

PENITENTIARY IS A HIVE OF INDUSTRY

Inmates Make Brick Work, a Farm, Bake Bread, and Engage in Many Other Trades Necessary For Their Own Upkeep—Shift To Be Sunk and Coal Mined Inside Prison Walls.

Among the institutions established by the Dominion and provincial governments throughout the length and breadth of Canada for the assistance or protection of the public, perhaps none are conducted on a more regular and systematic basis than the places set aside for the incarceration of lawbreakers. So it is with the penitentiaries—the penitentiaries in Canada, the one known as the Alberta penitentiary, situated in the east end of the City of Edmonton, although only established two short years ago, already takes its place in the front rank of one of the model institutions of its kind in the Dominion.

Probably the most potent factor in attaining this excellent reputation, aside from the sound practical rules laid down by the department of the Dominion government in charge of penitentiaries, has been the capable, painstaking officials in charge of the Alberta penitentiary. In Matthew McCauley, Deputy Warden, Richard Stedman and all their assistants, the public have a corps of alert and capable officers, who are doing not only the country at large, but the prisoners themselves who come under their care, a great service, the extent of which has never been fully realized.

A Busy Place. One of the busiest spots in Edmonton today is the Alberta penitentiary, where scores of men are engaged in profitable work in expiation of their crimes. A Bulletin representative visited this institution recently and was contentedly shown over the buildings and grounds by Warden McCauley, who pointed out the improvements being made and explained the nature of the work being carried on. There are 82 prisoners in the Alberta penitentiary at the present time, and as a consequence, the amount of work done by them in a year is considerable.

The attention of the prison authorities since the opening of the Alberta penitentiary in August, 1906, has been chiefly devoted to extending an prison building. As soon as a wall was built around the jail, the building was started on a two-story brick building at the east end of the yard about 120 x 40 feet. The building was completed in the summer of 1907 and the prisoners were transferred to it from the cells in the main building. This building will be used as a jail until the extensions now being made to the main building are completed, when they will be removed to and their present quarters turned into a tailor shop, carpenter shop, shoemaker's shop and blacksmith shop.

Additions to Penitentiary.

Last year a three-story brick addition was built on the east end of the main penitentiary building by prison labor. This year, what will be the third part of the penitentiary, when completed, is being built. It is a five-story structure, 60 feet square, joined to the east end of the main building. Two stories will probably be completed this year and the remainder of the building finished next summer. These buildings are all being erected by the prisoners, under the direction of competent foremen. The foundation of the walls at the base is 12 feet wide, with 18 inches of



Warden Matthew McCauley.

solid concrete, and at the top eight feet wide with 10 inches of solid concrete. Instead of the usual stone beams and girders used in the construction of large buildings, the Khan system of reinforced concrete is used. The main beams are 14 x 28 inches of solid concrete, and the other beams 12 x 20 inches.

Prisoners Making Brick.

All the brick used in the construction work around the penitentiary is made by the prisoners themselves. A car track 500 feet in length has been constructed from the prison yard to the river, and by this means gravel or concrete, sand and clay for brick, and wood for fuel are hauled up to the yards. This year over 400,000 bricks have been manufactured by the prisoners and fully 200,000 will be ready for use next year. An up-to-date stone crushing plant has been installed and will be in use next week, which will enable them to make concrete on the most approved plan.

To attempt to describe all the work being carried on at the penitentiary would be a pretty hard order. Inside the building, shoemakers and tailors are at work making wearing apparel for the men, while in the prisoners' ward, socks, mittens, knitted and shirts and other clothing made. A large oven has recently been installed, where the bread eaten by the prisoners will be baked. There will hold 500 loaves at one time. Outside, there is a blacksmith shop, carpenter shop, tin shop, etc., where

nearly all the material and utensils used in the building are made. One of the prisoners is a genius in mechanical work and some of the prisoners twist drills and other tools which he has made are of the very best workmanship.

