Pe-
ters, assistant freight and traffic man-
ager of the C. P. R., that a change
would be made this fall in the charge
made by the company in connection
with the storage of wheat in the
elevators at Fort William. The re-
quest for the change was made by
the Grain Growers' Association, and
in full consideration of the officials of
the company have decided that the
request of the association should be
granted.

CLAUDE OBJECTED TO.

Under this clause a shipper who
had grain in store for a single day
after the first term had expired was
called on to pay the second charge
of three-quarters of a cent per bushel
for the first term, and three-
quarters of a cent per bushel for the
second term of thirty days or for any
portion of this term. It was to the
last clause of the agreement that ex-
ception was taken by the members of
the Grain Growers' Association.

Have Met Repeatedly.

The speakers have recognized the
justices of this request and in future
shippers of grain will be called on
to pay three-quarters of a cent per
bushel as storage charges for a period
of thirty days or any portion thereof
the company should levy a per diem
charge for the second term.

Other Companies Agree.

Similar changes in the storage rate
will be made by the four big com-
panies which operate terminal eleva-
tors at the lake port. Notification
of the change in the rates for the
second term of grain will be given to
the Grain Growers' association and
will result in considerable saving
to many of the independent shippers
and farmers of the West who ship
their grain to the lake ports.

For Shooting Phillip Gilbert.

Winnipeg, Aug. 23.—The preliminary
trial of August 23rd was a day
to be remembered in Athabasca
Land. Not only was it the inaugu-
ration of a civic holiday for the vil-
lage, but it was honored by a visit from
Attorney-General Hon. C. W. Cross,
and the local members J. R. Boyle, M.P.P.,
Liberal Association, were provided with
entertainment in the form of a trip
in one of the private gasoline launches
of the town. A run was made up
to the picnic grounds where the party
was provided with refreshments un-
der the supervision of Mrs. Leslie Wood.
After this they were brought back
to the Landing, where a large number
of the electorate had gathered to hear
the Hon. Cross address a meeting which
was held in the school house at eight
o'clock. Both the Hon. C. W. Cross and
the Hon. J. R. Boyle, M.P.P., were
present and spoke at some length on
the political questions of the day, as they
appertained to the young province
of Alberta. The orations of both gentle-
men were splendidly received and
parliamentarians and won much enthu-
siasm from the large crowd assembled
with a business meeting of the liberal
executive at which Mr. Boyle was pres-
ent the day's proceedings came to an
end and with much satisfaction to all
the two gentlemen left for Edmonton
this morning.

ITALIAN BANK FAILS.

Toronto, Aug. 23.—Reassuring news
was given currency yesterday, that
all who had claims against the Banco
Gianotti, of Front street, west, would
be paid, appears to have been prema-
ture. The city detective officers do
not altogether satisfied with the
promises of certain men to see that
everybody is paid. The bank is closed
and scores of Italians driven almost
to despair by the fear that they have
been defrauded out of their hard
earned savings, are urging the au-
thorities to investigate the bank's
affairs without delay. An expert will
open the safe today. The body of H.
Gianotti, the missing Italian banker
was found last night at the Cecil
Hotel on the corner of Beaufort and
Queen streets. He had cut his
throat with a razor.

SAVED BY AN ARCH.

Montreal, Aug. 22.—Beneath the
demolished framework of two street
cars, which met in a head-on collision
last night, Miss Mabel Bethune,
a passenger, was pinned for twenty
minutes, and her companion, Ewart
McLennan, sat beside her for three-
quarters of an hour before the mem-
bers of the street railway wrecking
crew could clear away the debris with
crowbars. The collision occurred be-
tween a Notre Dame and a special
car. The vestibule of the Notre Dame
car was crushed and Miss Bethune
and McLennan, who were sitting
together behind the motorman, were
both pinned beneath the framework.
The dash board and brake had bent
over and hemmed in the young
woman, while the woodwork lapped
over on her exposed limbs and one leg
so that he could not extricate him-
self. Neither was seriously injured.

TWO CONSTABLES SHOT ON DUTY

While Trying to Arrest Indian in Ontario Were Fired Upon.

Pembroke, Aug. 21.—In attempting
to arrest an Indian on the Golden
Lake reserve, two Pembroke constables
were fired upon by a party of
Indians. A visiting Indian named
Serzazan, while drunk on Saturday,
made a violent assault on an Indian
constable. A visiting Indian named
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made a violent assault on an Indian
constable. A visiting Indian named
Serzazan, while drunk on Saturday,
made a violent assault on an Indian
constable.

HON. C. W. CROSS AT THE LANDING

Visits North With J. R. Boyle,
M.P.P., and Addresses
Large Meeting.

BANQUET IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, August 23.—The annual
banquet of the Canadian Manufac-
turers' Association will be held this
evening, at which speeches will be
delivered by the Hon. Rodolphe Lem-
ieux, postmaster general of Canada;
the Hon. G. W. Ross, President F.
W. Cocksbut, of the Canadian Manu-
facturers' Association, and the Hon.
B. F. Cruise, chief commissioner of
insurance for Maryland.

AS A GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Ottawa, August 23.—The govern-
ment is said to have secured the Cur-
rier mansion, on Sussex street, lat-
erly owned by Senator Edwards, as
an official residence for present and
future premiers. The building is
a handsome structure located in well
wooded grounds and is quite close to
Rideau Hall.

WILL NOT ISSUE BONDS.

The present financial situation has
attracted the attention of the secre-
tary for some time, and he is doing
what he can under the law to bring
monetary relief. Notwithstanding a
heavy demand for \$30,000,000 bonds
which are still unissued, the Secretary
declines to place them on sale at this
time, as the government does not
need the money, and their purchase
by the banks and public would tie up
additional millions at a time when
money is most needed elsewhere.

INCREASE AND SHORTER DAY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 21.—At the
national convention today of Union
Metal Polishers and Brass Workers,
etc., a resolution was introduced
which calls for an increase of 20 per
cent in wages for the members of
the union and one day this year. This
is in accordance with other resolu-
tions referred to a committee.

