THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.) DAILY—Delivered in City, \$4 per year. By mail, per year, \$3...By mail to United States per year \$6. SEMI - WEEKLY-Subscriptions year \$1. Subscribers in the United States \$2. All subscriptions strictly in advance. BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,

DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1908.

LABOR LEGISLATION. The history of the two political parties in Canada upon labor legislation is similar to their history upon other important questions, every reform worth the name stands to the credit ous congestion in any section, the deof the Liberal party. In 1886 the mand for playgrounds may not appea Government of which Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Hon. John Haggart were this time of a playground, the city i members and Messrs, Bergeron, anticipating that which must eventu Sproule and other present day leaders ally become a crying necessity with were supporters, appointed a Labor the growth of the city. The populou Commission. This august body was to report upon the relation of labor to appreciate the fact that recreation and capital in the country. The Com- grounds for children are a necessity. mission took about three years to report, and finally they recommended that a Bureau of Labor was urgently playgrounds ,says; needed and should be established. Toronto has, after needlessly lon Just before the general election of 1891 delay and apparently fruitless agita an Act was passed establishing a Bu- tion, established half a dozen supe reau of Labor Statistics, with the result that a few statistics were compiled, but a Bureau of Labor was not rdinary playgrounds adjoining publiheard of again. The only real thing chools, and they will therefore t

expense account of some \$81,000. When the Liberal party took office in 1896 one of the first things enquired heir most sanguine promoters, ther into was the labor system prevailing in connection with goods manufactured for the Government, and public works constructed by the Government. It was soon discovered that the most gested localities. Even during the revicious system of sweating prevailed in connection with nearly all the Government contracts for clothing. Sir Wm. Mulock appointed Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, the present Deputy Minister of Labor, a special Commis sioner to look into the whole question with the result that the Government, a real reform administration, prompt ly applied a remedy in the shape of an anti sweating regulation. This re gulation provided that all clothing contracts for the Government should be performed in places that comply with sanitary regulations, and that not less than a certain wage, which is the current wage, should be paid. Inspectors were appointed to see that these regulations were lived up to in every respect.

on Government contracts for public buildings, and other large works being constructed by public money, resulted working conditions. The pecuniary the boundary of the funds the Board of Education and the large works being the supervisors, and prescribes the working conditions. The pecuniary the large works being the boundary of the funds the funds the large working the boundary of the funds the boundary of the funds the Board of Education and the large working the boundary of the funds the Board of Education and the large works being the boundary of the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the board of Education and the large works being the large works bein in the adoption of the fair wage clause tenders were called. The result has public taxation. In this city of partial been that the rate of wages paid by contractors upon all large public works in Canada, since the Libera! party took this matter up, has been the prevailing wages paid in that particular locality at the time. If there was any dispute in the matter. the Government sent a fair wage officer to the place to make inquiry and adjust taxpayers should be required to conthe matter.

The growth of this work upon the Labor, which position Sir Wm. Mulock was the first to fill. Mr. Macken zie King was appointed Deputy Min fully organized, which has since accomplished a great deal in the inter with the result that it has been a very

disputes skilfully adjusted. The larger work of settling strikes was also at tempted, and in 1900 and 1901 a number of large strikes affecting a large strike strike affecting a large strike affecti number of employees were successfully settled. Among these were the Valleyfield cotton strike, the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works strike, the Can Malleable Iron W Malleable Iron Works strike, the Can-

This work was followed up by the own efforts the necessary funds, Lemieux Act, which is recognized to day as one of the most advanced societies with public corporations. pieces of labor legislation in the have been recently examining the establishment working of the Lemienx Act in Candisputes that otherwise would have resulted in industrial wars. The Act is new yet, and like all other laws will have young children as they are to adults. Very young children should be kept apart from the older ones, and should admit of improvements in the future be left very much to themselves in Government that passed it. A fair comparison of the work ac

complished along these lines by the present Government with that of Mr Foster and his colleagues, and ther vill be very little difficulty in decid who has dealt fairly by labor Canada.