Around the penitentiary there are 120 acres, which are being cleared by the prisoners and cropped or seeded. Onions, carrots, cabbage, turnips and potatoes of surprising size were grown this year on the penitentiary land sufficient to feed the prisoners all year. Between 60 and 70 bushels of onions were grown this year and over 400 bushels of potatoes.

Will Open Coal Mine. One of the most enterprising schemes of the penitentiary officials have yet planned is the opening of a coal mine on the prison property. A good seam of coal has been found about 150 feet below the surface and very near the river. It is now planned to open up a drift this winter and the prison yards, and then sink a shaft in the yard. On the prison property there is sufficient wood for the fuel supply for the next five years and with the opening of a coal mine the penitentiary expenses for fuel will be at a minimum. As the construction work at the penitentiary progresses a high brick wall will be constructed in place of the present wooden structure, but considerably farther out. Dwellings for the warden and deputy warden will also be built at the front of the prison property.

Prisoners Treated Kindly. One pleasing feature in connection with the Alberta penitentiary is the treatment of the prisoners. Kindness but firmness is the rule that prevails. It is working out very satisfactorily. The men know that as long as they obey the rules they will be treated kindly, but if they disregard these rules punishment will surely follow. As a result, the majority of the prisoners carry out the prison rules and perform their labors without trouble.

Since the penitentiary was opened there have been five attempts to escape, only one of which was successful, and this was when that institution was first opened. All the others were caught almost immediately. Several carefully planned attempts have also been discovered in time, which were greatly on the vigilance of the guards.

There are only three prisoners now serving a life sentence in the Alberta penitentiary, the four having died recently. There are three inmates among the prisoners, one having been shot through the knee when attempting to evade arrest, one consumptive and one suffering from rheumatism.

Congratulations For Mr. Murphy.

London, Sept. 25.—The tablet, the official Roman Catholic organ, congratulates Charles Murphy on his appointment as secretary of state. Mr. Murphy has many friends in London and Dublin, who one and all rejoice that he is now afforded new opportunity for the exercise of the high qualities associated with his name.

Monsieur Dore, writing to the press concerning the prohibition of the pro-

FORMAL OPENING OF THE NEW BLOWEY-HENRY BLOCK

In the opening of the handsome Blowey-Henry block Edmonton has added to its list of commercial houses one of the largest and most commodious furniture establishments in Western Canada. The new building was thrown open to the inspection of citizens on Saturday afternoon and the large number of visitors received a revelation in the magnificent display of furniture that the firm had on exhibition. The building was thronged for a greater part of the afternoon and expressions of admiration at the fine stock were heard on all sides. Music by Shanks' orchestra added much to the pleasure of those present.

The new block occupies one of the most commanding positions on Jasper avenue and looms up prominently from the opposite side of the river. It has a frontage of 56 feet 9 inches on Jasper avenue and a depth of 135 feet on the east side, and 12 feet on the west. The first story is faced with Kootenay marble and the others with Calgary stone. Steel construction has been used throughout and the aim is to make the building as fireproof as possible. Plate glass is used for lighting purposes and the windows are pivoted on the "Tabco" patented system. At night the illumination on each floor of the immense building is by means of 48 fifty candle-power Wolfram Tungsten lamps. The building was erected by direct labor, and the cost was in the neighborhood of \$60,000. Access to the upper floors is gained by an electric elevator.

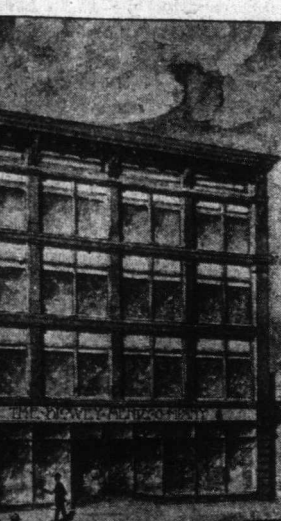
The ground floor will be utilized as a furniture, store, offices and shipping rooms, while the three upper floors will be used as show rooms for the goods of the firm. In each of these there is a magnificent display of goods.