NEW BANK WOULD FAIL.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 22.—Warrants
were issued at the District Attorney's
office for the arrest of the officers
and directors of the Oregon Trust &
Savings Bank, which closed its doors
yesterday, a receiver having been ap-
pointed. The charges in accepting de-
posits after they were fully aware of
the bank's unstable condition.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

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DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1907.

TINKERING.

Mr. Borden has begun his political pilgrimage for promulgating the policy of the Opposition as he understands it. As no policy however has been framed in any party convention, and as Mr. Borden has consistently refrained from giving the party any such opportunity to frame a policy, his present tour is necessarily rather an attempt to persuade his followers that they should think that to inform the country as to what they think is the pronouncement of Mr. Borden, and that Mr. Borden thinks they may accord with the opinions of the majority of his parliamentary followers, but he has no authority to announce them as the opinions of the rank and file to whom he has persistently denied the opportunity of expressing any opinion.

Perhaps it is for this reason that the policy so far as Mr. Borden has outlined it as yet is one of tinkering and tampering rather than of initiative or construction. Realizing as the Opposition leader must realize that he has no mandate from his supporters to announce what they think the best he can do is to say what he would have them think, trusting to their party loyalty to adopt the suggestion and to public credulity to mistake his announcements of private belief for the opinions of the party of which he is the nominal leader, but of which he has never been, and is not the dominant force.

Nor can the followers of Mr. Borden find much to arouse their enthusiasm, much less to awaken the interest of the public, in the suggestions he has as yet advanced. Generally these suggestions are confined solely to the extension or development of lines of policy long since adopted by the government, and the instances in which he departs from the leadership of his opponents only prove how badly he fares when he attempts to go alone.

The amendment of the election laws is the subject of perennial debate and frequent legislation. As the defeated candidate soothes his wounded ambitions with declarations that the game was not fairly played, the disappointed leader seeks consolation for his rejection in the same expedient. The election laws of Canada have been amended from time to time as found necessary, with good results, and they will doubtless continue to be modified as the need may arise. In the meantime Mr. Borden need not delude himself with the notion that his repeated defeats have been because of the people of Canada were bribers and bribe-takers, or that any probable amendment of the election law or any other law would have made his chances better. The cause of his troubles lies nearer home.

The appointment of a commission to control the civil service is by no means an original suggestion, nor is it one which will meet with the unqualified approval of Mr. Borden's supporters. Canada has not yet abandoned faith in responsible government; until she does so we are not likely to turn over the executive machinery to an irresponsible or non-responsible body.

More stringent regulation of immigration is only a back-handed way of saying that Mr. Borden does not approve of the quality of immigrants now coming to this country, a matter in which he is in direct variance with those who best know the economic value and mental and moral worth of these people.

The suggestion that the public should retain a fuller control of franchise-holding corporations only indicates that Mr. Borden has recognized the tendency of the times as shown in the difference between the bargain made by his predecessors with the Canadian Pacific and that made by his opponents with the G. T. P. Again his awakening comes too late to be novel.

An independent commission to manage the government railways has been proposed before, its eventual adoption would be entirely in line with the policy of the Government as indicated in the appointment of the Railway Commission and the Transcontinental Commission. Heretofore the government railways have not been able to support the smaller machinery by which they have been managed, without the burden of another salary drawing body. When they become capable of supporting it will be the time to propose its appointment.

The reorganization of the Railway Commission as a body having administrative over all corporations owning public utilities has nothing objectionable in it if it can be proved to be necessary. Otherwise we had better

save the money necessary to multiply the machinery, for that it would have to be multiplied is clear from the overworked condition of the Commission at present.

National telegraphs and telephones have been heard of before. Canada has had a government telegraph system in Western Canada for a quarter of a century and one of the chief results of the enterprise has been the problem of how to make it pay expenses. Alberta has taken up the telephone question and solved it in a way open to every other province and is not at all anxious that the Dominion should come along and take a good thing out of the hands of the provinces.

The "restoration" of the public lands to Alberta and Saskatchewan is merely another way of saying that our provincial subsidies should be curtailed—a proposal toward which we must be excused from showing any uncontrollable enthusiasm.

Mr. Borden's proposal of a preferential tariff for British goods is not a proposal to raise a tariff barrier to keep out the goods of other countries—a proposal which would be met by the tariff policy of Britain we shall tax products of other countries—a proposal for revenge.

Mr. Borden's remark concerning the all-red line, that more people are interested in freight than passenger traffic, is both true and irrelevant. If he wants a freight service added he is free to propose it and prove the need of it. His present announcement neither condemns nor supports. It is simply an attempt to divert attention from a project which he fears is becoming too popular for his own well being.

On the tariff of course the leader is not to be taken too seriously. It is a parliamentary followers. He stands for taxing the consumer so heavily that the manufacturer couldn't stay out of business if he wanted to.

Presumably the speeches already made outline the general course Mr. Borden will pursue on his tour. There is little in them to inspire his followers with the idea that he is a leader, and less to delude the country with the notion that he is a constructive statesman.

ALWAYS ASSUME THAT IT IS LOADED.

Tomorrow this peace-loving country will be under arms. Civic holiday and the opening of the duck season are coincident. Naturally scores, perhaps hundreds, of sportsmen from the city will flock to the country and throughout the country and doubtless scores more of farmers will sacrifice a half day for an outing with the gun. Our usually quiet valleys will resound with the roar of musketry and the hills give back the booming of ten thousand rifles. There will be a vivid volley firing by sections, most of it at unknown angles, and hastily gauged distances, and generally in all directions.

Of course the execution will not be at all proportionate to the number of sportsmen. It may be a matter of judgment whether the ducks or the sportsmen are in greater peril. Usually however the regrettable accidents which claim men for life and plunge homes in sorrow do not come from this indiscriminate firing but from improper handling of a gun, either by the victim or by the companions. Fortunately there is a limit to the range of a shotgun and few are the hunters who do not owe their lives to this wise provision of nature and of nature's laws. But the man who does not know how to handle a gun, and equally the man who knows but forgets or neglects to practice his knowledge, is the real peril both of himself and of his companions.

