THE SUPERINTENDENT REVIEWED THE WORK

C. Marker, Superintendent of Provincial Creameries, Gives Red Deer Convention Statement of Year's Work.—Other Interesting Addresses.

Red Deer, April 8. — The second session of the convention of the Alberta Butter and Cheese men, was held last evening in the I.O.O.F. Hall. The session was a most successful one. The following representative Creamery and Dairy men arrived in the afternoon: E. H. Mills, Alix; E. A. Hanson, Highland Park; C. A. Trimble, Pine Lake; Fred H. Hunter, Didsbury; B. M. McCue, Bowden; G. A. Anderson, Bowden; W. H. Morris, Wetaskiwin; J. G. Clark, Calgary; M. J. McDonald, Burnt Lake; D. S. Smith, Evarts; J. M. Stevenson, Red Deer; A. Passmore, Content; M. McCardie, Evarts; R. E. Foote, Edmonton; D. Markeberg, Markerville; and R. C. Trimble, Red Deer, making the attendance about sixty-five. Several prominent Red Deer citizens and merchants showed their interest by attending the meeting and extending the glad hand to the visitors.

The busines of the meeting consisted of addresses by Mr. C. Marker, provincial creamery superintendent, in a review of the work of the Creameries for the past year; Mr. H. S. Pearson on cold storage in Creameries, and Mr. Scott on composite sampling.

The meeing was called to order by the chairman, Hon. W. T. Finlay, at 8.20 o'clock, and Mr. Marker was asked to give the workers a review of the work of the past year.

Review of Year's Work.

Mr. Marker, in introducing his subject said it was not necessary but he thought it right that the workers should have all the information possible concerning the butter they made in the year. By the use of charts the speaker gave a comparison of the volume of butter made in the past season and in 1906. The comparison was not favorable in 1907, there being about 40 per cent. shortage on the make in 1907. He showed that from the beginning of the season and after that there was a decrease to the end of the season. This was the same in 1906 and 1907. The highest weekly make for each year was in the same week, it being the third week in July.

The speaker next dealt with the price received for the butter. The year was divided into the following three seasons: Winter Season from November to May; Summer Season, from June to August, and the Fall Season September and October. The average was taken for each season. Returns were made to the patrons as follows:

1906. 1st season, 22 1-2c.; 2nd, 20 1-4c.; 3rd, 24c.

1907. 1st Season, 27 3-4c; 2nd, 22c.; 3rd, 25c.

This shows that an average price for 1906 of 21.22 cents and an average price for 1907 of 23.16 cents was received. The speaker emphasized the point that for nine months there was a high price, and for three months a low price, yet most of the butter is made in the three months of low prices. The farmers ought to send more cream in the Fall and Winter Seasons. He thought that the Creamery men could do a lot towards getting the farmers interested in Winter Dairying.

The Butter Market.

The speaker next dealt with the markets. Vancouver, Calgary and Montreal are the principal markets for Alberta butter, the first named being the best, although the Vancouver price is regulated from Montreal. Mr. Marker pointed out that there were 26 weeks in the summer season, and that the market was very irregular. In the first week they made about one per cent., and the market increased gradually until the latter part of June when the market was a shade less than 6 per cent. If the output could be kept nearly even the cost of making would be lower. It was necessary to have sufficient labor for maximum output, only a few weeks in the summer.

Taking up the question of markets again the speaker showed that up to the first week in July the requirement did not exceed 1 1-2 per cent. of the output. The balance had to be put in cold storage and sold later in the season. This cold storage has been operated in Calgary for ten years and is a great benefit to many, enabling farmers to market their butter to advantage. By holding back the Government product the price remains firm in the markets. In one week in the fall they shipped as much as they made in any two weeks.

In answer to a question by Hon. W. T. Finlay, Mr. Marker said the Butter makers could make the butter alright in the fall and winter seasons, but he was sorry to say that the farmers do not stick to the Government when they can get a good price in the local market.

A discussion arose here regarding the difficulty in producing milk in the winter months. Mr. Craig, Superintendent of Fairs and Farmers' Institutes, said the chief difficulty is that very little feed is grown for winter dairying and the stabling facilities are poor. Till more succulent food is grown it will be hard to promote winter dairying in Alberta. He would advise the creamery men present to endeavor to get the farmer to grow roots as they were the best possible food for winter dairying. In answer to a question, Mr. Craig stated that green oats filled a place but do not take the place of roots. He was also glad to say that Alfalfa was doing well in Alberta. Near Lethbridge last year farmers raised 2 or 3 crops, and cut 3 or 4 and some places 5 tons to the acre. The department had assurance that several hundred farmers were going to experiment with Alfalfa this summer.

