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the Bulletin

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION GRAVE

Still the Banking Interests are Taking Measures to Tide Over the Stringency Period.

New York, Oct. 25.—A pool of \$10,000,000 or more was formed at a conference held at the clearing house this afternoon to take care of the money needs of the stock exchange. It was confidently believed that this action would tide over the situation completely so far as the stock exchange was concerned.

All loans made today will carry over until Monday. The Trust Company of America and Lincoln Co. withdrew the loan of depositors without difficulty this afternoon and the officials of both companies at that time expressed confidence as to the result.

It was reported that Secretary Cortelyou had deposited at least \$8,000,000 in New York banks today in addition to deposits which he had previously made. The first open loan of money on call was made about 1:30 in lots of \$50,000 to \$300,000 at 50 per cent. At 1:45 Clark Williams, Etac Superintendent of banks gave out the following signed statement: "By the facts within my knowledge, and information received from reliable sources I am convinced that a great improvement in the financial situation is being effected this morning. If depositors are not unreasonable I look for a continuance of this improvement."

The Jenkins Trust Co., of Brooklyn, not an important factor, closed its doors this afternoon. Its total deposits were about \$2,500,000.

The Uni-Dental Savings bank at 22nd street and Broadway, both posted a notice that it will require sixty days' notice from depositors desiring to withdraw.

Among the rumors afloat in New York there have been many affecting a number of "commercial" houses in addition to those which have been started for the purpose of affecting the stock market and man high up in the firm of John W. Wankler & Co. makes the following statement: "The rumors that have been in circulation in connection with this firm are ridiculous and without foundation."

Bankers' Pool Helps. New York, Oct. 25.—The removal of the abnormal and all but unprecedented condition of the money market was the principal accomplishment yesterday of those bankers who are exerting their utmost energies to restore financial conditions to a sane and normal basis.

The secretary of the National Bankers' Association, Secretary of the Treasury Geo. B. H. Cortelyou examined in the sub-committee early in the morning until late in the evening, supervising the execution of the measures of relief decided upon by him the previous evening, and consulting constantly with clearing house members, private bankers and trust company officials and others who called upon him.

The secretary would not state the exact amount withdrawn from the sub-treasury. It was agreed that it was a substantial amount, probably more than half of the \$25,000,000. For the first time since the crisis in financial affairs developed, the clearing house members, private bankers and trust company officials and others who called upon him.

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deal exhaustively with the question and cited the stand of Sir John A. Macdonald, who when asked in 1876 to hand over the public lands of Manitoba to the Dominion, said that the lands of the west had been acquired for the general benefit of the whole Dominion. He cited the precedent also of the United States government in the Louisiana purchase. The conditions in the other provinces did not obtain in Alberta and Saskatchewan, because as Crown colonies, the public lands had been administered by the federal government before confederation. The Dominion Government received these lands from the Imperial Government on two conditions, namely: First, that the Dominion Government would settle with the Hudson's Bay Company, and second, that the government would treat fairly with the Indians, who were their wards.

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It was a substantial amount, probably more than half of the \$25,000,000. For the first time since the crisis in financial affairs developed, the clearing house members, private bankers and trust company officials and others who called upon him.

New York, Oct. 25.—The Trust Company of America got \$9,000,000 worth of pounding today, and came up smiling at the end of the day. Its main office at 37 Wall Street and the Colonial branch at Ann Street and Broadway, will be open for business as usual to-morrow morning, and the institution will be ready to take on all comers, catch as catch can, and give back blow for blow until the pounders have cried "quit."

SENATOR TALBOT NEW PRESIDENT.

Bulletin Staff Correspondence. Calgary, Oct. 25.—The officers of the Alberta Liberal Association, elected at the convention yesterday, are as follows: President—Hon. Frank Oliver. Vice-president—Hon. Frank Oliver. Hon. Vice-president—Hon. Dr. A. C. Rutherford. President—Hon. Peter Talbot, Lacombe. Vice-president—R. A. Wallace, High River. Secretary—Stanley L. Jones, Calgary.

Mr. Cross Cheered, Too. Hon. C. W. Cross was most heartily cheered and applauded. He congratulated the Liberals of Calgary for the great banquet, and for the success of the greatest Liberal convention west of the Great Lakes, and congratulated them again for defeating the leader of the Opposition two years ago in the citadel of the province, and felt that it was a sad indication that Liberalism was live and militant in Alberta.

Reviewing the guiding principles of the great Liberal party in Great Britain and Canada, he stated the Liberal party was always opposed to monopolistic control of the provincial government of Alberta intended to operate solely in the interests of the land passing to the hands of speculators at a low price, and the province would be retarded by a grievous loss of land monopoly more than the C.P.R.

Administration of the land by the federal power would imply a continuity to the immigration policy. He told the immigration literature prepared by the Manitoba government was one of the best of its kind in the province of Alberta to such an extent that it had to be suppressed by the Dominion Government. The whole question resolved itself thus—did Alberta get sufficient compensation for the lands held in trust and administered by the federal government and called to witness the assertions of Premiers Roblin and McBride on the question.

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

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1907.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

In point of numbers, representative character and enthusiasm, the Alberta Liberal convention in Calgary this week surpassed all previous gatherings of the kind in this province, and in the West, and has probably not been surpassed by any provincial political convention ever held in Canada.

It was an Alberta convention in name and fact. Alberta, as represented, all sections and all interests, and well represented. Delegates were present from every provincial constituency, and besides the delegates were scores of prominent Liberals from all parts of the Province, the convention being open to all who chose to attend.

The purpose of the convention was to arrange a basis of organization for the coming Federal general elections, and the dominant note was enthusiastic confidence in the Government under which Canada has prospered during the past eleven years.

The money market. Mayor Ashdown, of Winnipeg, who went to Europe some time ago to look into conditions, has returned without trying to sell Winnipeg bonds owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the market.

At reasonable prices to obtain money, and while the ill-advised haste or methods of some Canadian cities may have exaggerated the investor's opinion of how badly we need money, the fact remains that Canadian cities generally have not been hawking their bonds about the streets during the past few months.

property. True, but in what avenue or sphere of human existence is not individual freedom limited in consideration of the mutual dependence of individuals upon each other? And why should a city be considered less intelligent or less just than the individual who inhabit it? Business men voluntarily limit their individual freedom for the sake of preventing injury to each other. Why not two cities?

A SOLUTION FOR THE STREET RAILWAY PROBLEM. If Edmonton is to open negotiations with Strathcona regarding street railway matters, why not open those negotiations for the open and avowed purpose of safeguarding the interests of both cities, and of paving the way for a permanent solution of the whole local street railway problem in the interests of the ratepayers of the cities?

THE PRINCE ALBERT BYE-ELECTION. Attorney General Turgeon, of Saskatchewan, has been elected in Prince Albert by a substantial majority, though polling took place more than a week ago, the large number of votes "tied up" left the issue somewhat in doubt until the latter part of the week.