Against this ignorance and carelessness neither nature nor law can set a guarantee. The man who pulls a gun muzzle forward from a canoe, who clambers through a wire fence with his weapon pointed straight at the heart of a comrade and who persists in carrying his gun loaded and cocked miles from any lake—this man is courting death and imperilling the lives of his companions. He is a greater danger than the rattle-headed creature who lets go whenever and wherever he sees anything in motion. He should be sharply reprimanded with a hot nailed boot, and if this fails, should be tied to a post far from the scene of action and left till the party returns. It is surely not too much to demand a hunter to remember that he is carrying a deadly weapon and that a human life is of greater value than many ducks. The safe rule is to always assume that a gun is loaded and to handle it accordingly.

THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The Bulletin strongly urged the necessity for an isolation hospital in this city and supported every move to establish the same. During the present year a substantial brick building was erected and though there has been a good deal of delay in opening the building we were confidently expecting that Edmonton was to have a satisfactory building in which to take care of its citizens who were unfortunate enough to contract contagious

diseases. This was too much to expect, however. The general business methods that prevail in the management of civic affairs could not escape the isolation hospital.

The circular letter issued by the city medical health officer to the physicians in the city best explains the condition of affairs. It reads:—
Dear Doctor:—
The new isolation hospital building will be open for the reception of cases of measles and scarletina on August 31. I shall be at the hospital from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. of that date to show the building and to explain the system I have organized for the reception and accommodation of patients and the conduct of the institution. The diet list will be ready for your inspection; and any suggestions you may be disposed to offer regarding the system will be received with consideration.

The health department intends to handle diphtheria in subsidiary wooden buildings when these are available; until then, the present system of tents will be employed. Chickenpox will be handled in a similar manner. Typhoid will only be received in the event of all the other hospitals being filled and the patients will be accommodated in tents at their own expense. Tuberculosis cases which may have been refused at the general hospitals will be received, and housed in tents, at the patient's own expense, whenever the accommodation at the disposal of the hospital will permit. Should smallpox occur, it will of necessity demand special arrangements in some other locality. Erysipelas will be received, in the tent, whenever possible but always at the patient's own expense, since all cases not quarantined perform must be prepared to assume their liabilities, however, all charges will be as moderate as the department can afford.

I am yours
WILLIAM A. P. TERNAN,
Medical Health Officer.

From this it would appear that the citizens' money was spent expensively for a hospital for "measles and scarletina," two of the most harmless diseases known, while the unfortunate people who contract diphtheria must be housed in tents and those who contract typhoid in a medical expert to see the foolishness of the proposition. Isolation hospitals are built more for the care of scarlet fever and diphtheria than for any other disease. Patients suffering from these diseases usually have high temperatures and require good nursing and the best accommodation and yet after the expenditure of a considerable sum of money upon an isolation hospital this city is absolutely without any place to take care of patients suffering from either of these diseases. This is one of the worst pieces of bungling of the present year.

It appears that the isolation hospital contains four wards, the intention being to treat four diseases in it, but as the contingency of male and female patients only suggested itself to the wiseacres who take advantage of the low prices in certain seasons by storing produce for future use. The establishment of such warehouses means money in the pockets of the farmer and the price the consumer pays. When the supplies are ample the farmer can hold for a price he will receive for his produce, while the consumer will take advantage of the low prices in certain seasons by storing produce for future use. The establishment of such warehouses means money in the pockets of the farmer and the price the consumer pays. When the supplies are ample the farmer can hold for a price he will receive for his produce, while the consumer will take advantage of the low prices in certain seasons by storing produce for future use.

There was no move upon the part of the civic authorities more generally endorsed than that of providing a place to care for the afflicted and unfortunate, and the establishment of a means to prevent malignant diseases from spreading in the city, and it is a genuine disappointment that in view of this the people have been served so badly.

THE PROPOSED COLD STORAGE WAREHOUSE.

On Monday next the ratonapayers will vote on a bylaw proposing to give tax-exemption, free water and light and power at cost to the Edmonton Produce company for a proposed cold storage building to be erected in the Canadian Northern railway yards. The tax exemption includes only the general business tax on the portion of the building not used for office purposes. The proposal of the company is to erect a warehouse in accordance with the act passed at last session of the Federal Parliament. Under the terms of the act the location, plans, equipment and cost of the building must meet with the approval of the Government in Council. Such establishments are subject to inspection by Government experts and the tolls charged must be approved by the Governor in Council. Failing in any of these particulars the owners sacrifice such percentage of the Government bonus as is considered proportionate. A clause is included in the by-law providing that if the projected warehouse does not comply with these conditions it shall be maintained and operated to the satisfaction of the city commissioners.

Mr. T. S. Williamson, manager of the company, provided the Bulletin with some further information as to the plans of the proposed warehouse. The accommodation at the beginning

will be 75,000 cubic feet, but the building will be double this size, to permit of ready extension of the insulated section as needed. Rooms will be so arranged that products of various kinds may be kept at the temperature necessary for their proper preservation, and separate compartments will be provided for local butchers and dealers.

The need of a properly equipped cold storage warehouse in Edmonton is amply apparent. The present establishment of the kind is in Calgary, and owing to this fact the dairy and poultry trade of the provinces centres in Calgary instead of in Edmonton, though the bulk both of dairy and poultry products are produced in the country properly tributary to Edmonton. Butter and eggs produced in this section cannot be stored here owing to the lack of cold storage facilities. In consequence they are shipped to Calgary, and then re-imported in the seasons when the demand exists for the supply. Consequently the produce is subjected to the loss of this unnecessary railway haul.

