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THE CLOVER BAR NURSERIES

An Industry--The Only One of its Kind in the Province--Which is
Rapidly Becoming Noted. What Robert Easton Has
Accomplished in Ten Years.

Ten miles east of Edmonton, in the Clover Bar districts--one of the oldest and perhaps finest agricultural districts in the province--there is an industry which has the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the province. This is Robert Easton's nursery. It is correctly designated as an industry, and while it is but ten years old, which in the life of a nursery is as but a day or two in the life of almost any other industry, it has gained recognition within a radius of several hundred miles.

The nursery covers ten acres of hill and dale, and gives life to no less than one hundred thousand trees, shrubs and plants. The extent to which the industry has grown may be gathered from the fact that this spring Mr. Easton filled orders for 8,000 trees, while last year he disposed of only 3,000.

It takes years to develop a nursery. Trees do not grow in a day, and from the planting of a seedling to the time the young tree may be sold varies from three to five years. When Mr. Easton decided to go into the propagation of trees a decade ago, he was without the capital to enter the business on an extensive scale. But he had the perseverance and the enterprise, as well as the foresight, to see that this province would one day provide a market for trees, and success is now crowning his efforts. It is thirteen years since Mr. Easton came to Alberta, and took up a homestead, on a part of which his nursery is now located. Back in Ontario as a young man, he was engaged in the nursery business. Consequently his venture in Alberta was not that of an inexperienced nursery man.

Much Experimenting.
Of necessity the propagation of trees, shrubs and plants in a nursery must be associated with continual experimentation. The trees to be used for bonavides and the shrubs for hedges, must be able to withstand severe cold which, for two weeks or so, marks an Alberta winter. The acclimating of trees to the cold country is where the experimenting comes in. The Easton nurseries have done much experimenting, and have met with much success. For instance, it has been found that the Japanese Lilac, a bushy tree from the land of the rising sun, grows readily grown here. The growing grapes is not an impossibility, and it is being demonstrated that the Concord grape vine will not only defy climatic conditions, but will thrive lustily.

Good Class of Trees.
The Easton nurseries have supplied many treasured Edmontonians. This year 200 were transplanted to the town yards on Third Street, from Jasper down past government house, and on Seventh Street from Jasper to Hardisty. These were planted as seedlings in a bunch of 1837, two years ago, and when it came to transplanting them this spring not a single tree had suffered.

The Easton nurseries failed to secure a more recent contract for the city for the trees to plant the house yards of the city. The contract went to a Calgary firm, dealing in trees, but which has no nursery to speak of. The contract has been filled. The trees planted are between eight and ten feet high, fine looking specimens, but only three years old, which leads to the assumption that they could not possibly have been grown in a cold country.

The Trees That Grow Best.
There are three trees which take most kindly to the Alberta climate. They are the Russian poplar, the Manitoba maple and the cottonwood. They are hardy and grow fast. And what is one of their most attractive features in a country, where everything must be done in a day, they grow rapidly. At the Easton nurseries there are thousands of these three varieties--actually thousands. From a three year old to eighteen inches. Of the cottonwood there are 2,000, of the Manitoba maple 9,000, and almost as many Russian poplar.

Other Varieties.
But while these three species are the most marketable, the present Easton nurseries by no means limit their efforts to their propagation solely. Experiments are being made in growing elm, white ash, little jack-pine, mulgo pine, tamarac, silver leafed maple, horse chestnut, and black walnut. With the exception of the white ash, which does not thrive as it should, all of these have shown that they can withstand the winters. It will not be many years before the trees to which the people of Edmonton were accustomed in other parts of Canada, will be growing there as there.

Growing Fruit Trees.
The Easton nurseries' attention is not entirely given to large trees. Experiments with fruit trees have been, and are, being made, and up to this year the best success obtained in the propagation of apple trees has been with the Duchesse. These are all harvest apples, and the fruit keeps exceptionally well through the winter. The first two produce in August and the last in September. There are 1,000 of these trees growing in the nurseries. No attempt has been made to propagate the Northern Spy, for the reason that this variety takes twelve years to bear, and in this country people are not inclined to patiently wait years for things. Another variety of apple tree which has been found to be readily acclimated to the present climate, which resembles in size and color the Duchesse. In pears and plums experiments have proved that the Idaho and Cycle pear trees and the Chinese

Canadian Northern has been in for about two years. The Grand Pacific will be in this autumn, and the Canadian Pacific is equally busy in securing an entrance.