IMMENSE BARGAINS. LEASE EXPIRING. IMMENSE BARGAINS. S. F. MAYER'S GREAT CLEARING SALE IS NOW PROCEEDING.

TREMENDOUS STOCK OF GOODS WHICH MUST BE SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, COMPRISING SUITS, OVERCOATS, BOOTS, SHOES, COLLARS, HOSIERY, TIES, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, SWEATERS, GLOVES, MITTS, SOCKS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, JACKETS, HATS AND CAPS, OVERALLS, DUCK COATS, FUR CAPS, FUR COATS.

We have \$10.00 Suits and Overcoats at \$6.00 and everything equally as cheap in proportion. Now is your time to get stocked with clothing at a very small price. Every article sold is guaranteed and money refunded if not satisfactory.

EXPLANATIONS NEEDED. A minor result of the Prince Albert bye-election will be a broadside of explanations from the Opposition press. It is usually the business of the losers to explain how they lost, but this will be less than half the duty of our opposing friends in the present instance.

INDIAN SUMMER—AND SOMETHING ELSE. Alberta wears the charm of Indian summer, a charm beyond those of all other seasons, and nowhere more entrancing than in the province that nestles on the eastern slope of the Rockies.

THE DIFFERENCE. The Toronto News has an "economic" objection to the immigration of "the unemployed," which is pretty nearly saying that the News has objection to the only kind of immigrants who are likely to come in large numbers.

THE EMPRESS OF CHINA. The "Empress of China" sank at Vancouver, and Vancouver wouldn't care if the whole Celestial family and all their loyal subjects followed suit.

THE KOREAN EMPEROR. The Korean Emperor has announced that he will chop off his "top knot." The Japs will kindly relieve him of the trouble of removing his crown for the operation.

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privilege of being present to tell his side of the case. Apparently the Prince Albert electors recognized both Mr. Borden's assumption in "butting into" a provincial bye-election and the wise discretion with which he declined to let a Liberal speaker interfere with his performances.

Mr. Kier Hardie, a Socialist M.P. of Great Britain, made a hurried trip through Canada recently, and attested the strength of his love for "the common people" by denouncing the Canadian Government for giving land to them for nothing.

Mr. Hardie's views are not likely to press heavily on the attention of the Canadian people, but it is worth while noting that the Montreal Star cordially endorses his views in an article which, if it means anything, means that the settlement policy of the Government should be abandoned.

See our Windows on Monday next, and during the week, at 123 JASPER VENUE EAST. Doors open at 7.30 a.m.

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At any rate, we may now forgive them for they are suffering for their sins, and in charity let us hope that the comparative weather conditions will suggest to thousands an excellent reason why they should change their places of residence from the storm-swept coasts of the Atlantic to the sun-kissed plains of Alberta.

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SECOND DAY OF TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

camping excursions. This would appeal to the boys. This could be done out of doors during the fine weather. The very elementary principles of good sanitation could be brought in incidentally during the school hours. I do not think anything better should be done with the subject than this.

Saturday's Session.

The Northern Alberta Teachers' Association, which this week held its eleventh annual convention in Edmonton, was organized in 1896, when Mr. K. W. Mackenzie was its first president.

At the first meeting held in 1897 there were 23 teachers present. After three years there were over 225 in attendance. It was arranged at the start that the conventions should be held alternately in Edmonton and Strathcona. As the school districts increased, however, it may be considered advisable to hold these conventions at other points, such as Vegreville and Wetaskiwin.

The territory represented by the association is a vast one, as is evident from the fact that Inspector Loucks can truthfully say he covers an area of more than 10,000 square miles—his inspectorate ranging from Dayland on the south to the fringe of the Arctic coast.

R. S. JENKINS, M.A.

Supervisor of Strathcona schools, newly elected president of the Northern Alberta Teachers' Association.

An indication of how rapidly Alberta is being settled is the fact that in Inspector Thibaudan's district, comprising 35 new schools have been formed since last March.

There are three inspectors in the Northern Alberta district—Inspector Ellis, Inspector Ross and Inspector Loucks. Inspector Ellis has supervision of all territory in Alberta north and west of Edmonton, and 55 miles to the east. There are 125 schools in this territory, to which he was appointed two years ago. Mr. Ellis, who is a graduate in Arts of Queen's University, came west six years ago.

Inspector Loucks received his appointment one year ago, having previously been principal of the Medicine Hat school. His territory ranges from Dayland on the south to the North Pole, from Mundare on the east to Lovington. There are as yet just 103 schools in this territory, but a school district are rapidly being formed. Mr. Loucks, like Mr. Ellis, took his degree in Arts at old Queen's, and is also a graduate of the Ontario Normal College.

Inspector John Ross, who had the distinction of organizing an educational system for the Yukon territory, was appointed in 1901. He came west several years ago, and has taught in several Alaskan schools, becoming finally principal of Edmonton High School. From here he went in 1901 to Dawson to form an educational system for the Yukon. Having put it on a working basis he returned to Edmonton, and accepted an inspectorate here. His district now consists of 149 schools, the limits of the territory supervised being from the northern line of Alberta east to Beaver Lake, and from Strathcona south to Wetaskiwin.

Inspector Thibaudan, who also attended the convention, belongs to the Central Alberta association and has 105 schools under his supervision, 3 of which are city schools, of the Edmonton city schools, and past president of the Teachers' association of Northern Alberta, has been in the West for the past ten years. For six years he was principal of Lethbridge school becoming the provincial inspector and vice-principal of the Normal College. A year ago he was appointed superintendent of city schools in Edmonton. Mr. McGill has taken degrees in Arts from Toronto and Queen's universities.

OFFICERS FOR 1908.

The officers for the ensuing year were elected at Friday afternoon are: President, R. S. Jenkins, M.A., Strathcona; Vice-president, Walter Scott, B.A., Edmonton; 2nd vice-president, Mr. Rogers, Vegreville; 3rd vice-president, Miss Morson, Wetaskiwin; Secretary-treasurer, R. H. Dobson, Strathcona.

Miss Genevieve Macdonald's paper upon "How and When History Should be Introduced into Public Schools" read at yesterday's session of the convention, was as follows:

ments, whether they be mounds, totem poles, pyramids, statues, paintings or illustrations. In a certain sense we are all historians, and there are many men who have thought there are ten who tell what they have seen or felt. So while our actions are making history our tongues are reciting it.

Since history is the record of man's actions it is essentially made up of many biographies, the knowledge of which should help to produce a man fitted in the highest degree for the duties of citizenship.

He knows events in their causes, connection and results; he exercises judgment on the right or wrong of the action recorded; he recognizes that general laws or principles underlie historical facts. And here we come to one of the difficulties of text books, namely, that no mind is absolutely unbiased, and no matter what they profess, historians form a hypothesis and shape events and characters to conform to it. Three witnesses of a street disturbance report it in three different ways, each believing himself truthful. Again, we find an event recorded with bare of trumpets, but in another account the same event developing new thoughts and ideas, moulding public opinion for the psychological moment these differences are often unmentioned, while it was a Columbus or a Magellan that gained immortality by bravely holding these convictions, like other points, such as Vegreville and Wetaskiwin.