The present partnership was formed three years ago. Mr. Blowey has been a resident of Edmonton for the past fifteen years, coming here from Manitoba. He enjoys the distinction of being the veteran furniture dealer between Lake Superior and the Pacific. There is no furniture man in business today between those points that was in business when Mr. Blowey commenced. His first venture was at Old Nelson, a now obsolete town in Manitoba, where he opened up in 1879. In 1890 he sold out and travelled for his health, eventually coming to Edmonton in 1893. He planted his faith in Edmonton very early in the game, and has watched it grow year by year until it is now the banner city of the north-west. He has also watched Winnipeg grow from a small town to its present dimensions, but expresses his satisfaction with Edmonton and says he would not change with any business man in any other city.

Mr. Henry is also an old time resident, but has only been in the furniture business since he became a partner with Mr. Blowey. He came to Calgary from Prince Edward Island about nineteen years ago, and after living four years in the southern city removed to Edmonton. He has not yet regretted the change and says that he never will.

ALBERTA FAIRS.

The following is a complete and correct list of the Alberta fairs with the revised dates:
Pincher Creek—September 30.
St. Albert—September 29 and 30.
Vegreville—October 1 and 2.
Dayland—October 1 and 2.
Stettler—October 1 and 2.
Irvine—October 6.



UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA OPENS

In Strathcona With More Students Than Toronto, Harvard or McGill Had at Inauguration.

(From Wednesday's Bulletin.) The organization work in connection with the University of Alberta, which has been so successfully conducted by President Tory, culminated this morning in the admission of the first class of students to registration. The province can now take its place educationally among the older provinces of the Dominion. The university building itself may not yet be erected but the true foundation lies in the highly efficient faculty and in the concourse of intelligent students. This is the significance of this eventful day in the history of the University of Alberta.

The university opened at Strathcona this morning for the registration of students and for the enrolment in the arts and practical science classes of the university. At ten o'clock twenty-three students had registered and several were awaiting their turn. Some of those who presented themselves this morning had given no previous intimation of their desire to do so, while others from Edmonton and other parts of the province will post pone their registration until Monday. Three gave their address as Lethbridge and one student has his home in Ponoka.

"By the beginning of next week there will be forty students enrolled in the university and possibly more," said Premier Rutherford to a Bulletin representative this morning. "This is very good considering that Toronto opened with 20 students, McGill with 16 and Harvard with 9."

Four rooms, a library and the president's office are occupied by the university at the Dugan street school at Strathcona. The library is well stocked with the latest scientific volumes and the books of classic literature. President Tory and his staff assume their several duties this morning.

417 NE WCASES REPORTED.

Cholera Spreading in Russian Capital—Water Supply Polluted.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 22.—Asiatic cholera continues to spread throughout the Russian capital. Sensational exposures were made today regarding the long neglected task of improving the water supply and sewer facilities of the capital. The sewers now empty into the river Neva, from which the water supply of the city is taken. A commission was appointed today to arrange for immediate action regarding the necessary changes in the water supply. Premier Stolypin is directly interested in the commission and the central government will share a part of the expense. For the last twenty-four hours up to noon today 417 cases and 176 deaths are reported. There are a total of 1,587 pa-

tients in the various hospitals.

France Takes Precautions. Paris, Sept. 23.—Fearing that the cholera in Russia may spread to her borders, France is extending her precautions. Emergency ambulance stations and elaborate disinfecting plants have been established at the terminals of the northern and eastern railroads, and a rigid inspection of all baggage is insisted upon. Vessels from the Russian Baltic to the French provinces must put in at Brest for examination and disinfection.

Controlling Plague in Manila.

Manila, Sept. 23.—The cholera epidemic in this city is receding, judging from the official reports today which give only eleven deaths and thirty-six new cases for the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock, which is the smallest gain made by the plague for several days. Encouraged by this first sign of victory the federal and municipal authorities are pressing the campaign to thoroughly clean the city, with unabated vigor, confident of stamping out the disease in a short time.

Case on Board Ship.