"But Edmonton is more than a railway centre," he continued. "Around it lays some of the richest soil in the West, supporting 50,000 prosperous farmers. The bank clearings show what an immense amount of business is being transacted, and these amounts are steadily increasing."

And does Edmonton still offer a good field for investment? "To my mind it certainly does. The prospects were never so bright and every man in the city is an optimist. The population has increased during my time from a handful of Hudson Bay Company's officials and gold-seekers to about 15,000. Last year was a record one in the building line, and this year bids fair to outdo it."

"Which do you prefer to live in, Mr. Ross, the metropolis of England, or the metropolis of the Northwest?" one representative asked in conclusion.

"Well, I like London very much; but there is no place to me like the Northwest. I have lived in the blue skies, exhilarating atmosphere, and healthy climate. There, a man has a feeling of independence, which conditions in England do not encourage. I am looking forward with pleasure to my return."

A WINNIPEG WITNESS HEARD

The case against W. J. Belfrage, charged with the murder of John Geddes, of Winnipeg, to whom Belfrage shipped grain last winter.

"I sign myself, Geddes," and do his work in general. We bought some oats from Mr. Belfrage last winter. We bought car No. 3864. Mr. Belfrage has been credited with proceeds of that car on March 22nd. On that day Mr. Belfrage's account showed a balance of \$1,025 and a total credit of \$464.75.

To Mr. Biggar--"This sheet shows the actual state of Belfrage's dealings with us up to last date shown. We owe Mr. Belfrage the sum of \$213.45, which we have not repaid yet. He can have this any time he wants to get it. I have been with this firm from January 1st, 1900, to the present, and have seen no evidence of any transactions before that time."

The witness afterwards stated that Mr. Belfrage did not draw the firm for any particular car and any reasonable draft he sent in would be honored.

Inspector Worsley stated that so far as he saw there was no evidence to send the defendant up for trial, but upon the other hand, he was not a prosecuting attorney. D. H. McKinnon, the case was adjourned till 2 p.m. on Tuesday, owing to the fact that the magistrate might more thoroughly consider the evidence. It is probable a decision will be given at the hearing.

An additional charge on a similar count was preferred on Saturday evening, when the sum in this case being \$380. It will come on for hearing at a later date.

MOTH DENIES THEFT OF MONEY

In Magistrate's court on Saturday afternoon, the charge of theft, preferred against Charles Motu, a well known wrestler, by Lemmie Goodridge, proprietor of the Jasper Hotel, was continued. The adjournment had been made in that the two upper stories of the hotel were being repaired, and the prosecutor might secure an attorney, but this he did not do, trusting to fate and his own good luck.

The efforts of the defendant and his attorney, H. B. Robertson.

At a previous hearing two men named Scott and Donald, each had sworn that they had seen Motu taking money out of the till. Further they had seen him on Saturday afternoon, the prosecution with reference to the amount of money in the drawer during the evening.

For the defence, Charles Motu, the accused, took the stand on his own behalf and told the following story: "I have been in Edmonton about seven months, my occupation being wrestling. I was last Tuesday the first time I came was about four or five and again about seven or eight. I went down to the bar-room and took a drink with a colored man called Scott. Afterwards he and I went downstairs. When I came up I saw Scott in the little parlor, standing close to the stairway, and I went into the bar and treated him."

They went around a few minutes and afterwards came around to the police station and applied for a position on the hospital police. "I never was near the till all the afternoon. The nearest was the time in which I spoke to Scott. The story of Scott and Donald that they saw me at the till with bills in my hands is all untrue. I swear positively I did not steal the money, as I did not have it on me. I did not open the till nor was I near it that day."