Our chief benefactors are unthoughtful unsons, and it may well be said that the most important part of our history has been lost beyond recovery. We want to get deeper than wars, congresses and the things that pertain to kings. We want to see the court, the camp, the senate, but also the things that are not in history but in story, in some of those delightful romances the novelist has woven from fragments the historian has thrown aside.

Value of Historical Romances. In our public schools we deal mainly with the personal, social and political aspects of history; in our lower grades with the personal almost entirely, and the teacher who would achieve success in depicting character must needs be widely read. There is no more delightful reading than the historical romances of drama, and the

taking up arms against his country and the greater mistake of joining the ranks of another country against his own, cost him years of exile when he might have been useful at home. The faults in otherwise great men wreak our lives. "The wanderlust of the Vikings was one-same in Hongkai as it was in Carthage, as it is in many a lad whose home is by the sea. The effects of civilization on the savage tribes can be seen when the English came in contact with the Normans. Probably, as the Indian learned the virtues of civilization and administered the law under the sovereignty of England, so was the European in the better things triumphed.

In connection with British history there are many standard works that should be in every teacher's library. The Child's History of England is excellent for the class room. Green is good on social development and reads like a novel. Hallam gives us the middle ages and MacCaulay the Stuart period.

In the biographies it is hard to teach the later politicians, like Macdonald, Thompson and Laurier. These could be treated much better in a more advanced, say standard VI, and might then be read in connection with a course of civics, which could be introduced in this standard. In this respect we might be advanced, for the example of our cousins across the line. Some reference to political organizations is made in the history of the United States along these lines should be more explicit and should be part of a formal course in civics. The sciences that deal with citizenship and the relations between citizens and government.

Text Book Needed. This course would include ethics, governmental methods, law in its application to civics and the development. As there is no text book on the subject for Canada there is a chance for the author to gain fame and fortune by compiling one.

It could begin with Canada as part of the British Empire with the United States, where the legislative, executive and judicial—follow the development of popular government in the United States, the Dominion of the Act of Union and British North America Act. Take up the legislative branch, composed of the Senate and House of Commons, their composition, duties and powers.

Autonomy Act of 1905. In 1900, became Principal of High School here when Principal John Ross was appointed Commissioner of Education in the Yukon.

ment held after Confederation the Dominion government was passed an address setting out the imperial reasons the need of extending the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The speaker felt unnecessary to repeat but what had since been realized.

They look over the provincial constitution as outlined in sections 91, 92 and 93 of the British North America Act. The legislation upon this matter is so recent, said the speaker, "that it is familiar to all my hearers and it would be out of place to take up time in a discussion of it."

Provision had already been made in 1885, after the rebellion, by the Dominion government for representation of the Territories in the Federal House. Alberta and Saskatchewan were continued until the census of 1906. It was then readjusted and in the next election Alberta will return 7 members and Saskatchewan 10.

It is but one year, concluded the speaker, "since Alberta was raised to provincial status, when the ship of state was turned over to Premier Rutherford, who has since then guided it admirably, free from rocks and shoals."

STIRLING WILL LAST YEAR. T. C. Irving, of Toronto, general manager in Canada for Bradstreet's is in the city, a guest at the Windsor. Mr. Irving accompanied the C.P.R. party which included Sir Thos. Shaughnessy, president, and General Manager White, on their tour of the west, leaving the party at Calgary, in order that he might see Edmonton. The remainder of the party proceeded to Winnipeg, and left there last night for Toronto.

"I see nothing but the most pronounced optimism in this west western council," said Mr. Irving, "and the optimism is warranted. There is nothing which justifies pessimism. You have the land with the mineral and vegetable wealth in it, and in my opinion should have no fears for the future for you are really better off than the east."

WILLIAM REA, M.A.

Principal of Edmonton High School, whose paper on Constitutional Government was one of the features of the convention, is a native of Seaford, Ont., received the degree of B.A. and M.A. from Toronto University. He is also a graduate in Arts of the Ontario Normal College, and a past-president of the Northern Alberta Teachers' Association. Came to Edmonton from Ontario Normal College in 1900. Became Principal of High School here when Principal John Ross was appointed Commissioner of Education in the Yukon.

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Controlled From Winnipeg. From this period, 1870, until 1875, when the Northwest act was passed by the Mackenzie administration the Territories were under the control of Manitoba's council and a special council, their powers being defined from time to time by the Dominion government. In any case they were never to go beyond section 72 of the British North America Act. In 1875 the Northwest Territories were given a resident governor with five members appointed as a council. It was provided that from time to time as the population grew, other members should be elected and when the assembly reached the number of 21 the council should be abolished and a legislature take its place. Amendments to this act were passed in 1870 and 1877. The lieutenant governor and his council were given jurisdiction over the administration of justice, colonization of marriage, the maintenance of prison, property and civil rights and the establishment of public schools.

Under this act the West was governed down to 1886 by the old Northwest council, a body of which some were elected and others appointed outright. For the first decade the population did not increase greatly, so there were few additions to the council. The hope of the C. P. R. route running north to Edmonton was settled in 1886 as the West's development to the Saskatchewan valley.

The first territorial governor was the late David Laird. The seat of government was held variously at Swan River, at Battleford and Regina. It was established at Regina in 1883. In 1886 as the council had increased to 21 a change became necessary.

Struggle in Council. Then an amendment to the act of 1875 was passed. With the lieutenant

There was not much difference between the soldier and the explorer, Caesar as well as Lamplain was extending an empire. The class will readily infer that Caesar would punish the Britons for helping his enemies, the Gauls. "The wanderlust of the Vikings was one-same in Hongkai as it was in Carthage, as it is in many a lad whose home is by the sea. The effects of civilization on the savage tribes can be seen when the English came in contact with the Normans. Probably, as the Indian learned the virtues of civilization and administered the law under the sovereignty of England, so was the European in the better things triumphed.

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Controlled From Winnipeg. From this period, 1870, until 1875, when the Northwest act was passed by the Mackenzie administration the Territories were under the control of Manitoba's council and a special council, their powers being defined from time to time by the Dominion government. In any case they were never to go beyond section 72 of the British North America Act. In 1875 the Northwest Territories were given a resident governor with five members appointed as a council. It was provided that from time to time as the population grew, other members should be elected and when the assembly reached the number of 21 the council should be abolished and a legislature take its place. Amendments to this act were passed in 1870 and 1877. The lieutenant governor and his council were given jurisdiction over the administration of justice, colonization of marriage, the maintenance of prison, property and civil rights and the establishment of public schools.

Under this act the West was governed down to 1886 by the old Northwest council, a body of which some were elected and others appointed outright. For the first decade the population did not increase greatly, so there were few additions to the council. The hope of the C. P. R. route running north to Edmonton was settled in 1886 as the West's development to the Saskatchewan valley.