Mr. J. G. Clark, a well-known breeder of Ayrshires in Ontario, now a resident of Alberta, says the difficulties of winter dairying could be overcome and the profits are such that no wide-awake farmers would be satisfied with only summer dairying. Cows ought to work ten months in the year, not only five or six. Cows pay for good treatment and the most successful dairymen were liberal feeders. Alberta, in Mr. Clark's estimation, should be the best dairy province in Canada and he said he felt like congratulating the farmers on the way the department of agriculture had helped them and some farmers were very slack in not taking advantage of it.

Mr. Ward, secretary of the Red Deer Creamery Association said he had had good results from feeding green oats cut when the grain was in the milk, and 7 or 8 pounds of chop per day of two-third oats and one-third barley. He recommended having the cows calf at Christmas if possible.

Mr. Marker in closing the discussion asked the Creamery men to try to get their best patron to try a field of roots for experiment so that they could report on the results netx year.

Cold Storage.

H. S. Pearson next introduced the subject of Cold Storage and said that it gave him great pleasure to meet his fellow workers and he hoped there would be a good discussion on this important subject.

It was important that Cold Storage should be well managed and good butter well preserved. Some good butter makers considered that their responsibility ended there but he thought that they ought to see their product on the cars.

Three days were necessary in cold storage, cold atmosphere, dry atmosphere and pure atmosphere. To get pure atmosphere ice tubes should be cleaned out in the spring, and two or three times during the summer. If sawdust is left in the tubes mold forms and the odor is bad.

It was hard to get a dry atmosphere as the butter contracts and expels the moisture, which soaks through the floor, and wets the insulatory material and thus forms a conductor for heat from the ground. The storage should be washed with strong lime and also with corosive sublimate and water in the proportion of 1 part of the former to 1000 parts of the latter. Dry boards are poor conductors of heat. He would suggest doing away with the smashing floor over the storage but would have a platform near the door and break the ice on it. He advocated keeping the ceiling of the storage plant dry. Ice should be sprinkled on the tubes and then salt, and a colder atmosphere would result.

Care Necessary In Storage.

It was most important that the butter should be well looked after in storage. Good butter will deteriorate very quickly in poor storage. This explained why many did not score higher for the season Texture and work may be good but a warm storage will spoil it all. The storage ought to be held to freezing if possible.

Mr. Marker, in speaking on this topic said its importance is not appreciated. The storage should be used for butter alone and not for a lumber storeroom. He would recommend placing the butter packages on slabs of wood to keep them off the floor and allow free space for circulation of air between all the boxes. The temperature should be as low as possible and the quicker the temperature of butter is lowered the better was the flavor. Butter makers should economize where possible and increase the profits for farmers.

Composite Sampling.

Mr. Scott next addressed the meeting on composite sampling. This sample is representative of the average percentage of cream delivered during the time that composite sample is taken. The samples should be kept in storage. The creamery men should try to get the farmers and haulers to deliver cream to the factory in good condition. The cans should be covered at all times of the year and samples should not be allowed to freeze or the curd congealed and did not give a correct test. If the operator did not get a representative sample of the cream the patron sends he will get either a higher or a lower test than is coming to him and hence every one does not get justice. Samples should be weighed and not measured.

Butter Judging Class.

Red Deer, April 8.—The morning session of the convention of Cheese and Butter makers was held in I.O.O.F. Hall opening at 9 a.m. Eleven packages of butter were opened and put on exhibition and a scoring class formed. Nineteen of the workers present entered to judge the butter. The butter was then changed around and they judged again. The winners will be announced shortly.

This afternoon the delegates at 1.30 o'clock adjourned to the public square, near the new fire hall, where a stock judging school was held. Before the proceedings for the afternoon opened, however, a photograph was taken of the delegate to the first convention of Cheese and Butter Makers, in the province. Mr. Harcourt, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, to whose efforts this convention was due, and Mr. Grogan of Ellis & Grogan Calgary, dealers in Creamery supplies, were interested spectators of the afternoon proceedings.

Before the meeting opened many of the delegates inspected the fire hall and fire apparatus and expressed themselves as much pleased with Red Deer's equipment.