There was no one to cross-examine for the prosecution, and the story stood as it was told. Mr. Robertson, counsel for the defence, followed in a lengthy argument, after which judgment was reserved by Magistrate Cowan till Tuesday.

CLEVELAND STRIKE OVER

Cleveland, O., June 30--Thousands of strikers will return to work this week and once more there is harmony and quiet in the city. In the past few days a mass meeting of strikers held here today. The agreement affects all trades where men custom have the right to obtain fewer hours of work and more pay, but affects the striking shipbuilders most. The strike was the highest in the history of the working hours of a week are cut from 60 to 54 hours, with a slight increase in pay. The past fifteen weeks nearly 10,000 craftsmen have been on strike, affecting over a score of trades. Beginning tomorrow morning they will report for work.

CORNER STONE LAID

"I declare to be well and truly laid, this, the cornerstone of the Young Men's Christian Association of Edmonton."

With this time-honored and simple formula the corner-stone of Edmonton's new \$55,000 edifice was laid this morning at 11.30 by Mrs. Bulvea, the gracious consort of Alberta's Governor.

The great block of stone, simply inscribed "1907," was raised and lowered, and lightly tapped by the silver trowel presented to Mrs. Bulvea, was "well and truly laid."

The scene of which the Governor's wife was the central figure was an inspiring one. Overhead the glowing colors of the Union Jack warmed the clear, while brilliant Alberta sunshine flooded the atmosphere.

On a platform beside the corner-stone were standing His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. C. W. Cross, Principal Riddell, vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association; the Second Vice-president, Aldridge, and Past-president Turnbull. The Boys' Brigade, under the command of H. A. Gray, had formed a guard of honor for Mrs. Bulvea and now stood massed behind the platform, and the earnest seating of the main building. Behind these again were the men of the Governor's staff, while brilliant Alberta sunshine flooded the atmosphere.

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The Lieutenant-Governor's address.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the opening address delivered an earnest exhortation of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the work done by this institution in all countries where the need of it exists.

In Western Canada this need was very acute, and the number of young men who were here among strangers absent from home-families.

Mail left for the east on Saturday last at 11 a.m., taking 411 through and 39 way letters.

The last mail left Winnipeg on the 4th of June and arrived here on the 12th, at 17 o'clock on the road. The quickest on record by all odds.

An advertisement of the Edmonton and Saskatchewan land company in regard to entries for land appears in this issue. The less any settler before survey has to do with that institution the better it will be for his pocket.

Rev. Father Tessier of Fort Dunvegan arrived at St. Albert last week. He has resided in the Peace River country for the past fourteen years and speaks very highly of the region as a farming country. He is here to secure medical attendance, as he is not in good health.

The memorial tablet to Rev. George Macdonald was placed in position in the Methodist church last week. It is a white marble set on black slate. The inscription is in English and Cree. It reads: "Let not your hearts be troubled. In memory of Rev. George Macdonald, I am the resurrection and the life."

Kenney, Mackenzie, Burnside, Man, Mrs. W. L. Wood, Mrs. F. Oliver, Miss Flora Macdonald and Miss Edith Young arrived from Morley, Bow River, Friday evening, four days out. The C.P.R. was graded for the party, and the graders were about commencing work on the south side of the Bow when the party left on Tuesday last. Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney was at Morley on Sunday and Monday looking for another town site. He didn't get it.

H. Hays arrived from the Peace River country on Thursday afternoon of last week. He is the last to come in the party of four who left Edmonton in the spring of '82 to settle in that region. They went determined to farm, but having lost three out of their four oxen on the trip, and not being able to get in as early as they expected, they were unable to do anything last summer, and were thrown back so far that they were compelled to come out in order to get a new start. Hays is determined to go back as soon as he can get things into shape for business again, and thinks he will be in the country in a few days of great benefit to him. He is very much pleased with the country and climate, and thinks both superior to Edmonton.

J. A. McDougall, who arrived here from Winnipeg on Tuesday last made the quickest trip on record up to date--nine days. Mr. McDougall confirms the report of all times in Winnipeg, and says they extend to all branches of trade. Comparatively little building is going on, and there is no sale for town property. A number of large drygoods houses have failed or been forced out of business. The competition among wholesale men was so great as to be amusing. The Edmonton buyers were shown the sights of the town, taken to the opera, and wined at the expense of some of the more pushing establishments--and then in a majority of cases purchased their goods elsewhere.