The first territorial governor was the late David Laird. The seat of government was held variously at Swan River, at Battleford and Regina. It was established at Regina in 1883. In 1886 as the council had increased to 21 a change became necessary.

Struggle in Council. Then an amendment to the act of 1875 was passed. With the lieutenant

governor an advisory council of four members was appointed to have control of financial matters. This regime continued from 1886 to 1889, and marks an important period in the development of the government of the West.

Many did not characterize the earlier meetings of this council. It was in fact a struggle for responsible government that those days saw. The lieutenant governor, who had a seat in the assembly, got into opposition with his advisory council, and would not yield them the control of financial matters, to which they felt themselves entitled.

As a result of the struggle the governor, Hon. Joseph Royal, resigned, and the Dominion government had to interfere. Henceforth the lieutenant governor sat apart from the assembly, and the control of financial matters was given to the assembly.

From 1891 to 1905 the administration of the Northwest Territories was not unlike that of the other provinces. Since that time the lieutenant governor, recognized the leader of the government as a premier and called on him to form a cabinet. The members of the council were not called ministers, but commissioners, as the Territories had not full provincial status, yet for all practical purposes their position was similar to that of ministers.

Act of 1897. Their position was defined more particularly by the act of parliament (60-61 Vic.) introduced in 1897 by the Hon. Mr. Sifton, minister of the interior. The bill was planned to give the people of the Territories a form of government still more like that of the provinces.

"They will have ministers," it provided, "who are responsible to the legislature, and the rules and precedents which apply to the provincial governments will apply to the Territories." This was a definition of the power which the Territories contain in a form of government still more like that of the provinces.

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Premier Haultain, who was the first premier in adopting it, was first from 1897 to 1905, and in this connection deserved the highest praise for the way in which he filled his place, which for the last ten years was practically that of a dictator.

Party politics were not introduced in this assembly. Yet men say that party government is the only practical way of ruling a country!

Autonomy Act of 1905. To come down to the act of 1905. While the acts creating Alberta and Saskatchewan into provinces may be regarded as the crowning event, autonomy in the West has been a gradual evolution. This has been a sound policy, and in adopting it the Dominion government was no doubt guided by the experience and difficulties which Manitoba had encountered.

In becoming provinces they were changed rather in name than in fact. They were given provincial representation, but they were not given provincial rights. They were, however, given increased rights in dealing with companies and railroads, and a large revenue, and the power and dignity that goes with the power.

They look over the provincial constitution as outlined in sections 91, 92 and 93 of the British North America Act. The legislation upon this matter is so recent, said the speaker, "that it is familiar to all my hearers and it would be out of place to take up time in a discussion of it."

Provision had already been made in 1885, after the rebellion, by the Dominion government for representation of the Territories in the Federal House. Alberta and Saskatchewan were continued until the census of 1906. It was then readjusted and in the next election Alberta will return 7 members and Saskatchewan 10.

It is but one year, concluded the speaker, "since Alberta was raised to provincial status, when the ship of state was turned over to Premier Rutherford, who has since then guided it admirably, free from rocks and shoals."

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Number of letters received... 36,543
Number of returned letters... 5,243
Circulars... 7,045
Number of entries in cash book... 5,243
Number of registered letters received... 1,448
Amount of cash received... \$93,441.20
Numbers of letters sent... 39,236
Number of receipts sent... 11,296
Number of circulars sent... 20,547
Number of registered letters sent... 1,692
This makes a total of 104,700 communications handled by the department during 1906, or an average number of 349 daily.

The report next takes up the work under the Steam Boilers' act. There were only two prosecutions for violation of the act. The number of boilers inspected reached 698, and the total fees collected amounted to \$474. The inspectors are Joseph Buxton, Calgary, and David Fraser, Strathcona.

Department Has Surplus. The total amount voted for public works at the session of 1906 was \$260,000, and this \$245,000 was expended.

In connection with bridges, there was an expenditure of \$223,760. In addition to bridges the report says: Relative to the construction of bridges, it is noted that although quite a number of the smaller bridges were of timber on pile structures, they were not owing to the increased price of timber that, although steel and concrete cost more, we are, in view of the duration and substantiality of metal structures, justified in constructing them on streams requiring anything over fifty or sixty feet bridging. During the year, 180 bridges were constructed and 65 repaired. There are fifty-three steel bridges in the province.

Some interesting figures are contained in the survey branch report. They tell very clearly of the work done during the year as follows: Surveys brought forward from 1905... 180
Surveys requisitioned during 1906... 403
Surveys issued... 235,597
The total amount received as rental for leases was \$726, and the total amount paid for right of way was \$18,496.

Coal Output 811,228 Tons. The report tells us that the output of coal in Alberta in 1906 was 811,228 tons, an increase of 70.73 per cent. The classification of the output of coal during last year was as follows: Lignite... 692,780 tons
Bituminous... 546,623 tons
Anthracite... 235,597 tons
The amount previously sent in coke production was 103,936 tons, and the coke produced totaled 69,844 tons.

Concerning wages of miners, the mine inspector makes the following observations: "The scarcity of the horses in the coal mines, which has been the case since the beginning of the year, has caused a large increase in the price of coal. The price of coal in Alberta mines in 1906, eleven cents of serious injury, twenty of slight injury or a total of 180 tons of coal of forty-one. Sixteen mines were opened during the year and two abandoned. The total amount of coal in operation is placed at 61, and the number of persons employed in this industry is 2,349.

Wages of Miners. Concerning wages of miners, the mine inspector makes the following observations: "The scarcity of the horses in the coal mines, which has been the case since the beginning of the year, has caused a large increase in the price of coal. The price of coal in Alberta mines in 1906, eleven cents of serious injury, twenty of slight injury or a total of 180 tons of coal of forty-one. Sixteen mines were opened during the year and two abandoned. The total amount of coal in operation is placed at 61, and the number of persons employed in this industry is 2,349.

Inside Men. Fire bosses... 83.50
Shot lighters... 3.00
Bratticemen... 3.00
Timbermen... 3.00
Timbermen helpers... 2.50
Tracklayers... 2.50
Team drivers... 3.00
Tracklayers... 2.50
Rock miners... 3.50
Miners, wet places... 3.50
Locomotive engineers... 2.75
Minors... 2.50
Chute loaders... 2.50
Laborers... 2.50
Timber handlers... 2.75
Machine men... 3.00
Machine men helpers... 3.00
Switch boys... 1.50
Door boys... 1.00
Hoistmen... 2.75
Rope riders... 2.50
Couplers, men... 2.50
Pushers... 2.50

Outside Men. Priedman... \$2.50
Slate pickers, men... 2.00
Slate pickers, boys... 1.25
Car oiler, boys... 1.50
Car oiler, men... 2.00
Tally boys... 1.25
Teamsters... 3.50
Blacksmith helper... 2.50
Mine carpenter... 3.50
Mine carpenter helper... 2.50
Car repairers... 3.00
Power house engineers... 3.50
Fireman... 2.50
R. R. car handlers... 2.25
Timmen... 2.50
Fan fireman... 3.00
Lampman... 2.50
Machinists... 3.20
Machinists' helpers... 2.50
Complers... 2.00
Sawyer... 3.00

Both Legs Shattered. Nelson, B.C., Oct. 25.—John Angelo, a railway hand, was brought into Nelson yesterday, and put in the Home Hospital, both legs being shattered. He was run over by a slowly moving work train at Kirkdall, 43 miles from here. If he survives both legs will have to be amputated.