SUPERVISED PLAYGROUNDS. The appeal for subscriptions for th tablishment in Edmonton of an ade uately equipped and supervised play round for children, has met with a imediate and generous response, an he Queen's avenue public school yard already provides an excellent recrea tion ground, to which the childre within a radius of a mile at least floc in large numbers.

With the city's present populatio and area which do not admit of ser nsistent, but in the establishment a cities of the East have each been mad The Toronto Globe referring to the gitation in that city for supervised

this Commission accomplished was an available only during the summer va cation; but as they were started b way of experiment and as they hav lready fulfilled the expectations of is no reason why steps should not a nee be taken to have permanen grounds provided and equipped for th ourpose of accommodating at least the very young children in the highly con cent extremely hot weather, and thadeless and plank covered grounds children of all ages from two to have been flocking for recreation. very large proportion of them are fro mes of working people who cannot prevent them from playing on the treet, for there is nowhere else to go and play they must. The craving f physical exercise and for companion nip in their enjoyment is too stron be resisted and too innocent to l suppressed. The child who is by nitations of a great city deprived of

chance to play with other childre

s already in a fair way to get beyond

rental control and become an in

nate of a reformatory, if not a pri-

"The organization of this supervisa playground system, if system it may it its inauguration be called, is of the nost haphazard and rudimentary sort levelopment into an excellent method seither prevent outrage nor enforce The investigation into the work up- if co-operation. The City Council sup- he law in the rural districts of the provision must be made in some way, I body of mounted police necessari in all contracts of this kind, for which and there is no other so equitable as y divided school organization it necessary that the ratepayers, as such and not the public school supporters only, should bear the expense of maintaining institutions of which all classes are privileged to take advantage. There is in this movement " n question of . nationality, color, and there ore as all children are be an excellent contobution from this free to resort to the playgrounds all ibute to their establishment, equip nent and maintenance. Only on the Sasis can such institutions be placed part of the Government soon demand-ed the appointment of a Minister of Lo deal with them in this spirit is to nake them as permanent as the pubic schools, of which the necessity is never questioned and the expense is regarded simply as matter of course.

ada Tool Works strike at Dundas, the country from Providence in the east Laurentide Pulp Co.'s strike, the plane workers' strike at Toronto, and a number of others. Those mentioned numbered over 4,500 employees.

This work was followed up by the true of the plane of the pl es is a safe indication, the people of Forld. Both the Government of Great Toronto need not be deterred by ex-Brit in and that of the United States pense from going extensively into the of supervised playgrounds. Costly appliances are necessary. The most attractive devices ada with a view to passing similar are heaps of sand, the heavier and legislation. This Act has already recoarser the better. Instead of making legislation. This Act has already is the children dirty it cleanses both sulted in the peaceable settlement of their clothing and their persons. Balls but it is a long step in the direction securing the kind of recreation that advanced labor legislation, and suits them best. The great danger i stands strongly to the credit of the excessive supervision tending to degenerate into fussiness. Much depends on the kind of supervisors chosen by

those in authority

NEEDED-MOUNTED POLICE.

Under the heading "Real Police for Intario" the Toronto Globe says: No one can read the stories of ho rible crimes against women and o murderous assaults upon men tha now appear so frequently in press without feeling that a thorough reorganization of the system of policing rural Outario is lon overdue, and that the breakdown of the rural constabulary is complet and final. The despatch from Mour Forest which appears below is typi cal. A farmer's wife, alone in the house, goes to the barn and is at tacked and beaten, probably fatally by a tramp who had been lurking there. The hired man, with con mendable courage, followed scoundrel into the woods, but afte a fight, he got away. That he even will be arrested is too much to hop

The Globe believes that Ontario wealthy enough to keep a body 200 mounted men continually patro ling the main highways of the Proince. They could be in hourly tele phonic touch with headquarter and immediately after such an o currence a description of the fug tive could be spread by them alon every leading highway of Ontario At present the county constables, n matter how clever they may be in dividually, have no organization and no real responsibility to superior officers. They are paid chiefly by fees, which is a survival of med aevalism that cannot too soon be abolished. It is more profitable to day to catch a speeding automobili

than a fleeing murderer. Is Ontario too barbarous to inves quarter, of a million a year making men's lives and women honor reasonably safe in rural di tricts?