At present the Edmonton dealer or consumer is altogether dependent on the continuous supply from the country, having no means of storing up largely for the winter. The city commissioners have discovered that when production falls off, this has caused some expensive but ridiculous situations during the past year. For example one local firm imports the Bulletin that during last winter they imported 45,000 pounds of butter by express from Montreal, and sold it here at 40 cents per pound. During the winter the same firm imported four cars of eggs from the east, and only three weeks ago brought in another car from Lindsay, Ontario. This is surely an unhealthy condition of affairs to exist in this city.

On the eve of his tour the voices that reach Mr. Borden can scarcely be overlooked. It is the suggestion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's visit to the Maritime Provinces has started the rumor that the party would visit this place Mr. Borden. Scarcely has this rumor got a good start before a counter rumor is heard that the party will visit the World office and insists that the only hope for the Conservative party is to place Hugh John McLaughlin, several of his companions to the trip itself, the Montreal star assumes a warning tone. It adds the beginning of his companion on his tour. It must be said that in the business respect the Star has a memory. Mr. Borden's last western trip resolved itself into a sort of land-lookers' tour. Several of his companions on that occasion recall their westward journey with grateful recollections. It was the beginning of the buffalo hunt when it sent them looking for Mr. Shaughnessy, who promised them to show them the best of the country, and the latter said no business to go before a popular audience as the week and that a substitute was provided to look after his nets at the fishing grounds during his absence.

The Star is well advised, therefore, when it cautions Mr. Borden as to his choice of companions in his hunt. It especially warns the Star against Messrs. Foster and Fowler. It says:—
"Two members whom Mr. Borden should avoid are Mr. Foster, of Toronto, and Mr. Fowler, of New Brunswick. In the former case the man has lost confidence; and the latter has no business to go before a popular audience as the week and that a substitute was provided to look after his nets at the fishing grounds during his absence.

WANTED, A START.
The suggestion for a fall fair was casually discussed by the board of trade a few days ago, but no definite move was carried to splendid success. The fall of snow in the southern districts and the light touch of frost in some localities a few days ago furnish another reason why the fair should be held. These unreasonable events are certain to be magnified and moralized on by that section of the press which envies the progress of the West. The unanswerable reply to all such criticism is to "produce the goods." Perhaps the easterner would not be here to see them, but there are thousands of ex-sterners already here who would see them and who would make known the capabilities of the country by that most convincing of all literature, the word of personal testimony. A fall fair would do more to impress the residents of Central Alberta with the agricultural resources of their province than any other practicable agency. As the best immigration agent is the contented and enthusiastic resident, the value of bringing these resources home to thousands of residents of Alberta cannot be measured. Yet unless samples of the products of the country are collected for examination and comparison, how can we know what our farmers are producing? There is ample opportunity for missionary work along this line in Alberta, where development proceeds along so many avenues that only the man continually on the

road can hope to be fully abreast of the progress. The farmer, busy with his own affairs, has not time to travel about the country to see what his neighbors are doing. The city man knows even less of the variety and quality of the products growing on our farms. It is of first importance that we be informed ourselves, then we shall be able to inform others. What appears to be lacking is somebody's willingness to take the initiative in launching the fall fair.

THE REASON.
McDougall street south has been shut off from traffic until paved. To the drayman with a heavy load of goods the road is a painful reminder of the slough of despond. To the stranger tossing and jolting as the bus pitched into its unknown depths and rolled across its protruding bars it would have recalled the eccentricities of the briny deep. The immigrant from the Old Land may have seen in it a resemblance to the ocean, into which Mr. Chamberlain led the maid and tin suspecting Arthur. Had Mr. Borden been allowed to walk through it he would have recalled the dismal swamp into which he rushed to extricate his stranded lieutenants. The city commissioners gazing upon its mystic waters must have discerned there the epitome of their administration. Perhaps this explains it. The moral is of more consequence than the material, and if chaos induces profitable or interesting moralizing why reduce it to monotonous and unattractive cosmetics?

ON THE SIDE.
Wentworth Conservators nominated a man named Pottery. He is a dead one.

From the death of news Reaull's press agent must belong to the Telegrapher's Union.

The Mail and Empire thinks Mr. Foster was "foolishly attacked in his private reputation." "Fowler-ly" is the word.

With characteristic bad temper the Mail and Empire condemns the establishment of a Canadian mint. Strange procedure surely for an advocate of home industries.

ON THE EVE OF THE TOUR.

On the eve of his tour the voices that reach Mr. Borden can scarcely be overlooked. It is the suggestion of Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's visit to the Maritime Provinces has started the rumor that the party would visit this place Mr. Borden. Scarcely has this rumor got a good start before a counter rumor is heard that the party will visit the World office and insists that the only hope for the Conservative party is to place Hugh John McLaughlin, several of his companions to the trip itself, the Montreal star assumes a warning tone. It adds the beginning of his companion on his tour. It must be said that in the business respect the Star has a memory. Mr. Borden's last western trip resolved itself into a sort of land-lookers' tour. Several of his companions on that occasion recall their westward journey with grateful recollections. It was the beginning of the buffalo hunt when it sent them looking for Mr. Shaughnessy, who promised them to show them the best of the country, and the latter said no business to go before a popular audience as the week and that a substitute was provided to look after his nets at the fishing grounds during his absence.

Two Legged Wolves at Work.
The conclusion that Inspector Jarvis had reached was that the investigations is that as they had been thirty-three buffalo and the fresh tracks of ten or twelve more, possibly bulls, were found on the tracks of wolves and that he arrived at the decision that wolves are very scarce there. In fact he is of the opinion that the constant cry of "Quack" and the declaration made that "previous engagements" prevented.

And so the parleying went in for hours. Finally the chiefs went to give an answer next day. But when they came the chiefs had disappeared. They go in ostensibly to assist in their desire to balk the mission of the missioner of the King. But Inspector Jarvis was not the kind of man to be baulked by a little thing like that. He persevered and finally Beaulieu, a half-breed of good reputation, to act as his guide, provided that the trip did not take more than a week and that a substitute was provided to look after his nets at the fishing grounds during his absence.