To the four or five acres of the great meadow at Fort Vermilion, the stretches of the Peace River valley, the most fertile and most fertile farming section of the continent of America, they are almost lost in a direct line to the north, the most fertile of the Dominion, and by the trip over seven hundred miles to the capital of Alberta, it is a wonder that the soil is not more fertile. The soil is not more fertile than the soil of the Dominion, and by the trip over seven hundred miles to the capital of Alberta, it is a wonder that the soil is not more fertile.

Truer Conception. But in recent years a conception has gone about River County and its possibilities, owing in a large measure to the reports of those who have been to the country and spend world its attractions. It is Fort Vermilion's Oldie. Among the pioneer men of the Peace River valley, Mr. Fred S. Lawrence, one of the oldest men in the Dominion, with whom an interview was had, is a man of 70 years of age, the oldest white settler in the Dominion, having gone north a quarter of a century in the year 1870. Since

F. S. LAWRENCE AND Mr. Lawrence is superior and the oldest pioneer of Fort Vermilion west, from the north of International

has resided continuously in the Dominion, with the exception of a few years spent in Peoria, Indiana. With such experience, his opinion is of great value, and his reference to the fertility of the soil is of great value to the firm belief of one of the faith in the ultimate development of the Peace River Valley.

It was Mr. Lawrence's ago went to Ottawa and was Minister of Agriculture in the Dominion government, and he, with his own knowledge of the Dominion, was a member of the board of trustees of the institution. The experimental work seen summer was mostly preparatory to what was on a much larger scale. On May 21st Mr. Lawrence reached Fort Vermilion, and after a trip from Ottawa, plants, and seeds from the experimental farm. After a journey of over a month and plants would not be considered for a test, but the results attained were able.

Fort Vermilion is situated on the south bank of the Peace River, though the store of Revillon Bridge farm and ranch of Shere, a cousin of F. S. Lawrence, is on the north side.

The location of the Station is located on the north bank of the Peace River, six miles to the north of the high ground, one and a half miles from itself. This location was after examination as the able to show what the soil was capable of doing in agriculture. The location is on a high ground, and thousands of acres of other that section of the north bank of the Peace River. The motor was to improve the soil by some of those who have the country that is and along the river bank that able to agricultural operation. The location is on a high ground, and thousands of acres of other that section of the north bank of the Peace River. The motor was to improve the soil by some of those who have the country that is and along the river bank that able to agricultural operation.

AROUND THE CITY

LOCALS.

At the Police Court this morning three drunks were fined \$5 each and a man for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk paid \$3 for the breach of the by-law.

On and after November 1st the Canadian Northern will transport milk in their baggage cars under the check system. Cream will be handled by express, as heretofore.

At the police court this afternoon, John Atkin, against whom a charge for stealing a watch has been up for hearing several times, was sent down to Fort Saskatchewan for thirty days by Magistrate Wilson.

The city police magistrates have issued instructions to all pawnbrokers to keep the number and other identification marks of goods received by them in pawn. Stolen articles can thus much more easily be traced.

Complaints are received from residents in the vicinity of Third and Vermilion streets of a number of boys who are causing considerable disturbance in the late evenings by throwing stones at the tenters and passers-by.

At the Mounted Police Barracks yesterday the cases against the proprietors of the Royal Hotel, Stoney Plain, and Fairview Hotel, Spruce Grove, for alleged breach of the license act were adjourned until Saturday.

A large moose head has been placed in the C.N.R. offices in the North Block. The antlers are of immense size, measuring 54 1/2 inches. It is said the moose, which was shot near the C.N.R. thirty miles east of Edmonton, was the largest in Alberta.

Mr. Fred Haeuschel, a farmer living ten miles west of Strathcona, died yesterday at the General Hospital, where he was taken a couple of weeks ago critically ill with typhoid fever. The deceased, who was 48 years of age, leaves a wife and family bereaved. The body was taken to Strathcona for interment.

Dr. Ella Spange, whose office was destroyed in the post office fire, has moved to 35 Jasper, east, the office formerly occupied by Sheriff Robertson, over the Martin saddlery store.

At the Police Court last evening the case of a teamster named Renzie for obstructing the sidewalk, was dismissed, the offender paying the costs. The alleged breach took place on Fraser avenue, where the sidewalk has been removed.

The deputy minister of agriculture has written to the secretary of the board of trade asking for a photo of Edmonton, from which cuts and medals to be used in a publication that will be distributed in London during the Franco-British exhibition to be held there next year.

The chemical engine was called to Fifteenth street at the top of the hill about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. A fire had caught in some brush, and as the tents and houses of that vicinity were threatened an alarm was rung in by some of the residents. The fire was easily extinguished.

The late secretary of the local trade and labor council, G. Parkes, leaves in a few days for his home in Australia. Prior to his departure the local council will hold a smoker in union next Tuesday evening in their regular rooms. Refreshments will be served and all delegates to Winnipeg are invited to be present.

The meeting of the Ratepayers League called for the council chamber last evening for the purpose of materializing. There were not enough present to warrant the adoption of a platform. Judge Harland, chairman, Mr. Allan and J. A. Kinney were the only members of the executive present. An adjournment was made to next Friday evening.

CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Edmonton will be liberally represented at the Provincial Convention to be held in Calgary tomorrow. Every outgoing train since yesterday morning carried delegates from Edmonton and Strathcona to the southern city. Among the delegates are: P. E. Lessard, Jas. McGeorge, F. A. Walker, M.P.P., J. B. Holden, M.P.P., Sheriff Robertson, Dr. Whitlow, Bob Hamilton, N. Bender, Mr. Ritchie, R. J. Hanson, Paul Reid, S. Shandro, W. J. Collier, A. T. Walker, Deacon White, W. Brown, Fred Dechene, M. J. Stewart, E. Mills, J. D. Blayney, E. N. Whillan, John Killar, John Mendel, P. Conok, John Klack, J. H. Riddell, J. A. McLaughlin, H. Bell, Fred Lawrence, W. Foster, W. J. Moore, M. W. Eager, A. W. Ebbett, Dr. Archer, G. C. Baltz, R. Stewart, T. Poitras, M. W. Hopkins, S. Rankin, H. Seigler, John Morris, F. O. K. Gray, H. A. Woodward, F. M. Morgan, Chas. May, Joe Kelley, Capt. O'Brien, O. F. Strong, P. E. Lessard, J. Getford, M.P.P., J. E. Boyle, M.P.P., J. McKenna, M.P.P., J. McPherson, M.P.P., L. Hendraus, F. C. Perron, J. D. Walker, G. B. McLeod, J. H. Board, W. Garsedy, C. Koerman, J. C. Noel, A. G. Bass, Dick McIntosh, Col. Edwards, Gus Lessard, O. Tessier, A. Allen, James D. Marshall, Hon. G. W. Cross, Hon. C. C. Rutherford, Dr. McIntyre, M.P.C., A. Carvey, J. E. Laurencie, W. Verreau, B. Rousseau, W. Priestley, P. Gunn, Arthur Mowatt, Rev. Hagar, Herbert Bowen, H. Hett, H. Brossan, H. B. Round, H. D. Hume, H. W. Campbell, Malcolm Dewar, A. Archibald, W. Swedrick, J. A. McKinnon, M. Bertrand, S. Mahoney, Joe Fortier, Hon. Sen. P. Roy, Hon. Sen. P. Tait, A. Eversell, M.P.P., M. McKenzie, Beaver Lake, Rod Hoyle, J. E. Shepard.

SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

At the police court yesterday afternoon Wm. Goodman, a farmer of St. Albert, was sent up for trial in the Supreme Court on a charge of altering the weight of a load of hay. The hay was weighed in the city, and the ticket, produced in court, showed evidence of having been changed in the gross weight from 3,400 to 2,800 lbs., and in the net from 2,150 to 2,550 lbs. The amount involved by the change was only \$2.85.

R.N.W.M.P. TO REMAIN.

In a despatch received from Ottawa yesterday, it was stated that plans are under contemplation for the removal of the R.N.W.M.P. from the older settled parts of the western provinces to the more northern and unsettled regions. In contradiction of this, however, it is learned that when the new provinces were created, and the old territorial government was dissolved, assurances were given that the mounted police would be left in the provinces for at least five years.

SHORT ROUTE TO LESSER SLAVE.

Mr. Alfred Beaudry and son, of Lesser Slave Lake, arrived in the city last night, having driven the entire distance of over 250 miles in eight days. He came in on the Swan Hill trail, crossing the Pembina river at Belvedere or Macdonald's Crossing. He states the trail is dry, and the road in excellent condition for travelling. From Deep Creek, which is about half way to Edmonton, settlers are found all along the way. Mr. Beaudry states that some assistance from the government the Swan Hill trail would be the shortest and best route to the Lesser Slave Lake country. It is from seventy-five miles to one hundred miles, he says shorter than the north trail via Athabasca Landing. Oats in that district are a good crop. He threshed 600 bushels of wheat. Wheat in many cases has escaped the frost, which rendered a fair fraction of the crop of good grade.

COYOTE ESCAPES.

A coyote owned by some resident of the flats at McDougall avenue made his escape several days ago, and considerably alarmed the owners, who were afraid it might cause damage. One of the men pursued it with a revolver, and fired several shots, but was unable to bring it down.

In the meantime the unlawful discharge of firearms in the city has done the notice of the police, and the alarmed hunters sought the assistance of the civic authorities to protect him from the power of the law. One of the commissioners interceded with good effect, explaining that the coyote owner was given permission to kill the animal if he could.

PHONE LINE TO VEGREVILLE.

J. Grierson, the foreman of the government telephone lines, came up from Vegreville last night on his way to Calgary. He states the line is practically complete to Vegreville and that their work will be finished by the end of the month. There are 100 men working, and he says "and everything is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible."

CHARGED WITH ALTERING WEIGHT OF LOAD OF HAY.

Charged with having obtained money by false pretences from Mrs. Ida Copeland of Third street, Wm. Goodman, of St. Albert, was arraigned at the Police Court before Magistrate Wilson yesterday afternoon after the evidence of two witnesses had been taken the case was adjourned till today.

The case for the crown was conducted by Crown Prosecutor Cogswell and H. A. Mackie represented the defendant. It is alleged that Goodman, who is a farmer about eleven miles from the city in selling a load of hay to Mrs. Copeland charged the gross weight from 2,150 to 2,800 lbs.

The following was the evidence taken: Mrs. Ida Copeland—"I live on Third street, My husband is a farmer, and two weeks ago on a Wednesday I saw a defendant on the square and bought some hay and some from him. He asked me if I wanted some good hay and he offered to sell at \$10 a ton. I said I wouldn't have anything but good hay. He brought the hay next Monday at 3 o'clock though he said he would bring it at noon. It was good bright hay on the outside but had inside. The ticket from the weigher at St. Albert scales read 3,400 lbs. It appeared to be all right so I paid for it. He split the hay off though I wanted him to stack it up. I did not want to take it but did not know what else to do. The load of hay was largely poverty grass, red grass and what is known as buffalo grass. He said none better could be bought. The amount he figured out came to \$13.15 but he said it would only be \$8. I paid him a \$10 bill and three \$1 bills. The waterman was there at the time and he said I had not got the weight I paid for. I asked Goodwin to wait but he refused so I paid him getting the change for a second ten dollar bill from the waterman.

To Mr. Mackie—"I am in the habit of making purchases for my husband but never bought hay by the load before though I have bought it several times by the bale. I wouldn't have bought the hay for \$4 if I had seen it on the square. The horses hardly eat it.

Joseph Outsmet, who is the town police at St. Albert said he was also the town weigher. He kept all the weights, gross weight, tare weight and net weight. It always got a duplicate printed from a carbon. The defendant got a load of hay weighed last Monday, Oct. 14th. He put down the weights as usual and gave the defendant a carbon duplicate.

The prosecutor here produced the weigh book showing the gross weight of 3,400 lbs., the tare weight 1,200 lbs., and the net weight 2,200 lbs. The witness further said that the defendant had a talk with the defendant since the weighing and the defendant had been at the weigh book since was Detective Griffith. He did not know how the figure on the ticket was altered. The figures on the ticket given to the defendant had been changed in the gross weight from 3,400 to 2,800 lbs., and in the net from 2,150 to 2,550 lbs. The amount involved by the change was only \$2.85.

AT THE R.N.W.M.P. BARRACKS.

At the R.N.W.M.P. Barracks, before Inspector Worsley, this morning three cases for violation of the license act came up for hearing against Fred Madu and Frank Thill, proprietors of the Royal Hotel, Stoney Plain, and Carl Gittel, Fairview Hotel, Spruce Grove. The offences are alleged to have been committed on Sunday, September 22nd. The hearing will likely occupy the whole day. The prosecutions are brought by the provincial detective on behalf of the license department.

TEMPORARY METHODIST CHURCH.

A permit was taken out this morning at the office of the building inspector for a temporary Methodist Church on Fourteenth street, just north of Jasper avenue. The building for driving his car by a man named Piche, the cost will be in the neighborhood of only \$1,000, as the building will be roughly put up for immediate use. The property has recently been purchased by the Methodist Church from W. S. Weeks, through the agency of McGrath, Hart & Co.

SESSION OF PRESBYTERY.