The Globe's proposal is paralle hough not identical with one the Bull etin ventured to advance man; onths ago. Both are founded he premise that a constabulary sys em is not an efficient rural polic orce. Of this no further proof needed than the front pages of dail papers published in the province where such systems are in use. This vidence admits only of the conclu ion that the constabulary system fficient neither in protecting the pub e nor in enforcing the law. The Buletin's proposal differs from the ilobe's in that while the latter prooses a mounted provincial police orce, the Bulletin proposed the extenion of the present R.N.W.M.P. force whatever provinces would be willng to adopt the scheme and bear a air share of the cost. Either would e an immense improvement over the constabulary system, if we are entitled o gather anything from the compara ive efficiency of our own Mounted

Police, and the constables who can receive splendid training for military service as cavalry, mounted infantry defence system which cannot be made oo strong and branches which Canada ought to be able to strengthen. Two to be found Germany, United Kingdom or three thousand men in constant France, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Norraining as mounted policemen would way, Sweden, Holland and Switzer and; while among those who year country to the cause of Imperial de-

IT'S MASTER'S VOICE.

The Montreal Gazette a tirade against Western newspapers for citing the possibility of a car shortage this fall. The Gazette is the senior Conserister and a Department of Labor was It was not always so as regards vative newspaper in Canada. Launchschools; it will soon become so as reed at a time when that party is atless it buys. The principle of trading gards supervised playgrounds. ards supervised playgrounds.
"The best proof of the soundness of ests of the wage earners. The publica this view of the provision to be made a public-owned railway to help move tion of the Labor Gazette was begun and labor unions all over Canada were invited to become correspondents with the result that it has been a very with the result that it has been a very companies on the provision to be made a public-owned ranway to nelp move the Western crop its onslaught on the widespread experience of large cities in the United States. One of the most interesting and valuable and the companies of the western crop its onslaught on the western crop its onslaug compends of information on the subuseful medium for the dissemination ject is contained in a pamphlet pre-of information upon labor questions. Each of the pro-of information upon labor questions. Since the pro-pared by Mr. L. F. Hanmer, Field vision of transportation facilities. of information upon labor questions, and has served a good purpose.

The settlement of claims by laborers was taken up and a great many ranging in population from New York party still stands by the corporations and silver commerce are as follows, i against the people. The Gazette edi

With the harvest still a month away, the Western newspapers are already howling about a car shortage. No steps are being taken, it is asserted, to help in any manner to solve the question of handling the not paying out gold against an adverse crop. The railways, it is admitted are adding more rolling stock, but gold and silver is in fact always innot sufficient to be felt in any appreciable degree in the task that will be before there. The stock of British
gold and silver is in fact always increasing although there is very little
gold or silver mined in the United be before them. The demand, therefore, is that the provincial and Dotion should stand up and roar, the and the future growth; (3) the free dis-railway companies will sign a few tribution of seedling trees and cut-to live honorably up to its covenant, 3. A line of railway from or from had ugly campaign incidents.

cheques and, presto, any farmer may station and find an empty car await ing him as a storehouse for hi grain. There is probably some trut in the assertion that a great many farmers will be in a desperate hurry to market their grain, the necessit

for ready cash being greater than usual, and money being difficult obtain without making delivery It is undoubtedly true tha the railways will not be able to move all the grain offering in month, especially if the offering month, especially if the harvest as heavy as it promises to be. Tha condition will always exist during the fall rush for the reason that n railway can afford to provide enough rolling stock at a moment the great est possible rush demands. Freight cars and locomotives are costly, and their maintenance, whether they are working or not, runs into a pretty penny annually. No farmer would consider the proposition of keeping an extra team of horses the year round so that he would have an extra team to draw grain to the eleva tor during one week of the year. He could not afford it, any more than the railway company can afford to maintain a car in idleness for a year so that it will be on hand to haul a single load of grain to Fort William or Port Arthur. The West should exercise some sense in its expecta-tions of the railways. There is no

WHICH IS BEST OFF?