The Country is Good.
Thus it came about that Inspector Jarvis, Mr. Thompson Seton and Beaulieu set out from here on June 13 for the buffalo grounds. The first day's journey was through a level country covered with mixed poplar and spruce; then came a number of swamps, but these were not as bad as expected, in one place only a true bog being met with. The party halted for the night at Salt River.

The following day found the party travelling through a magnificent piece of country rising to the upland known as Salt Mountain. This section is eminently fit for settlement. The ground is a rich clay loam. The growth is chiefly black and white spruce, tamarac, aspen, poplar and birch of Giesed, while birch and willow abound. As the country rises the ground becomes lighter and jackpine, poplar and ground huckleberry appear. The pasture is fine. The trees, plants, vegetation generally, the advancement of the season, the rainfall, the soil and the climatic conditions seemed about the same as in central Manitoba. The only important Manitoba tree not observed was the oak. The French priest in charge of the mission told the inspector and Mr. Seton that oats, barley, potatoes and garden truck are everywhere successfully grown, and that wheat was also successfully raised where careful farming was carried on. This was said of Manitoba thirty years ago.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that here is a new and a far larger Manitoba lying ready for settlement as soon as it is made accessible by better means of transport. As the party rose to the ascent of Salt Mountain the country became diversified with

BUFFALO IN NORTH IN DANGER OF EXTERMINATION

Inspector Jarvis of R. N. W. M. P. Visits Herd and Appeals for Its Protection, Suspicion That Indians are Killing Them Off. Unless Resident Guardians are Put On Grounds Herd Will Not Last 5 Years.

Fort Smith, Great Slave River, Mackenzie river district, June 30 (via Athabasca Landing, July 30).—Does Canada possess large herds of wild buffalo in its far northern country?

Are these herds being exterminated by four-legged or by two-legged wolves?

Is it not the duty of the government to take such action as will preserve to Canada for all time to come the buffalo who are ranging the unknown north?

How best can that work of preservation be done?

These questions are brought before the people of Canada in concrete form as the result of an expedition taken by official orders, by Inspector A. M. Jarvis, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, who has just returned here.

Major Jarvis, who had been detailed by the Commissioners of the R. N. W. M. P., to report upon the wild buffalo in the far north, left Edmonton on May 14 for Athabasca Landing, in company with Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, the well known naturalist, and after a journey full of the vicissitudes usual to travel in this section of Canada, reached Smith Landing at 11.30 p.m., on June 7.

The Cry of "Wolves."
As the party proceeded north they were told repeatedly that wolves were destroying the buffalo in the northern country. The fact that his mission was known, that, as usual, in a case of this kind, the news of his coming had been mysteriously sent ahead of his arrival, and that all the traders united in telling of the wolves, aroused the inspector's suspicions.

Having no other means of investigation, Inspector Jarvis and his party set out to investigate the question of the buffalo, and take steps to destroy the wolves, and that he must go in person to the buffalo country.

And They All Made Excuse.
At once countless objections were raised. It was told that the whole country was under from one to five feet of water, that the party would not get a dry spot to sleep upon, that they would be devoured by flies, that they would die of rheumatic fever, and that after all the buffalo might be hundreds of miles away. To all these objections Inspector Jarvis answered in the habit of an officer of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. He had his instructions, and he was going to carry out his duty, no matter what the obstacles or the difficulties.

He wanted a guide of course; and equally of course he met again with all kinds of difficulties. Like the people bidden to the marriage feast in the parable of the Scriptures, they all thrived with excuses. The horses were all lost; wolves and chivies were sick and could not be left; contracts and promises, long since passed into the limbo of forgetfulness, were suddenly remembered; and a declaration made that "previous engagements" prevented.

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open glades and small lakes, recalling the west side of Hiding Mountain.

First View of the Buffalo.
The story of the discovery of the first herd of buffalo is thus told by Inspector Jarvis: "The trails, snail and chips of buffalo became noticeable, but as they were old we gave them only a passing note, but when two perfectly fresh ones appeared we determined to follow them on foot. Beaulieu stalked the animals just as he would a moose, and in about an hour led Mr. Seton (who was armed with his camera) to an open glade, where in plain view were a herd of thirteen buffalo. Four big bulls, one calf of this year and the rest cows and yearlings. Their photograph was taken three times. Four big bulls, one before they became alarmed and one after. Bear tracks abound everywhere, and that night Beaulieu shot an old bear and a cub within fifty yards of our camp.

"In the morning Mr. Seton remained in camp for purposes of photographing, and Beaulieu and myself proceeded all day until 10.40 p.m., when we came on fresh tracks of what appeared to be a large herd of wild horses in the woods and followed along for about a mile through wet, swampy ground until we came in sight of a bunch, all of which were lying down except three big bulls. They were on a large salt lick. We crawled up to within what we afterwards found by measurement to be fifty paces of them. I took out my glasses, but owing to our position could not get correct count of them. After resting for a little while we both walked down into the open. I took out my pocket book and wrote down as follows: 'Four big bulls, one yearling, four little calves, three two-year-olds and eight cows. They then saw us and got up and stared at us, showing how easily they can be approached and killed. Beaulieu then shouted and they galloped into the woods behind us. The bulls were magnificent looking animals. They had not yet shed all their winter coat, but the cows were sleek and fine-looking.'

Wanted to Kill "Just One."
Then the half-breed guide gave an illustration of the methods of his race. Mr. Jarvis proceeded as follows: "Before going into the open, Beaulieu, who had his rifle along, said: 'I will kill one of these cows, but I will not kill one cow.' I explained that if we would be fined \$500 and that I would lose my position. He then said: 'Let me see the money of the government?' but I would not permit it.

The inference is that if the inspector had not been along Beaulieu would have committed slaughter among the herd and would have thought it no crime.