Although Edmonton town lots were sold in a majority of places and surrounding country seemed to fill the speculative eye of the Winnipeggers more than any other point in the Northwest. A large number of people expressed their intention of coming up by steamer to see the place. Timber and coal limits seem to be the hobby, and information on these matters was eagerly sought after. When going down Mr. McDougall counted 54 houses in Moose Jaw, of which 44 were stores and 10 were homes. He is full of stores and has 15 pool-tables.

A Surveyor named O'Dwyer, who was on his way from Swift Current to a point west of the Forks, was camped on the south side at the cross on the night of Saturday last. His six horses were tied to the carts around the tent and one of the men was detailed to keep watch. He did this by lying in the tent and looking out occasionally. Once about mid-

SECOND PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIAL FAIR OFFICIALLY OPENED THIS AFTERNOON

Imposing Ceremonies Mark The Formal Opening OAlberta's Greatest--
Thousands Greet Lieut.-Governor Bulvea And Party As They Enter
The Grounds Under Military Escort--Perfect Weather
Brightens The Opening

The second provincial Industrial Exhibition was officially opened today at one o'clock by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Bulvea. Precisely at one o'clock the vice-regal carriage, bearing His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by Capt. Worsley A.D.C., Hon. W. T. Finlay, minister of agriculture, president of the Industrial Association, and the gate of the Exhibition grounds with a military escort from E squadron C. M. R. of twelve men, a sergeant and trumpeter under the command of Lieutenant Boileau.

His Honor's carriage drew up in front of the grand stand, which was crowded with visitors to the great fair. His honor, in declaring the exhibition open, made a brief address, dwelling earnestly and with pride upon the present prosperous condition of the whole West and the splendid development of the province.

At such a period in any country's growth assemblies of this sort were of the utmost benefit to the people in general. They brought the different groups of people together--old-timers met newcomers, and much that

was of interest to both was discussed. This interchange of ideas was most valuable to the people of Edmonton and adjacent districts. It was also an enjoyable occasion, and he took the opportunity of extending to them a hearty western welcome.

His Honor, T. Finlay, minister of agriculture, congratulated the president and directors of the exhibition upon the success of the splendid preparations that had been made for the great fair. The day was pre-eminently Dominion Day weather, and he stated that the government of the district and the province. There was no denying that the success of the fair, and the prosperity of the province, depended upon the status and development of the farming industry.

He had just returned from a trip through Alberta and Saskatchewan, and he was happy in saying that everything pointed a bountiful harvest.

The minister of agriculture referred to the work of the beet commission, and stated that the government of the province, and the people of the province, were more than a program government. The carried their program into practical effect. The com-

mission would not stop their investigations in the west only, but would, in all possibility, go to Montreal and even to the old country to investigate the conditions of the cattle industry there.

Concluding, the minister of agriculture expressed regret that he would be unable to visit the fairs of the province this year as he had done last year. Circumstances arising there called him on important business to the old country.

Brief addresses were given by J. H. Morris, president of the exhibition and acting Mayor Manson, in which they welcomed the visitors to the fair and to the city.

After the formal opening and speeches E squadron C. M. R. under Major Thibault, gave exhibitions of troop company and squadron drill. The squadron marched in from camp at St. Albert this morning. It was first intended that the squadron should parade with the vice-regal carriage to the exhibition grounds, and assist in the opening. When the weather was so perfect, however, they marched to the grounds and went into camp, to prepare for the military exercises this afternoon.

Master in Eddy Case

Concord, N. H., June 28--Judge Edgar Aldrich, who was appointed master, to determine the competency of Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy, by Judge Robert N. Chamberlain, of the Supreme Court into the day. Judge Chamberlain filed the appointment with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Concord, N. H., the master being named in the suit brought by Mrs. Eddy's son, George W. Glover, of Lead, S. D., and search the men returned to the tent and found that a sack of flour and another of bacon had gone to keep the horses company. O'Dwyer returned to Swift Current to get the assistance of the police, but up to last accounts had heard nothing of his horses.