Stock Judging School.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Craig opened the Stock Judging School. He said, around Red Deer was some of the best Dairy Stock in the Province of Alberta. The Creamery men and Cheese men can do much missionary work to get farmers to improve their dairy stock. The speaker said the great point to remember was the dairy cow is to produce milk. Certain organs must be developed to a great extent.

There are three important systems in dairy cows, all of which are important 1st, digestive system; 2nd, nervous system, and 3rd, circulatory system. Blood is needed for carrying constituents for milk. A large flow of blood means a large flow of milk.

The dairy animal should be somewhat nervous, indicated by sharp eye, lean head. What we need in this country is rugged animals to stand the cold. Mr. T. G. Clark gave a short lecture on Ayrshires. These, Mr. Clark declared, are of strong constitution, docile, uniform milkers, and are always thrifty.

The first class judged were Ayrshires supplied by A. H. Trimble. The students placed these as they thought they ought to go and then they were placed by Mr. Clark. The majority of the students were correct.

Mr. Clark said the nervous cows are the best milk producers. He gave a short lecture on how to judge cows, the points to look for, etc. Jerseys were the next class judged, the same procedure being followed as on the previous class. The good points of the breed were brought out and the weaknesses shown Jerseys are very tender and farmers should breed a more rugged type of them to make them successful. The Jerseys judged were supplied by C. J. Starman. Mr. Geddes of the Farm and Ranch Review, gave an interesting address on the male animal. They are more than half the herd. Holstein supplied by Mr. A. W. Gallar were also judged as well as championship classes.

ALBERTA OBSERVES THE LORD'S DAY ACT

Better Than Any Other Province in the Dominion, Says Rev. T. Albert Moore.—He Declares People of Province Are Behind Action of Attorney-General Cross in Giving People Right to Rest Day.

Toronto, April 8.—"Today in Winnipeg the Lord's Day Act is very much better understood, and is generally recognized as a reasonable measure to preserve the right to rest from labor on Sunday, and the Lord's Day Alliance was never more popular in the Gateway City to the west than today."

So said Rev. T. Albert Moore in an interview on his return from the west. With regard to conditions in Wininpeg, Mr. Moore stated that he had discovered on careful investigation that the Lord's Day Act had not been enforced for five months. Then the people of Winnipeg felt that something must be done for the bettering of conditions in that city. The Sunday had become a very open day, so much so that sacred concerts were held in the theatres, with notices posted that people who sat in certain places would be charged 25 cents, in others 15 and in others 10 cents, thus getting past the requirements that only a collection be taken up. In the skating rinks people skated to sacred music. Business was going on just as people wished on Sunday. The Lord's Day Alliance requested the authorities to enforce the law reasonably and impartially, and suggested that intimations be made of this purpose through the press, and, if necessary, by notifying the most flagrant cases. The Sunday concerts and Sunday skating were stopped without any interference by police or authorities, but the police began to make a clean sweep of it, and in consequence made a great many complaints. The Alliance, however, was not responsible in a single instance for either giving information or lodging complaints.

Attorney-General Turgeon, of Saskatchewan, assured Mr. Moore in an interview that his department would take prompt action for the enforcement of the law in all reasonable cases properly presented to him.

Well Observed in Alberta.

"In Alberta," said Mr. Moore, "the Lord's Day Act is possibly better enforced than in any other part of the Dominion. The sentiment of the people is unqualifiedly sustaining the action of the attorney-general in securing for all the citizens the rights and advantages of Sunday under the law. Recently there have been a number of cases before the courts against the Canadian Pacific Railway, and that company was fined $200 and costs because of hauling a trainload of freight from Strathcona to Red Deer, the train not being in transit when the Lord's Day began.

"An unfortunate collision occurred on a recent Sunday between two trains near Pincher, resulting in the death of several persons. When the finding of the coroner's jury reached the attorney general the latter issued instructions that the railway company be proceeded against for operating those trains contrary to the law, with the result that a heavy fine was inflicted in each case.

"The telegraph operator at Pincher being required under the law to work on Sunday, insisted that the same law gave him the right to a rest day during the following week. This was denied him, and the matter reached the courts, with the result that the penalty was inflicted upon the company for depriving the operator of his weekly rest day. It is very evident today in visiting Alberta that the Lord's Day Act is of great benefit to those who will seek to enforce it in a reasonable manner."

More Favorable in B.C.