Hungary, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, C

umbia, Persia and Servia. The U

that it grows rich in spite of the large

In the last resort goods must be pai

for in goods or services. It is impossible for a country to keep selling un

people seem to get befogged upon the

side a lunatic asylum that a country

world and the figures of Britain's gold

It is plain, therefore, that Britain i

millions of pounds sterling:-

1906.

ed States is so productive a country

one else so deeply interested in it

welfare, and they will do all the

may legitimately be expected to

to advance its interests.

Montreal Witness-From time me we hear painful howls about Candian imports exceeding Canadian exorts, and there are awful Jeremiads bout our adverse balance of trade. As matter of fact, however, we have ver and over again shown that the vealthy, progressive countries as rule import more than they export ARTICLE. evealing a profit on their commerce nd finance, and that the reverse he case with poor, backward cour ries. Great Britain imports far in xcess of her exports yearly, and year grows more wealthy, the excess consting of profits on sales, interest from versea investments paid in goods what British ships earn abroad as the world's marine carriers, and money or oods paid for other services. It ought be plain enough that if one receives enstantly more than one pays out one must be growing wealthy, and vice ersa. Take a simple example. A ship leaves the shores of Great Bri-ain carrying goods abroad to the value f half a million 'dollars, and these oods are disposed of at a profit of a quarter of a million dollars. In the bard of trade refurns for the year this ransaction would appear as: Exports, 500,000; imports, \$750. On the other and, ii, on the return trip, the vessel hould sink the imports would be wipdout and a fine balance of trade would have to do would appear, wherein the exports own humiliation. would exceed the imports by \$500,000. The same principle would apply, of brite same principle would apply, of source, to transactions few or many. The London Bedfinish has some see, and the principles in the land peer advised by District Attorney Sims to transactions few or many. The London Bedfinish has some see, and the principles of the United States of the United States of the brief dispatches. He said, however, mershal, it is said that Willock people in the land peer advised by District Attorney Sims of the united States of the brief dispatches. He said, however, mershal, it is said that Willock people in the land peer advised by District Attorney Sims of the principles in the land peer advised by District Attorney Sims of the principles of the principle oly our or none left put back the also serve to enlighten the people of accorded aliens under the United possible to ask the Supreme Court, in conference and for every five you draw this country as to the opinion which States treaty with Greece. but put back six, seven, or some other is held by the great financiers of Lon- the Grand Trunk Pacific and National tions involved, to review the case umber in excess of five, and before

ong you will either have to enlarge your circle or pile up your counters tower-like in the air. All this, of course, look," and that "instead of economic and scouts—branches of the Imperial ought to "go without saying," but it is ing, the government has gone on it ever, among the nations which consistmore to the same effect. This he cha ntly import more than they export are cterized as "opinion from an impa tial and well-informed source-becau the London Economist is recognized : es in the world.' Mr. Borden went on to read fr liter year export more than they is port are Russia (imports only abo nalf-her exports-a splendid balance of trade), the United States, Austria

"The tendency is to push railways assistance toward the construction of

prove embarrassing."

"My hon. friend, the minister of finance," continued Mr. Borden, "puts to one side with a wave of his hand the liabilities which this country has assumed and which it is proposing to assume in respect to these guarantees of great undertakings. That is not the view which is the great over the Saskatchewan River connecting Stratheona and Edmonton, 15 per ling Stratheona and Edmonton and Edm bas a different outlook and a different view entirely to that entertained with regard to these conditions by this great financial journal. Further on in

'Hereafter we are likely to get into parliament are of opinion that the company, which has agreed to pay an near the Town of Red Deer to a point at or the body of his wife crowded into a Imports. Exports. Imports. annual rental equal to 3 per cent. on the North Saskatchewan River at or small space. In her mouth was a gag near Rocky Mountain House; not example 1 and her throat had been split from ear the Intercolonial, a government line Jaw, in a northwesterly direction; not tragedy growing out of the barely meeting operating expenses. On exceeding 123 miles.

ings to farmers in the prairie pro-vinces.