A special meeting of the quarterly Presbytery of the Presbyterian church in this district was held today in the First Presbyterian church, in matters of importance. Those in attendance are Rev. Dr. Herdman, of Calgary, superintendent of missions; Rev. Dr. McQueen, Rev. Mr. Forbes, of Fort Saskatchewan; Rev. Mr. Fleming, Strathcona; Rev. Mr. Smith, Belmont; Rev. Mr. Myers, Rev. D. Campbell, Norwood, and Rev. Mr. Reikle, of Leduc, the clerk of the Presbytery. Rev. Mr. Forbes is accompanied by his wife. They are the guests of Mrs. John Owens.

EDMONTON AUTOIST FINED.

A case of some interest to horse owners and people whose business necessitates much travel by road, came up before E. T. Brokoviak, J. P., North Battleford, on Friday, when Darwin Piche, of Edmonton, the driver of an automobile, was summoned for driving his car by a man named Piche, the cost will be in the neighborhood of only \$1,000, as the building will be roughly put up for immediate use.

The platform as prepared by the committee will be ready for the early closing by-law, came up for hearing again at the police court last night before Magistrate Cowan. After judgment was reserved the defendants then the by-law is invalid owing to the manner in which it was passed by the city council. At two meetings of September 13th and September 20th, it was given three readings each, but the final reading of the second three was under the protest of Alderman Daly. The second three readings were necessary by the date of the act going into force having been omitted on the first occasion. The by-law held that two of the readings can be taken on the 15th and the third on the 20th.

EARLY CLOSING BY-LAW.

The case against Feinstein and Antolsky, merchants, of Jasper avenue, east, for violation of the early closing by-law, came up for hearing again at the police court last night before Magistrate Cowan. After judgment was reserved the defendants then the by-law is invalid owing to the manner in which it was passed by the city council. At two meetings of September 13th and September 20th, it was given three readings each, but the final reading of the second three was under the protest of Alderman Daly. The second three readings were necessary by the date of the act going into force having been omitted on the first occasion. The by-law held that two of the readings can be taken on the 15th and the third on the 20th.

EDMONTON IN EARLY DAYS.

Warden Macaulay of the Provincial Penitentiary addressed the Young People's Guild of the Presbyterian Church last evening on the subject "Edmonton in the Early Days." "I left Winnipeg ten known as Fort Garry, in 1871, with my wife and child, a cart and oxen, for the city of Edmonton in the early days. It was a two month journey across the plains, but when we arrived here we were ready for another 1,000 miles if necessary. I think the easiest way for me to interest you is to talk about the early days of the city. In the fall of 1871 the Rev. Berg, a devoted, manly preacher, came. He made the trip from Winnipeg here in 21 days. Then the warden spoke in turn of the land about '31-82, how land values around Edmonton had soared; of the school law that laid the foundation of the splendid system of schools in Edmonton today; of the trouble which had resulted from men jumping claims, and the organization of the Vigilance Committee which put an effective stop to the methods they used; of the Rebellion in '85 and finally of the persecution of North Edmonton, as it was then called, by the Government and the C.P.R. who wanted to make South Edmonton, or the city of Strathcona, the chief place. In conclusion he referred to the land office from Edmonton to Strathcona and how the vigilance committee had outwitted the effort. The warden's address was greatly appreciated by the guild.

This is the best season in the year in which to make a selection from any department in our store. Our stocks are large and well bought; our selections will meet with your approval; our prices are in keeping with our reputation for good value. We feel confident that you cannot purchase any line cheaper than we offer it to you.

Sole Agents for Jagger's Pure wool Clothing

DUNCAN BROS. & BUTTERS DEPARTMENT STORE

3 AND 5 JASPER WEST PHONE 35

DRESS GOODS SPECIAL.

6 Pieces Grey Check Tweed, 4 Pieces Shadow Check Tweed, Regular \$14.00, Now 75c. 6 Pieces Heavy Beaver, Regular \$15.00, Now \$11.15.

GLOVES.

Ladies Heavy Cashmere, 25c. Ladies Heavy knit wool, 40c. Ladies Heavy Dogskin, \$1.25. Ladies wool mitts, 30c., 35c., 55c.

MEN'S CLOTHING.

\$18.00 Suits go at \$12.00. \$15.00 Suits go at \$10.00. \$12.00 Suits go at \$8.00. \$9.00 Suits go at \$6.00.

CORSETS.

75 pairs, sizes 18 and 19. Regular \$1.25 and \$1.50. Now 50c.

LADIES UNDERWEAR.

Vests and Drawers, Regular 40 cents. Now 25c. Vests and Drawers, Regular 50 cents. Now 40c.

TOQUES.

All colors, Regular 40c. Now 25c. Fine Avon knit, Regular 75c. Now 65c.

MEN'S TIES.

Silk four-in-hand, Regular 40c and 50c. Now 25c. Silk four-in-hand, Regular 60c. and 75c. Now 50c.

SHOES.

30 pairs Men's Dongola Congress, Regular \$3.00. For \$2.10. 30 pairs Men's Box Calif. Regular \$4.50. For \$3.00. 24 pairs Ladies Dongola Bals, Regular \$4.00. For \$2.50. 30 pairs Misses Dongola Bals, Regular \$2.25. For \$1.60.

FURS.

Small Furs in Marmot sable, Mink, Fox and Ermine. Ladies and Men's Fur-lined Coats, Ladies and Men's Astrachan Coats.

WOOL SOCKS.

Heavy wool, 7 pairs for \$1.00.

MEN'S HATS.

A miscellaneous lot in all sizes, to clear at \$1.00. We also carry a full line of Stetson's, Battersby & Royalty.

CARPET SQUARES.

In all sizes and kinds, Tapestry, Velvet, Wilton, Brussels, From 88 to \$100.

FURS.

Men's Bishop Coats, 2 inches longer than ordinary, at prices to suit the times.

HERE DURING REBELLION.

Lieut.-Colonel E. G. Piche and Mrs. Piche, of Joliette, Quebec, were in the city today. The lieutenant-colonel is a member of the Canadian Ticket Agents' Association, holding the office of second vice-president. He and his wife have been making an extended tour of the west, and were interviewed this morning stating that the changes here in the past few years were astounding.

"Regarding the accident to the Empress of China I have little to say. It is unfortunate that this occurred, as our fleet was already crippled owing to the disposal of two of our liners to the Japanese. It will probably upset the mail service, but the matter will be remedied as quickly as possible by the purchase of another boat. It was fortunate the accident occurred at this time of the year, as the tourist trade is really over."

EXPORTING STOCK.

J. B. Halstead, of Calgary, assistant general freight agent of the C.P.R., was in the city today, a guest at the Alberian. "We are at present," he said, "engaged particularly in the exportation of cattle. The stock will occupy our attention for a short while, but the business will be handled in a systematic and effective manner."