In British Columbia Mr. Moore was delighted to find the people very much more favorably disposed to Lord's Day legislation than on his previous visit. His meetings were well attended. Miners, merchants, manufacturers, all exhibited very deep and practical interest in the law. Unfortunately, however, the attorney general adheres to the decision of his predecessor, and refuses to give consent for the operation of the law in any case. The old Sunday law is, therefore, the only one in force. The Municipalities' Associaiton of the province at its recent session, by an almost unanimous voté, urged upon the authorities the necessity of bringing the law into operation. Similar action has also been taken by the Women's National Council and several labor organizations. The probability, remarked Mr. Moore, was that in the near future the attorney general's decision will be reversed.

The result of the series of meetings and investigations, Mr. Moore said, had been the revelation of increased strength of Sabbath sentiment in all parts of Western Canada.

In a few days Rev. Mr. Moore and Rev. W. G. Hanna, the general and associate secretaries of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, will leave for a tour of Eastern Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

DIME NOVEL BANDITS.

Moose Jaw Youngsters Burglarize Several Stores—Need the Slipper.

Moose Jaw, April 10.—Three desperate criminals, led by Mortenson, aged twelve, and two younger lads, burglarized several offices here, undetected, with small reward. Then they broke into the office of the Brewing Company, and with no small skill found the key, unlocking the vault, broke open the inner door and got away with a cheque for $43.15. This was cashed, and was traced to the ringleader, who, when arrested, was found with belt holster revolver and bowie knife. Questioned, he said his band intended entering bandit life in Texas. He had given his mother $22, which he said was all he had left of $100, she accused him of stealing from her.

Celebrated Musician Injured.

Guelph, April 9.—Noah Zeller of Berlin, one of the best known musicians in the province, was struck by a train here to-day and sustained severe injuries.

GUN RANGE 300 MILES.

Wonderful Weapon Invented—Can be Used for all Purposes.

London, April 9—Col. F. N. Maude, in a remarkable article in the April Contemporary Review, in which he is discussing the question, "Can Science Abolish War?" refers to a wonderful weapon which can impart by the application of electricity an initial velocity of 50,000 feet a second. This is creating a great sensation here among all classes.

The inventor of the weapon states that it carries 300 miles and that it has been examined and tested by half a dozen experts.

Mr. Simpson, interviewed by the Westminster Gazette correspondent, said:—

"Yes, there is no mistake about it. My weapon—it is quite a misnomer to call it a gun—will throw a shell quite 300 miles. In fact, it will throw very much farther than that.

"It is quite as easy for my weapon to project fifty shells of 500 pounds each a minute as to throw fifty of fifty pounds each and to drop shot at 100 miles distant as at 100 yards. In fact, the distance is practically no object. Again, it makes no difference how shots are thrown. A heavy one can follow a light one and a long-distance one a short-distance one, or vice versa. Whatever the distance or projectile, the weapon is quite easy of control, as easy as any gun at present in use. Its shots will be less expensive than those now fired, and its cost will be cheaper than the existing artillery, while its life will be at least a hundred times longer than the best weapons now in use."

Experiments Are Passed.

"And when do you intend to make the next experiment?"

"No, not experiment," Mr. Simpson interrupted in his mild fashion. "The whole thing is accomplished. In fact, the weapon is in existence and its powers of velocity have been ascertained upon the same basis as the velocities of other projectiles. At the present moment a body of distinguished men have the whole matter under consideration and are deciding what is best to be done in the matter."

To what Mr. Simpson said may with interest be added the opinion of Col. Maude, late of the Royal engineers. Colonel Maude is the author of many works, and has expressed his firm opinion that the practical results claimed by the inventor are certain to be realized. In Colonel Maude's experience he has never known so important and revolutionary an invention as the new electric weapon and projectile, as he calls it.

The fact that with this weapon it is possible to confer upon the projectile a velocity of 3,000 feet per second and upward, and that, too, without either flash, smoke or recoil, will ultimately compel all navies to abandon armor and devote their energies to the attainment of speed as the prime factor of success, and because there is no recoil practically any ship will suffice as the gun platform.

Again, whether in field or siege warfare, since the velocity is under complete control, the same weapon will serve the purpose of gun or howitzer equally well, while because a single gun can deliver an almost continuous stream of projectiles, it will at least equal in fire the power of a whole battery of modern quick-firers.

PREDICTS RUSH TO WESTERN CANADA

United States Politician Says He Believes in Next Ten Years Western Canada's Development Will be Greatest in World.