The system of fire protection on Do-ainion lands is similar to that in use North Bay—such, at least, is the grow-ing impression, in which event Canin the provinces of Ontario and Queing impression, in which event Can-mileage between North Battleford and bec, in that rangers are employed to ada will be saddled with another white Battleford Junction, the distance, exclusively bec, in that rangers are employed to patrol the forests, put out incipient fires and employ assistance when the tire is too large for them to handle tione. They also post fire notices and instruct the settlers as to the danger main unopened until we have fulfilled fires the care pecessary in guard, the obligations, direct or incidental incomplete the settlers are recessary in guard. rom fires, the care necessary in guard-the obligations, direct or incidental, ing fires, and similar points, and en-leavor to secure their assistance and the Dominion."

co-operation. This last is not the least important part of their duties. On reading from the London Economist, timber lands under license, one-half the cost of ranging is paid by the government and half by the lessee on then began to explain that the article lands not under license the government. Solid Mr. Fielding was written by a rection, a distance not exceeding fifty miles. ays the whole expense. | correspondent. Said Mr. Fielding The Dominion forest reserves were "The hon. gentleman has stated thi t aside by act of parliament in 1906, is the comment of a great financial set aside by act of parliament in 1906, is the comment of a great inflancial and cover an aggregate area of 5.400 journal, he has given the impression square miles in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. I have not opened the paper yet, but I the forest survey work on these is now do not believe the article was by the its fourth season, having been begun editor at all. I took down the words. n 1905. Such surveys of the Turtle The hon, member spoke of the com-Mountain, Man., and Moose Moun-ment of a great English journal and tain, Sask., reserves have been comne has presented to this House an internoon with a monster picnic a
poleted. That of the Riding Mountain, article by a correspondent and repreRockliffe, the feature of which was Man., reserve is now in its third sea- sented it to be the comment of the son, but as the reserve covers an area London Economist."

Not until Mr. Fielding asked for the paper did Mr. Borden say anything to other party is at work this season in indicate that he had been quoting the

The Pines reserve, in the neighborhood letter of a correspondent and not the editorial utterance of the Economist.

The scheme of free distribution of the correspondent in question, it came the correspondent and not the corres trees to farmers operated by the for- out, was no other than Mr. Edward Penny, W. Page and Alex. Rodger estry branch is the best known part of Farrer, a skilful writer, who is now en- all of Ottawa. Mr. Henry, who was its work. Since its inception in 1901 listed on the side of Mr. Borden's polthere has been distributed a total of itical friends, and who, it may be reeleven million trees-more than enough membered, wrote an article published plant a double row of trees, for about a year ago in an English review et apart each way, along each side of the C. P. R. track from Fort William, and National Transcontinental underhe C. P. R. track from Fort William Ont., to Vancouver, B.C. The average taking. Mr. Fielding having exposed sent out each spring for the past five years is two million. The trees are teman had no more to say of the brought their railway grievances between two million. The trees are teman had no more to say of the brought their railway grievances between two million. The trees are teman had no more to say of the brought their railway grievances between two millions. The trees are teman had been dismissed.

BORDEN-FARRER-ECONOMIST

Mr. George E. Foster once sought i s place in parliament to enter the began a round-up of the newcomers. plea that it was "in a moment of the Greeks were herded together weakness" he had uttered a certain near the railroad depot, and then instatement. Mr. R. L. Borden, the Conformed by a Winlock man, who held : servative leader in parliament, from big pistol in his hand while he spoke. whom the country expects better things that they had two courses of was guilty of a most discreditable me- open to them. One was to leave Win- Decision of Circuit Court May be Rement of weakness in the House on lock on the next train; the other was Wednesday last when he rose to face to remain in town and test the marks the difficult task of replying to the manship of Winlock citizens by acting which the Dominion finances were set forth in the concise, comprehensive and clear manner for which Mr. Fielding has made himself notable. At the close of Mr. Fielding's speech there them. They did not hesitate. A lo was a remarkable demonstration by the Liberal members, a tribute such as badly scared Greeks boarded the train ment, and which was as well deserved and headed for Tacoma. as it was enthusiastic. Mr. Borden, for lack of a better way of replying to Mr. Fielding, resorted to an un-