Two Legged Wolves at Work.
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Should Preserve These Animals.
Before proceeding upon his journey, Inspector Jarvis told the Free Press representative that he would urge the government should be urged at any cost to preserve these animals, which he said were fast disappearing between the Peace, Slave and Hay rivers as far down as Fort Resolution should be set apart for a government park. It would be far wiser to do it now than later, when settlement begins, and if at any future time the government should decide to throw it open for settlement they could do so, but in the meantime the buffalo would have been preserved. There are spots of country which, if seen by cow-men from the American side, would send them crazy; thousands upon thousands of tons of hay can be got by just putting in the machine and horses. There is also splendid shelter for cattle and loads of timber for sheds and buildings.

"Unless these animals are given protection now," said Inspector Jarvis, "I am sure it will be the same as happened thirty years ago further south. Canada will wake up to the fact that the buffalo are extinct and they will wonder how it was done. Now, when a novice can creep up to within fifty paces of a band of 13 and 20 of them, how easy it would be for a good hunter to kill every one of them. I am of the opinion that the buffalo are in danger not from wolves but from the poachers who live at Smith Landing in the summer time, but who control every step of the way by a local patrol police. I have so reported to the Commissioner and have recommended that it is the wish of the government to protect the buffalo resident guardians be placed upon the grounds, otherwise, the buffalo will not last five years."

Inspector Jarvis has proceeded to the Caribou Mountains in search of other buffalo and will eventually proceed to Fort Herschel.

New School

Saturday's Daily.
The new Separate School street, which is to be through public inspection tomorrow and will open for the school Monday recalls the fact that least of their duties of the week resolute effort made on every secure an excellent education boys and girls of today, who as the men and women of tomorrow.

This determination to provide the best attainable is very manifest in the new separate building, at a cost of \$50,000. For architectural and modern equipment for simple elegance and dignity, for harmonious proportionality of conception the building is a masterpiece of modern architecture. It is the work of its architect, Mr. P. J. Dorfer, who projected here his plan for an educational institution of an impressive and imposing character. Robert Manson, who has been in charge of the thorough workmanship. It is a tribute in masonry to the Trustees who limited its erection.

Present and Past.
The structure, which is of fine brick with granite trimming feet wide by 120 feet deep, contains large classrooms, a well-equipped library and affords excellent accommodation for the education of about 400 pupils.

The frontage of the school is Third street is less than school buildings, but the structure is designed to meet this difficulty. The rear two lots belonging to school property owned by the city. It was under the old territory isolation that the Edmonton separate school district was first organized in 1888 to meet the demands of Catholics, desirous of some religious instruction for their children, and what Lord Elgin termed "power" in education. "The necessary power" of all religious education, material and intellectual.

As elsewhere in Canada the people of this system were to be educated in the separate school, and the proceeds from the taxation of the school tax upon property owned by Catholic payers. This has been gradual increasing, particularly in recent years, bringing an increase of the past year of \$50,000 in proposed assessed for the Separate School. Catholic rates were first organized in 1888, and the first school building was small. It was built by three men who owned the small building which was owned them and rented to the school for a purely nominal sum.

School Branches Out.
Both boys and girls attended school, until in 1894 a school for older boys was opened on the corner of Bow and the present school. The object was rather to secure separate quarters for the children to provide a better education for in the North-West Academy a high school course and a teacher's training course. The school was built on the corner of Monaghan and Connelly.

Twenty-five boys attended classes here, a few going to the school on College Avenue and a few to the school on the corner of Bow and the present school. The object was rather to secure separate quarters for the children to provide a better education for in the North-West Academy a high school course and a teacher's training course. The school was built on the corner of Monaghan and Connelly.

As Edmonton grew and its Catholic population increased the inadequacy of the old school was apparent to teachers, pupils and parents, the school board slowly, but steadily, began to plan for a new school east of the Ottawa River, conducted by the Oblates, to be situated on St. Boniface and other streets in Quebec.

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Real Estate Profitable.
The investment was good, but land space was limited, so the trustees further invested in some lots near the corner of Athabasca and Third streets. This secured, and the continual growth of the city, it was planned to be situated here, but when a spur of the street was laid, the lot was built, but this idea was abandoned. The ground was resold at a high price and out of the proceeds was bought the new school building, which was built on the corner of Fourth street, directly in the rear of the little Third street school. This secured, and the continual growth of the city, it was planned to be situated here, but when a spur of the street was laid, the lot was built, but this idea was abandoned. The ground was resold at a high price and out of the proceeds was bought the new school building, which was built on the corner of Fourth street, directly in the rear of the little Third street school. This secured, and the continual growth of the city, it was planned to be situated here, but when a spur of the street was laid, the lot was built, but this idea was abandoned. The ground was resold at a high price and out of the proceeds was bought the new school building, which was built on the corner of Fourth street, directly in the rear of the little Third street school. This secured, and the continual growth of the city, it was planned to be situated here, but when a spur of the street was laid, the lot was built, but this idea was abandoned. The ground was resold at a high price and out of the proceeds was bought the new school building, which was built on the corner of Fourth street, directly in the rear of the little Third street school. This secured, and the continual growth of the city, it was planned to be situated here, but when a spur of the street was laid, the lot was built, but this idea was abandoned. The ground was resold at a high price and out of the proceeds was bought the new school building, which was built on the corner of Fourth street, directly in the rear of the little Third street school. This secured, and the continual growth of the city, it was planned to be situated here, but when a spur of the street was laid, the lot was built, but this idea was abandoned. The ground was resold at a high price and out of the proceeds was bought the new school building, which was built on the corner of Fourth street, directly in the rear of the little Third street school. This secured, and the continual growth of the city, it was planned to be situated here, but when a spur of the street was laid, the lot was built, but this idea was abandoned. The ground was resold at a high price and out of the proceeds was bought the new school building, which was built on the corner of Fourth street, directly in the rear of the little Third street school. This secured, and the continual growth of the city, it was planned to be situated here, but when a spur of the street was laid, the lot was built, but this idea was abandoned. The ground was resold at a high price and out of the proceeds was bought the new school building, which was built on the corner of Fourth street, directly in the rear of the little Third street school. This secured, and the continual growth of the city, it was planned to be situated here, but when a spur of the street was laid, the lot was built, but this idea was abandoned. The ground was resold at a high price and out of the proceeds was bought the new school building, which was built on the corner of Fourth street, directly in the rear of the little Third street school. This secured, and the continual growth

RINGENCY IN DOMESTIC COAL

but not increased since last Winter Says Discreet Vice President Galvin.