Montreal, April 5—Leslie M. Shaw, ex-secretary of the treasury under President Roosevelt, who is at the Windsor hotel here, says the development throughout western Canada during the next ten years will probably exceed that of any other country in the world's history.

Mr. Shaw, having been twice governor of the state of Iowa understands conditions in the west, and he declared that it would be almost impossible to over-estimate the future growth of the Canadian provinces west of the Great Lakes.

"We are not jealous of your wonderful heritage," he said. "On the contrary, we rejoice over your splendid development, and the stability of your institutions. In early days the United States was generous to the promoter and the railway builder, and we obtained good results, and this country is following in our footsteps, and the same success will be yours. Our railway companies sold a good deal of their lands at from $3 to $5 an acre, and now the owners are selling the same at from $50 to $75, and buying more up in Canada at from $10 to $15."

During Mr. Shaw's remarks on the trade policy of his own country, the remark was made that some alleged that the Canadian west would never accept a protectionist policy. To this the ex-secretary of the treasury said: "Have no fear on that point; that western country of yours will become strongly protectionist."

"Would you be a protectionist if you were a Canadian?"

"I would certainly be a protectionist, and my advice is to legislate for the Dominion of Canada and for Canada alone."

Tuesday afternoon and evening the ladies' aid of the First Presbyterian Church will give an at home for Dr. and Mrs. McQueen and the strangers of the congregation in the schoolroom of the church. All the members of the church are cordially invited.

Official Murders in Uicaragua.

Kingston, Jamiaca, April 11.—The Central American mail reports received here today say a wholesale execution has taken place in Nicaragua. Between seventy and eighty persons have been executed by order of President Zelaye for political reasons. While government officials say the republic is quiet, great excitement is reported in certain districts of Nicaragua.

THE GERRYMANDERING OF ONTARIO RIDINGS

Whitney's Pea Shell Political Game is Roundly Scored by Leader McKay.—The Globe Shows the Manner of Making Conservative Seats.

Toronto, April 7.—The redistribution bill was discussed in the Legislature yesterday afternoon. Hon. A. G. McKay, leader of the opposition, described it as pea-shall game, and did not think the most despotic Czar that ever sat on a Douma would ask for the passage of such a bill. The discussion promises to be a prolonged and bitter one. Owing to indisposition, Premier Whitney was not present.

Boldly Dishonest, Dishonestly Bold.

Toronto, Ont., April 7.—The Globe said today: "The Gerrymander of Ontario has killed the favorite phrase of Premier Whitney's admirers, for he has shown himself bold enough to be dishonest and dishonest enough to be bold. The debate, led by Hon. A. G. McKay, has removed every shred of pretense and excuse for the manipulation of the constituencies. While they have pleaded the need of equalizing the population, an array of far greater inequalities have been shown untouched. This plea is entirely destroyed by the example of Essex, in which this municipality has been taken from a smaller and added to a larger riding.

Disregard County Boundaries.

When they have pleaded conformity to the county boundaries it has been shown that these are freely disregarded. The only principle followed has been that of snatching party advantage wherever possible regardless of the demands of political honesty. The premier has added to this offence a pretense of honesty sustained by the appointing of a joint committee, which could do nothing but accept what his own caucus had decided in advance. In exposing the details of the scheme, Hon. A. G. McKay made one of the strongest addresses of the session.

The Meanest of Tricks.

Gerrymander is the attack on John gerrymander is the attack on John Smith, of Peel, the father of the house, whose stalwart figure bears the weight of honorable years that should have saved him from the lowest forms of political trickery. Peel, his constituency, is politically close, and he holds it largely by the personal esteem of those who know him. The two municipalities with adverse majorities are taken from Cardwell and added to his constituency, in the hope of accomplishing a dishonorable purpose that cannot be carried out by fair means.

In Other Ridings.

In Essex, to wipe out John Auld's majority of 139, a large territory has actually been taken from the smaller and added to the larger riding. To make Brockville a safe Conservative constituency, part of it has been added to Leeds and part of Leeds has been added to Brockville. The three Hurons have been manipulated so as to make a hive of Grits in one riding and make two Conservative seats. The same has been done in manipulating the Middlesex ridings. Elgin has been changed with a similar intention. In the Lanarks, there was an awakening of the conscience, Colonel Mathewson refusing to give any of his big majority to make his friend, Dr. Preston, safe.