He said, as reported in Hansard: people of this city drove out the Chin-newspapers contained and what he had "The London Economist has some ese, and the principals in the affair been advised by District Attorney Sims Continuing, he read from the Transcon tinental. But the public sta London Economist a statement that the in no doubt as to the attitude of Mr Dominion faces a "staggering out-Borden and his party in that regard. GOV'T GUARANTEES BONDS C.N.R. WESTWARD EXTENSION

Provision for Assistance to Many Wes tarn Roads-Subsidy in Aid of C.P.R. ne of the greatest financial author Bridge Between Cities of Edmonton copy of the Economist in his hand. By a Staff Correspondence. The Economist uses this language, Ottawa, July 16-The annual resolu said, and read as follows:-

arther and further north into the soli- new railways were introduced by Hon. udes lying above the main line of the G. P. Graham today. Grand Trunk Pacific in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, where de-Western Extension of Canadian Northern lopment, even under the most fav- ment to guarantee the principal and inrable circumstances, is bound to be terest for a line of railway of the Edslow; and schemes are actually on foot monton, Yukon and Pacific Railway The higher price we have to pay for Strathcona, in the Province of Alberta, money in England may deter the fed-eral and provincial governments from to the ccal areas, situated at or near the Brazeau River and the headwaters out some of them are certain to obtain guarantees, which may easily prove embarrassing." exceeding on hundred and fifty miles.

the view which is taken by this great inancial journal, which declares that these guarantees may well prove embarrassing. The minister of finance

The Greeks were herded together

The Greeks understood scarcely

great financial journal. Further on in Cardston, towards a point on the Interexceeding 45 miles. A line of railway from a point at or ing. Not finding his wife in ouble over the government end of near Cowley, in Alberta, to a point on apartments, he began a search and was e Grand Trunk Pacific. Many in Highwood River; not exceeding 50 miles.

back out of its bargain. It does not begin paying rent until some time after the completion of the road, but the completion of cent explorations have not revealed peg Beach northeasterly to Gimli, not with orders to give no information to great timber or mineral wealth exceeding 91-2 miles; and for a line from garding the affair. along the route between Winnipeg and Quebec, whilst the division from Quebec, whilst the Quebec, while Quebec, whilst the Quebec, while Quebec, whilst the Quebec, whilst the Quebec, whilst the Quebec bec to Moncton can hardly be remun-erative in view of the competition of pany, for a line of railway from Moose

comotives as are now in sight. This branch is at present working goes to indicate that there is an idea chiefly along three lines, viz.: (1) the comment of a great financial jour-

ally western direction towards Rosthern o-operation. This last is not the least When Mr. Borden had finished his a distance not exceeding one hundred

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS. Conclude Meeting in Ottawa-Criticize

Ottawa, July 23-The proceeding union meeting of the Brotherhood Locomotive Engineers closed t tug-of-war between teams representing United States and Canada. inited States won after a hard tuss with their lighter opponents. During the day gold-headed on editorial utterance of the Economist. R. engineers who have been over 20

superannuated two years ago, railway man for 50 years, 42 of which e was an engineer. At one of the secret sessions the neans for settling railway disputes

aying that he agreed with the above- on the first opportunity. From the noted onslaught by Mr. Farrer upon necessarily slow procedure of a body of hat city the inhabitants of the town men distributed so widely as locome held a council of war. The Greeks tive engineers evils such as these were had been there only twenty-four hours almost impossible of remedy. Every when the leading citizens of Winlock appeal to a conciliation board meant vo polls, and polls on the C. P. R lone cost \$5,000.

STANDARD OIL FINE CASE. viewed by Sunreme Court.

Washington, D.C., July 23-That the ederal department of justice will seek o have the decision of the Circuit ourt of Appeals in the Standard oil word of what was said, but the meanse, involving the \$29,000,000 fine imsed by Judge Landis, reviewed by them. They did not hesitate. A lo-Supreme Court of the United ates on a writ of certiorari is strong-

indicated here. Solicitor General Hoyt, who is actig head of the department, when ask-The Greeks yesterday appealed for ed today whether any course had been parallel to the episode enacted in Ta- yet, he said, he knew only what the

PORK COMMISSION IN SOUTH. Meeting Held in Lethbridge-Farmers Not Raising Hogs.