A short time ago Assistant Indian Commissioner Galt had his horse shot under him by Indians when near Medicine Hat.

COMMISSION HAS WIDE POWERS

Appointed by New York State to Supervise Corporations.

Albany, N. Y., June 30--Powers of the most extraordinary and sweeping character have been given the Public Utilities Commission appointed by Governor Hughes yesterday. The bill creating the commission, which was earnestly advocated by Governor Hughes, is the first of its kind in the history of the state. It gives the commission the power to regulate the rates of public service companies, telephone and telegraph plants. It will be their duty to compel all corporations to give safe and adequate service at a just and reasonable rate, to prevent all rebates and discriminations in rates between different classes of shippers or passengers or kinds of traffic; to compel all common carriers to have sufficient cars and motive-power to meet all requirements for the transportation of passengers and property, which may be reasonably anticipated, and to see that the service is as prompt and reliable for loss or damage due to delay in transit occasioned by negligence.

Prohibits Frée Passes

The bill prohibits free passes except in a few limited instances. It provides that no franchise shall be capitalized in excess of the amount actually paid to the state in consideration for granting the franchise; that the capital stock of a corporation formed by the merger or consolidation of two or more corporations shall not exceed the sum of the capital stocks of the corporations so consolidated at their par value, or such sums and any additional sums actually paid in cash.

No Contract for Consolidation

It provides that no contract for consolidation or lease shall be capitalized in excess of the amount actually paid to the state in consideration for granting the franchise; that the capital stock of a corporation formed by the merger or consolidation of two or more corporations shall not exceed the sum of the capital stocks of the corporations so consolidated at their par value, or such sums and any additional sums actually paid in cash.

Leans and Call Money

New York, June 28--Money on call strong and higher. Highest, 21; lowest, 6; ruling rate, 7 1/2; last loan, 10; closing bid, 10; offered at 12 noon 10; loan on call steady; sixty days, 4 1/2, and ninety days 4 3/4 to 5; six months, 5 1/2.

Opposed to Training Ships

Toronto, Ont., June 30--The Canadian Peace and Arbitration Society held a meeting on Saturday at which Sir William Mulock was present. Thanks was expressed to the Toronto Methodist conference for its patriotic action in passing a resolution in opposition to the introduction of American naval training ships on the Great Lakes.

Temperance Lecturer Dead

Los Angeles, Cal., June 30--Francis Murphy, the temperance lecturer, died today, following a long illness.

Cross Never Better

Speaking of the crops the deputy minister said: "I never saw them in better condition. In talking with the farmers I find them delighted with their prospects. After the hard winter and the knocks that were given the west by those living in districts where conditions were no better, the farmers are delighted with the way the season has turned out, and their confidence and optimism in their country is greater than ever. The cutting, from present prospects, will not be behind that of last year, and it is, I believe, will exceed it to a material extent. There has been an abundance of rain in the south and the latest sown spring crops are covering the ground."

Moisture Sufficient

Prof. Campbell has every confidence that there is sufficient moisture in the so-called semi-arid portions of the northwest to grow any crop with success. There is a better field here for dry farming methods than in the States. He divides the climate into humid, where the rainfall exceeds 20 inches; semi-arid, where the rainfall is below 20; and arid, where it is less than 10 inches. He states his preference for the semi-arid districts for agriculture because the farmer is more able and is more likely to control the moisture in the soil by summer tillage.

Full Control Given

The commission will have free-hand control and will be required to enforce the regulations provided for in the measure for the conduct of all public-service companies, except telephone and telegraph plants. It will be their duty to compel all corporations to give safe and adequate service at a just and reasonable rate, to prevent all rebates and discriminations in rates between different classes of shippers or passengers or kinds of traffic; to compel all common carriers to have sufficient cars and motive-power to meet all requirements for the transportation of passengers and property, which may be reasonably anticipated, and to see that the service is as prompt and reliable for loss or damage due to delay in transit occasioned by negligence.

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