A significant feature of the debate was the refusal of E. W. Rathburn, of East Hastings, to support the government in their scheme."

SCHOOLHOUSE BLOWN UP.

By Acetylene Gas Explosion.—Two Seriously Injured.

Spokane, April 10.—The village schoolhouse was lifted bodily a foot from the ground and collapsed, Rd. McIntyre was terribly injured and Mrs. John Utt suffered a broken leg when an acetylene gas tank exploded at Princeton, near Palouse. The annual school election was in progress and men and women were voting or preparing their ballots.

A moving picture show was to be given in the schoolhouse in the evening and McIntyre, owner and operator, was preparing chemicals and placing them in the tank when the explosion occurred. Every window in the building was blown out and a stove was shattered into small bits. Every one in the building was thrown down and some of them bruised.

Mrs. Utt was sitting by the stove holding her baby, six months old, in her arms. The mother and baby were hurled to the floor, but the child escaped injury. McIntyre, suffering excruciating pain, was conveyed by wagon for fifteen miles to the hospital in Palouse. One hand is badly mangled and there is a gash in the right side where a piece of iron went entirely through him. He will recover if he escapes blood poisoning. The school building is located in the centre of the village and the explosion jarred every house in the place.

Almost the entire population rushed to the scene, but it was some time before aid was rendered the injured.

GREAT COAL STRIKE IMMINENT.

Miners and Operators Clash on Two Points at Conference.

Springfield, Ill., April 10—"Only a miracle can stop an official strike in the Illinois coal mines. The conference between the operators and miners is expected to break up tomorrow. Then the decision of the international convention that no work be performed in the mines if negotiations are broken off will go into effect. The leaders of both sides admit this. The obstacles to a settlement are as to who shall pay the shot-firers and the differential between pick and machine mining. The miners will not even consider a proposition to change the differentials said W. D. Ryan, who for many years was state secretary, but is now international secretary for the miners. "The operators are insisting upon this, but the miners will strike before they will concede the demands." The leading operators also are certain there can be no agreement. The break up may not come tomorrow, both sides state, but it is sure to come

PREACHER'S WIFE ARRESTED.

Parson's Wife Defended Her Lawn Against Neighbor's Cow.

Albany, April 9.—The congregation of East Albany Methodist Church has been torn into factions by the arrest of Mrs. A. P. Sillers, wife of the pastor, on the charge of having assaulted Mrs. D. W. Kirkham and the latter's son.

Mrs. Kirkham is the wife of one of the leading members of the church.

Although the charge of assault is made, it is said by friends of the preacher's wife that she only gave Mrs. Kirkham and her young son a whipping which they invited.

The preacher's residence and that of the Kirkham's adjoins. In some way Mrs. Kirkham's Jersey cow got loose and grazed in the parson's lawn. Mrs. Spillers and Mrs. Kirkham both went after the cow and hot words arose because the cow had destroyed some choice shrubs. Soon there was an exchange of blows, and Mrs. Kirkham's fourteen year old son aided his mother, but the preacher's wife held her own and put Mrs. Kirkham and her boy to flight.

While the fight was in progress the cow destroyed a lot more shrubbery, and when Mrs. Spillers was arrested she was crying over her spoiled lawn.

ATONED FOR CRIMINAL ACT.

Indictment Charging Man With Death At Last Rendered.

Kingston, N.Y., April 9.—In some western city the name of which is scrupulously guarded, lives a prominent and respected citizen from whom the supreme court today removed the stigma of an indictment which was returned 26 years ago, charging John Taylor with the death of Thomas Murray. The present home of Taylor, and the name under which he has since lived, married and risen to the head of a big mercantile establishment, are known to but three men here, and his secret will be kept. Taylor's identity was made known by him to the court after a search for him that had covered two continents and occupied several years had been abandoned throwing himself upon the mercy of the prosecutor. Taylor invited an inquiry into his life for the past quarter of a century. This was made and proved so satisfactory that former Supreme Court Justice A. T. Clearwater, who as district attorney, secured the indictment of Taylor, and declared that it would be gross injustice to reveal the man's name. Today Justice W. C. Howard of Troy, sitting in the supreme court, dismissed the indictment against Taylor, after it had been shown that all possible witnesses against the defendant were dead.

PHOENIX SUED FOR LIBEL.

Saskatoon Alderman Objects to Editorial Comment on Council.