Lethbridge, Alta., July 21-Evidently ot interested in pork iro farmers at nded the meeting of the pork comission here. Two dealers, M. Barord and J. B. Piche gave evidence They sell American pork in preference Canadian because the customers of mand it. Canada pork was not well tions empowering the government to give cured, they alleged. The local demand f fresh pork did not meet the demand nd hogs were brought from Northern Alberta. The farmers were not rais ng hogs because the price was too low nd it was more profitable to se wheat. No low grade grain for feed was to be had in this district. The members of the com-

sent were R. A. Wallace, High Rivr: Jas. Fowler, Red Deer: A. G. Har-At Cardston, considerable interest as shown, although the pork raising adustry is nearly dead there T. J. Wood intimated that he would

Boston, July 23-A brutal murder was discovered last night by the dis-covery of the body of Mrs. Emma Payhe returned to his room late last even-

Dallas, Texas, July 23-A political FORESTRY WORK.

In the provincial and do something. Unfortunately, the action the governments should take is ment of the interior deals only with the company's original design, to begin at the provincial and do something.

FORESTRY WORK.

Darry meeting operating expenses. On all sides it is felt that the government should have been content with the company's original design, to begin at the provincial and do all sides it is felt that the government should have been content with the company's original design, to begin at the provincial and do all sides it is felt that the government should have been content with the company's original design, to begin at the provincial and the provincial a not indicated. Presumably it is desired that they should provide cars and locomotives, since it is declared that there should be available twice as many cars and twice as many lo
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The desired tha prevalent out west that cars and locomotives grow on the mulberry locomotives grow on the mulberry bushes, and that all that is required bushes, and that all that is required to the corresponding to the company bushes, and that all that is required to the corresponding to the company bushes, and that all that is required to the company bushes, and the company bushes the company bushes, and the company bushes to the company bushes. shooting. Gaines is the present memto make them available for instant on these reserves, both as regards the ditions subject to sectional prejudices. western direction towards Calgary, not use is that the governments in questimber actually standing on the reserves. The article continues as follows:— rexceeding one hundred and seventy-five porter of Senator Bailey. Reese was a firm supporter of Senator Bailey.

GROWTH

The Development of T Benefit to the Yo Article by Forme McDougall Has I ized Ten Years, A

In the history and developm stories possess and few mor vital importance tal and mora! than that of th The detail of this organiza was first started to the present t following inte prepared by R. secretary of "In the fal the McDouga had made th of the plac quarters, an residence the purpose of candle-li H. A. Gray of one inte short step. bald, D. Sibbal Greenwood and laid before Mr. J.



ov elevating i agreed to erect and g ouilding. cupied 1 from the original site one.)

The First Buildin This was built on the Revillon Brothers' who house now stands, and solid frame building, a feet, divided into tw larger room, consisting thirds of the floor spa aside for use as a gy smaller room was used reading room. With the of the building a proper was called for and char nrolled. (It is intere that the charter member institute are many of th deeply interested persons the present assoc charter members of the sisted of the following you K. Morris, D. G. Sibbald. Dougall, W. R. Grant, Co. land J. G. S. Greenwo bald, K. Blatchford, Grah

Early Work of the These gentlemen met tory of All Saints' Chur ber, 1899, to elect offic a constitution, which pared jointly by Rev. Mr. Mr. Aldridge. Rev. Mr. Mr. Aldridge. elected president of the and H. Aldridge secret The constitution states society should be called

ton Young Men's Institu

J. H. Johnson and H. A.



would be an enfrance fee further fee of 25c a memb rship privileges plicants should port the reading-room, ther by a membership com ed for that purpose. bers should be over 15 and that no betting, gal fane or indecent langu tolerated. The constistated that the object of was to be the mental, so sical improvement of its The committee decide