"The harvest festival held in All Saints' Church, Third street, Thursday evening, took the form of a cantata by the choir of the church. An audience, which filled the edifice to the doors, heard the solos and choruses, which were sung in splendid style, showing ability on the part of the chorists and long and careful training. The church was fittingly decorated with sheaves of grain and fruit, and two beautiful bunches of caryophyllums were placed in the chancel. The decorations served to effectively impress the services being celebrated. After a short service, the cantata was introduced by the choir singing 'O come, let us Sing Unto the Lord.' A duet, which was sung by Miss Pingleton and Mr. Senior, was introduced by the choir, and every listener was thrilled. And then the sopranos, tenors and basses sang the chorus of 'Great is the Lord.' The volume was still greater, but in perfect unison. Prolonged the joyous sounds! 'Great is the Lord! So sang the mighty sea, Lashing its new-made bounds! Great is the Lord! So sang the torrent free, When we heard, with awe and reverence, his foaming plume, With giant voice, Prolonged the joyous sounds! Great is the Lord! A trio of the first and second sopranos and tenors rendered the harvest thanksgiving song. Then the choir and congregation joined in a harvest hymn, and, inspired by the music they had heard, sang with a heartiness that filled the church with an immense volume."

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IMMIGRATION HALL NEWS.

The Immigration Hall news, reported to Nels Nelson, who is the possessor of a stone, which, on the authority of several of the jewels of the city, he claims to be a diamond. The stone has been sent to Winnipeg for examination. Mr. Nelson, who is originally from Norway, but who has spent some years farming in Idaho, is greatly pleased with the country. He considers the grains and grasses grown here exceptionally good, and says it speaks well for the fertility of the soil. On his way back, Mr. Nelson, who is somewhat of a mineralogist, made a collection of rocks and ores, and among them three very fine samples of silver ore and one of copper ore, which he has left with Assistant Immigration Agent Reid, who had previously located his homestead for him when acting as a government guide.

Charles Hagg, the government land guide, is making up a party in the city for the Peavine Prairie district. He has just returned from the Peavine River after a successful trip with E. M. Watson, Toronto, and C. E. Finn, Wisconsin, whom he located. These settlers will return in the spring with their families and settle.

AT YOUNG MEN'S CLUB.

The Young Men's Club of McDougall Church met last evening in All Saints' church. E. E. Marshall was in the chair. An address was given by Pastor McDonald, of the First Baptist Church, on "The man for the times." The speaker said that there were three necessary qualifications in this man, the physical, intellectual and spiritual. Our body was very closely connected with our morality, and so we must care for our bodies. The body had more to do with habit than most men think. Knowledge was the finding out of God's laws in the world, after all. The men that the times needed were men who were strong in body, strong in intellect and strong in character. The men that the times needed were men who were going to step into politics and carry on things right. What we wanted in politics today was to have men who were willing to lose their political scalps than to lose their conscience. The address was listened to with great interest, and the men were much benefited by the words of Pastor McDonald.

BUILDING PERMITS.

At the office of the building inspector this morning, permits were taken out for the following structures: Wm. J. Prout, Sutherland street, dwelling, \$3,800. J. Kelly, Fifth street, dwelling, \$1,400. Methodist Church, First street addition to church, \$700. C. Springer, Vermilion avenue, stable, \$175. E. Barracough, Government avenue, addition to dwelling, \$75. E. Pion, Isabella street, addition to dwelling, \$75.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR THE HOME

THE WESTERN HOMESTEAD

The Newspaper of the Great Canadian West

FIRST ISSUE SATURDAY, OCT. 26th

5 cents a copy. One dollar a year

The Western Homestead Dominion Building, Calgary

AGENTS WANTED

ing erected in the city is progressing favorably. The Presbyterian church is now being finished in the interior, and it is expected a month more will see its completion. The roof is now being placed on the Methodist church, and the walls are about finished on the exterior. The walls of the new Holy Trinity church are now being constructed, and will be rushed along if the fine weather continues.

It is reported that there is considerable typhoid now prevalent in the eastern end of the city. Among those who are ill with the disease are two children of Rev. Mr. Ruessius, who are suffering from a serious attack. It is said that much of the contagion has spread from a well that became contaminated.

The city streets are now in much better condition than they have been at any time in the earlier part of the year. The good work done by City Foreman Palmer at small cost, has reflected credit on his skill in the position which he occupies.

It is probable that the suit begun by Deitz & Main against the city of Strathcona will be contested if pressed to trial by the plaintiffs, as the city authorities have all along contended that there was no breach of contract on their part. A report suggesting a course of action was submitted by City Solicitor Jamieson at next council meeting.

Several Strathcona members of the executive of the Conservative association of the Strathcona district were at Wetaskiwin Wednesday attending a meeting of that body. It was decided to hold a nominating convention at Wetaskiwin on December for the purpose of choosing a candidate to oppose Dr. McIntyre. Already Capt. Thomas has announced himself in the field. E. W. Day, of Dayland, is an aspirant for the nomination, and is looked upon as the most probable choice, and there are at least two Strathcona members of the party who would be willing to sacrifice themselves if urged to enter the field. It is therefore probable that the convention will have an abundance of available material.

The fire chief wishes citizens to understand that the burning of rubbish in the back yards must cease. This practice constitutes a grave danger to neighboring buildings, and is in direct contravention of the by-law which forbids the burning of anything in the open within 100 feet of any building. Only the other evening the chief and some of his men were called out at about 11:30 to put out a fire which had been started close to a building by ashes carelessly thrown out, and from which sparks were being blown directly on the building by the high wind which prevailed. If the fire had gone unnoticed for a little while longer it might have resulted in a disastrous blaze. This morning Chief Grant found two people commencing to burn piles of paper and rubbish in their backyards, with a gale of wind blowing. After this warning all offenders will be prosecuted.

LOCALS.

From Friday's Bulletin. The work of the painting of the woodwork of the new railway station has been begun, and is now progressing favorably. The roof has almost been completed. The old plank walk has been taken up, and replaced by a new one, which has been constructed down to the present old station. Work on the three new churches be-

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VOLUME V.

WOSTOK PREY T

Fine Edifice of Church Burned Insurance

Bulletin Special. Wostok, Alta., Oct. some church edifice Greek church, was here at 9 o'clock yesterday the origin of the fire is ed inside in the vic- Palatov, who were of the church first issued from the wind in the neighborhood before a haddock realized, the fire in possibility of being a fire fighting apparatus.

The loss on the but of \$8,000. Insurance tried in the Canadian Company at Edmonton. The church was the in Canada by the fire of Rev. J. J. know Greek church turned to Russia 3 years ago. Rev. J. J. has a membership of a convention can erect a will cost \$10,000. The church, 5 miles

"Was a Fine The burned church tower 80 feet high, being was an exceptional It was built to last for 100 years. The entire furnishing were also destroyed by being estimated at \$2,000. The church was the in Canada by the fire of Rev. J. J. know Greek church turned to Russia 3 years ago. Rev. J. J. has a membership of a convention can erect a will cost \$10,000. The church, 5 miles

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