Stockholm, Sept. 23.—A case of suspected cholera has been found in the Finnish steamship Torino, which arrived here yesterday. One of the passengers was a victim. The vessel has been detained in quarantine.

Elevator Burns.

Rosebank, Man., Sept. 23.—The farmers' elevator caught fire and was destroyed with 25,000 bushels of new wheat last night. No cause is known. The loss will be about \$30,000.

15% more for your House

If you intend putting up a house to cost \$800 or more, estimate on a

"Sovereign" Boiler and Radiators

The "Sovereign" hot water system of heating will add 15% to the selling value of your property.

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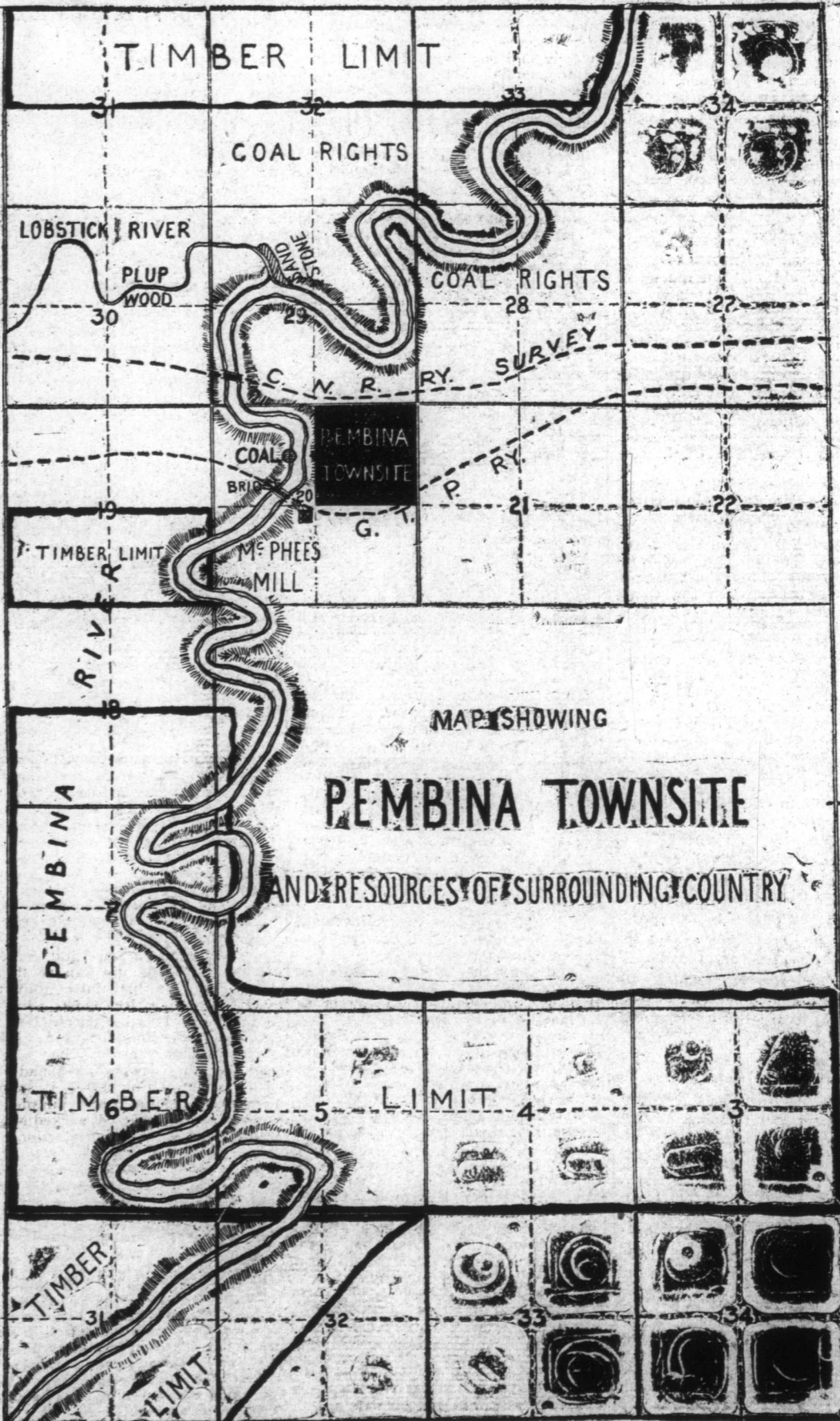
COLCHESTER TOMATOES.