Special Gary, August 22.—J. R. Galvin, vice-president of the United Workers Union of America in Columbia and Alberta, has returned from the meeting of the committee of miners and operators held in Banff.

Representing the operators are Messrs. Stockert, McNeill and Adams. The miners' representatives are Sherman, Galvin and McNeil.

Mr. Galvin said that there would be enough coal to keep commerce and industry moving, but he thought there would be a scarcity for domestic use.

Mr. Galvin said that the coal situation in the West was not as serious as it was in the East, and that the coal situation in the West was not as serious as it was in the East.

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AVERGAL COLLEGE WINNIPEG

Principal—Miss E. L. Jones, L.L.A., St. Andrew's, Scotland, formerly Head of the Day School, Avergal College, Toronto, assisted by a large staff of resident and visiting Professors and Teachers.

Course of Study—Careful attention is given in every department to the individual training of pupils. The school course comprises English in all its branches, with Latin, French and German, Mathematics, Botany, Drawing and Music.

Physical Culture—The physical development and training of the girls is supervised by a resident graduate of the Boston Normal School of Physical Culture, who is also in charge of the school games, tennis, basketball and hockey on the school rink.

Department—A Kindergarten department leads into the Junior School.

NDAR—For Calendar containing full information, apply to the Principal.

Re-opens Tuesday, September 10, 1907.

WITH THE FARMERS

NO FROST DAMAGE.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—The weekly crop report of C. P. R. today indicates that no damage has been done by the frost, which has been reported during the past few days from a number of places in the west.

The report of the weather prophet today indicated higher temperature generally throughout all Western Canada. At Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Swift Current, it touched 80 degrees during the last 24 hours, and a dozen other localities in Manitoba and Alberta.

Cutting has been started at Carman, where they have harvested a lot of barley and oats, and some wheat. The reports from Brandon, Broadview and Souris sections are encouraging, although the weather has been a trifle cool in spots.

Work in the Saskatchewan and Alberta harvest fields has been going on for some time, and it was stated that on an average the yield there would be fully equal to last year, and in a number of places considerably larger.

CUTTING AT BRANDON.

Brandon, Aug. 22.—Cutting commenced in this district yesterday when Theo. Jobb, two miles southeast of Brandon, started on a sixty acre field that was ready for the binder.

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—Grain receipts at points on the lines of the C. P. R. yesterday amounted to 21,000 bushels of wheat and 9,000 bushels of other grain.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—The bears had an innings today on the grain exchange, but the market was not so active for the ripening of wheat and the general belief that damage by frosts will be serious.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

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BEEF COMMISSION CLOSES.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—The Beef Commission closed its business today. The chairman offered to receive evidence during the next two weeks in the form of statutory declarations, and if any traders were affected by last week's report, they should be ready to give evidence by the next day.

HOG SOLD FOR \$5,500.

Janesville, Wis., August 23.—"Star Masterpiece," a Berkshire hog, formerly owned by the Wisconsin state university, was sold at the Whitehall, Ill., hog show today to residents of Kirkville, Ill., for \$5,500.

CROPS IN CLOVER BAR.

Crops throughout the Clover Bar district are in splendid condition, and the farmers expect a magnificent yield of grain of all kinds. The grain is uniformly fine, the stalks strong, and the heads large and well filled.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 22.—The provincial immigration authorities expect about 1,500 men to arrive within the next week, and at present they are busy apporportioning the men to various points in the province.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 22.—The reference to the Newfoundland fisheries dispute with the United States to the Hague tribunal will probably also involve a reference to the same case in connection with the fisheries of the Magdalen Islands.

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WHEAT PRICES SOARED.

Winnipeg, Aug. 22.—As predicted in the weather forecast yesterday, frosts were reported at three of four points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Everybody was down this morning to the Grain Exchange with their horns on, and before the opening sounded, one and a half cents had been added to prices over the previous close on curb trading.

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HARVEST IN FULL SWING.

In Minnesota, Dakota and Iowa—Crops Are Light. Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 21.—Harvesting has been completed in a radius of 100 miles of Sioux City, in Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota, and the crop is the heaviest in years, but the C. P. R. has more cars, and there will be no car shortage.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 21.—Wheat was cut today on the south half section 2 township 163, range 10 in Minnesota. Farmers in this neighborhood are cutting barley and wheat. The crops are fair.

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CUT BARLEY AUGUST IS.

Sedgewick, Alta., Aug. 16.—W. A. Sedgewick, section 444, township 11, range 24, made early harvest of barley that was sown May 26th. It was ripe and in good condition, and is estimated to yield 55 to 60 bushels to the acre, which, considering the lateness of the season, is a record crop and shows what the province is capable of.

WINTER WHEAT IN ALBERTA.

The earliest winter wheat in Alberta was sown by Charles Kettle, at Pincher Creek in the year 1861. Mr. Kettle brought a small quantity of the wheat to the west from the east and planted it in a small patch of ground which he had bought from the government.

CANADIAN MINT READY.

In a Few Weeks—Bullion To Be Had From Canadian Refinery. Toronto, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Vancouver, B.C., says that the Ottawa report that the federal mint would not be able to operate in absence of electrolytic refinery in Canada, overlooks government requesting that the best plants in America be in operation four years.

WHEAT WILL ALL BE CUT BY SATURDAY.

Lethbridge, Aug. 21.—Three days of ideal harvest weather have become marvellous with wheat cutting in this district, and on the entire line of the A. R. & I. railway. Over half the wheat harvest is now in, and the rest is in, and cutting will be finished by Saturday night.