Saskatoon, Sask., April 11.—Alderman Dr. Willoughby entered action for criminal libel against Editor J. A. Aiken, of the Saskatoon Phoenix, in connection with an editorial comment on the council, which was as follows: "For Alderman Willoughby's special information, we wish to say that there is not the faintest suspicion of graft against the mayor, but we do think he should keep close check on two or three men on the council board, and Alderman Willoughby is one of them."

Bryan Men Become Aggressive.

New York, April 11.—Aggressive steps were taken by the Bryan supporters in the Astor House today to compel the Democratic state convention next Tuesday to instruct for Bryan.

Consul General at New York.

London, April 11—Hon. Reginald Walsh has been gazetted consul general at New York.

RAILROAD MEN HOLD SESSION AT MOOSE JAW

Officials of C.P.R. Western Division Hold Convention To Discuss Needs of Various Departments—Aim to Get Officials Working Together.

Moose Jaw, April 9.—The convention of the principal officials of the C.P.R. western divisions closed this evening after a two days' session. There were present General-superintendent Price, Division Master Mechanic Woodhouse, Division Passenger Agent J. E. Proctor, District Freight Agent Halstead, Superintendent of Telegraphs J. McMillan—all of the divisional headquarters, Calgary; superintendents Nizlock, Calgary; Brown Lee, Cranbrook; Lawrence, Medicine Hat; Taylor, Moose Jaw. There were also present all road, train, bridge and building masters, master mechanics and chief despatchers of the division. The two days were busy ones. Twelve subjects were discussed.

They were: How to eliminate overtime, passenger service, curtailment of correspondence, divisional organizations, economical maintenance of track, fuel consumption, Brown's system of discipline, accounting and distributing of charges, joint responsibility of engineers and conductors, disputed points to schedules, ballast pit organization, repairs at round houses.

The papers were freely discussed and the good points embodied in resolutions which Superintend Price passes on to the management with his own opinion or puts into effect on the road if advisable. The object of this convention is to get all the officers of the road interested in its operation to understand the needs of all departments besides developing new ideas. The railway men were informally entertained by the city at a smoking concert last night.

THE ORIENT MAIL SERVICE.

No Word Received of Withdrawal or Placing of Contract.

Montreal, April 10.—There is considerable speculation regarding the C.P.R. Orient mail contract. Up to midnight, no word had been received. Mr. Alexander, assistant to the president, said no intimation had been received as to the withdrawal or the placing of the contract in other hands. The C. P. R. steamer and rail schedule and connections would give the quickest and best service up to June 30, and by then it was expected arrangements would be made for a renewal.

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Use Shiloh's Cure for the worst cold, the sharpest cough—try it on a guarantee of your money back if it doesn't actually CURE quicker than anything you ever tried. Safe to take,—nothing in it to hurt even a baby. 34 years of success commend Shiloh's Cure—25c., 50c., $1.00.

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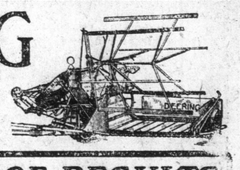
J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO., Ltd. - - EDMONTON

DEERING MACHINES



MAKE SURE OF RESULTS

MONEY making farmers all belong to the class who are ready for each season's work when it comes.

It is of greatest importance to be ready for the grain harvest. It is double waste to lose any part of the grain after the labor and expense of growing it.

The most important step is to purchase one of the old reliable Deering harvesting machines.

Then you can go into the field knowing that the work will go right along. There will be no breakdowns or delays.

You can do fast work and good work, and it does not matter about the condition of the grain. Whether it be long or short, thick or thin, even lodged and tangled, the Deering harvester will save it all.

If your grain is dead ripe or you have a large acreage to cut, you will want to crowd the work. The Deering harvester will enable you to do it.

Machines are made in 5, 6, 7 and 8-foot cut. If you keep the working parts oiled, you can keep your machine going till you are through, and not be troubled with vexatious delays.

The famous Deering line includes, in addition to harvesters, binder twine, mowers, tedders, sweep rakes, side delivery rakes, hay loaders, stackers, corn machines and knife grinders. Also a complete line of tillage implements and seeding machines, comprising disk drills, shoe drills, hoe drills, cultivators and seeders, smoothing, spring-tooth and disk harrows, land rollers and scufflers. Also gasoline engines, cream separators, hay presses, wagons, sleighs and manure spreaders.

Call on the local Deering agent for catalog and all particulars or write to any of the following branch houses:

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U.S.A.
(Incorporated)