Collier's—The demon rum playing havoc in Colchester, N.S. It was served out by a red Bayne, an agent who did not believe that by-elections were with prayers, and his baneful influence seems to have pretty well the whole country. Bayne was so much of his treasure as he carried. To one he gave a bottle, to another a demijohn, to a third a case of wine, and his weight in the community. The flasks and bottles were one drinkers, the demijohns innocent citizens with troops of weak heads that might by liquor he gave anywhere to fifty-five dollars, depending on the size of the vote and the would make when it was into the ballot box. But Colchester's credit he they did not appeal. It was that was the good soldier and there five dollar bills were handed in vain. More than enemy did not always attack.

It flanked Puritan consciences many ways. Some took it stomach's sake, others believe hearts burned, others cause it was good for what it was. Colchester is a Scott act and its near neighbor, the es the air salt and the water. Men with throats had not for years, nor had the worm Colchester, nor had the fire. So, when a by-election Bayne and his liquid Colchester fell to it. But out a struggle. The spirit of the spirits, but the flesh Bayne didn't fight fair.

found Mr. Stoutheart hold what did he do? He sent around in cans labelled tomatoes." So was the made, so was the rampart and resolution overgrown. What was left but surprise. Never was there such a rush as in Nova Scotia. Never such surprise and confusion opening the can to find a familiar juice that puts men like Omar Khayyam. It all occurred last fall, Colchester has repented since in and ashes. When Canada the Conservatives had elected in Colchester, it sounded pastoral, and simple that over suspected wickedness. It pity that an election trial have published Colchester's be housestops. It only goes hat, in a world where skimming so often misqu岸ners as mustn't be startled when brings at us from tomato

Popular Candy Cold Cure Tablets—Is being dispensed everywhere. In a few hours are said to break any cold. And Preventives, being so soothing, are very fine for No Quinine, no laxative, nothing sickening. Box of 48-25c dealers.



PEMBINA TOWNSITE

Today there is placed on the market the premier real estate investment possibly of 1908.

This is no ordinary real estate opportunity; it is extraordinary.

Pembina is a city in embryo.

At the point where the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway crosses the Pembina river, 65 miles west of Edmonton, there must be a city. The man with his ear to the ground knows this. It is inevitable.

The G. T. P. will this year lay steel to the Pembina river, and for a year at least from the moment the steel reaches there Pembina will be the terminus of the railway. This is due to the fact that it will be fully twelve months before the railway bridge, which is to be the highest on the G. T. P. system, can be completed.

But Pembina is by no means dependent upon the railway for its development. It has the site, and the district behind it to make it a big city.

Over 1500 settlers have taken up land within a radius of thirty miles of the townsite.

The timber on the river is the equal of any in Alberta.

Over 20,000 acres of coal rights have been reserved in the vicinity and the development of these mines will open with the coming of the railway.

An illimitable quantity of sand stone, equal to the Calgary grade, is lying along the river bank awaiting development.

On top of these is the paramount fact that the district is one of the finest for mixed farming in Alberta.

The lots in the townsite are offered at from \$50 to \$125 on easy terms.

The early bird catches the worm.

Sit down and figure out this proposition. It cannot but commend itself. It is bona fide. What has been said of this investment possibility is not the ultra optimism of some rapid and irresponsible realty agent. It is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

Confirm for your own satisfaction the statements made, then consult

W. S. HEFFERNAN

Pembina Townsite Agent, in the office of
The Western Realty Company

257 Jasper Avenue East. Phone 1342