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STRONG and DURABLE

Compact, all the parts accurately made, finely adjusted and working together smoothly; and at the same time, strong, well built, easy to keep in order and light running—these are the features you want to find in a cream separator before you buy one. And you see a U. S. SEPARATOR



Martin-Orme Pianos

There are many new features in the Martin-Orme Piano worth knowing about. One, for instance—the "Vibro-Tone" sounding board—increases the tone of the instrument and makes it sweet and pleasing to the ear.



ROOF RIGHT NOW

There is one roof that saves money. Guaranteed in writing for 25 years. GALVANIZED STEEL SHINGLES

Pen-Angle

The underwear that fits perfectly, wears out slowest, and neither shrinks nor stretches, is named PEN-ANGLE, and bears this trade mark in red.

Wilson's FLY PADS

One packet has actually killed a bushel of flies. Wilson's Fly Pads are sold by druggists, grocers and general stores.

An Infalible Cure

For Sprains, Ring-bone, Joint Cough, Gout, Rheumatism and Soft Bunches, Kendall's Spavin Cure has no equal. It is a sure cure for all these ailments.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS. Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS. Coal-mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2,500 acres shall be leased to one individual or company.

AROUND THE CITY

CITY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1906

The financial statement of the city of Edmonton and the report of Auditor G. Percy Blythe for the year 1906...

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements, listing various city departments and their financial activities.

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements, continuing the financial statement with more detailed departmental data.

By these statements it will be seen that the operation of the electric light and power plant, and the telephone system extension...

Electric Light Plant Revenue

Table showing Electric Light Plant Revenue, including balance, surplus, and various receipts.

Telephone Operation—Revenue

Table showing Telephone Operation Revenue, including balance, surplus, and various receipts.

Expenditure

Table showing Expenditure, including balance, surplus, and various disbursements.

Disbursements

Table showing Disbursements, including various city departments and their financial activities.

No. of services in operation... 657 No. of fire hydrants in operation... 101

Revenue from water rates, 1906... \$ 27102 57

Running expenses... \$ 17848 96 Maintenance... \$ 8188 58

By these statements it will be seen that the operation of the electric light and power plant, and the telephone system extension...

Charges Gross Mismanagement of City's Affairs

Superintendent A. E. Morrison, of the City Waterworks Department, has tendered his resignation to the City Commissioners...

System Entirely Lacking

The main grievance in connection with the telephone system, as stated by the superintendent, is that the material is handled by the Superintendent of Stores and Works...

A Case in Point

One of the recent cases in which Mr. Morrison says there has been displayed a gross piece of mismanagement came to light several days ago...

Material Lying in Warehouse

What was Espt. Morrison's surprise when he learned that it had reached Edmonton about the first of July...

Failed to Complain to Right Authorities

Dealing with Mr. Morrison's statements in order, His first complaint is that the superintendent of the stores department certified to materials on arrival...

Mr. Morrison's Engagement

"Mr. Morrison was brought here by the superintendent of stores, and was in charge of the telephone department...

Hold Morrison Responsible

"If the waterworks and telephone departments were not satisfactorily administered by Mr. Morrison's opinion, the commissioners hold Mr. Morrison absolutely responsible...

Instilling Fire Alarms

Work on the installation of the new fire alarm system is in progress today, the portion of the city now being covered including all south of Jasper in the western part of the city...

The Firemen Were Mad

The first fire alarm over the new system came in to the department a few minutes after one this afternoon...

This is but one instance of a large number that have been very annoying to the Superintendent and that have caused him to insist on resigning his position in connection with the city.

As To Telephones

Incidentally, Mr. Morrison, who, previous to taking charge of the waterworks was telephone superintendent, and is recognized as an expert in telephonic work, holds pretty strong views on the Lorimer automatic telephone system...

Complicated Apparatus

The instrument now on exhibition at the commissioners' office is a complicated one, and from its appearance will be both cumbersome and easy to get out of order...

Their Work Against Him

"With regard to the complaint that certain lead pipe urgently required for the city warehouse, and that Mr. Morrison was not advised of its arrival, the superintendent of stores and the city engineer both declare that Mr. Morrison was advised upon his arrival...

As To Telephone Statement

"Mr. Morrison declares further that Edmonton is simply being experimented upon by the Lorimer Telephone Co., and that there are only 275 Lorimer phones in use in the whole world...

Mayor Griesbach Refutes the Morrison Charges

The statement of the superintendent of waterworks, A. E. Morrison, in condemnation of the alleged mismanagement of the city's affairs, and published exclusively in The Bulletin...

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Something New Something Different is needed every turn of the year

PHONE 38

Advertisement for Duncan Bros. & Butters, Department Stores, featuring various clothing items like Ladies' Cloth and Chiffon Broadcloth, Tweeds in Checks and Plaids, etc.

Advertisement for Builders, featuring Store Fronts, Pa Special Frames, and Wholesale and Retail Sales.

Advertisement for National Trust, Capital \$1,000,000, offering improved town and lowest interest.

Advertisement for Farmers Attention, featuring a large 'S' logo and text about agricultural products.

Advertisement for The Manchester House, (Established 1886), offering special reductions on various goods.

Advertisement for W. Johnstone-Walker & Company, 267 Jasper Avenue East, offering various goods.

Advertisement for Farmers Attention, featuring a large 'S' logo and text about agricultural products.

Advertisement for The Manchester House, (Established 1886), offering special reductions on various goods.

Advertisement for W. Johnstone-Walker & Company, 267 Jasper Avenue East, offering various goods.

Small advertisement for coffee, mentioning 'Ten's much, but it will be the best pound of Java Coffee to be had.'

Small advertisement for Mid-Summer at J. H. Morrison, 270-76 Jasper Avenue.

Small advertisement for Goods, the Store, Reduced prices, and a chance to win.

Small advertisement for Builders, featuring Store Fronts, Pa Special Frames, and Wholesale and Retail Sales.

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