

## PROTEST AGAINST THE INDIAN CELEBRATION

Missionaries and Others Interested in Their Welfare Don't Want Red Men to Come to Edmonton.

A number of missionaries and others interested in the red men's welfare at the Hobbema reserve are strongly protesting against the proposed Indian celebration at Edmonton during the fair week.

Last night the delegation appeared before the executive of the Temperance and Moral Reform league, in session in Strathcona, and urged that every possible effort be taken to persuade the exhibition authorities not to bring the Indians to Edmonton. Those who know the Indians best say that a visit to "civilized" life will do more than anything else to stay the good work that is being done among them. The missionaries say that the red men fail to understand the celebration and think that the noise and commotion with their old time dances is a revival of old time conditions.

"A celebration such as is contemplated," said one missionary, "will mean a set-back of years to our work at Hobbema."

When the arrangement was made for the visit to Edmonton, the assurance was given the chief that no liquor would be allowed and that police protection would be given. But despite this it is claimed that there will be great injury done.

**Czar and Kaiser.**  
Berlin, June 3.—The forthcoming meeting on June 15, of the Kaiser and the Czar portends changes of great importance in the international situation. The opinion entertained by German diplomats that Kaiser Wilhelm's presence at the conference will show it was arranged at the express desire of Nicholas II., who thus is considered to have given proof that Russia is prepared to forgive the diplomatic defeat they suffered at the hands of Germany and Austria, and to renew friendship with powers that can be more useful to Russia than England has been. The press points out with great satisfaction that the conference may mark the beginning of the end of England's "isolating" policy and may be a wedge towards breaking up the entente of Britain, France, and Russia.

**U. S. Crops.**  
Minneapolis, Minn., June 3.—Of a hundred and fifty letters and telegrams regarding crops received at the chamber of commerce, not more than five were in any degree unfavorable. Others reporting almost perfect conditions. This refers to the Minneapolis territory. It is not true of the winter wheat states. John Marfield, Minneapolis, who is in Hastings, Neb., today wired that the outlook there is not good. Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma are in doubt as to yields. The winter wheat, corn, and soybeans are short. It is the northwest that is holding the promise this year of a record production. Fine weather has ruled and the outlook is for abundant rain. Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Omaha and Soo advices are of conditions close to perfection.

**Policeman Maltreated.**  
Fort Arthur, Ont., June 3.—Policeman Synnons was nearly killed last night by a couple of drunken lumberjacks who he was attempting to arrest for disorderly conduct. One named Keenan, who did most of the damage claims to have cleaned up four policemen at Fort William and five at the Soo, and before coming out from the camp said he would handle the Port Arthur police likewise. Synnons has a couple of ribs broken and serious injuries to his head caused by the corked boots of the lumberjacks.

**Sleeper Rolled Down Bank.**  
London, Ont., June 4.—Jos. Stinchcombe, a brewery wagon driver, at the conclusion of his rounds yesterday lay down at the water's edge for a nap. There is a sheer drop to the water of six feet and while sleeping he rolled over, plunging into fifteen feet of water. Two passersby plunged in and after a terrific struggle rescued Stinchcombe who had been revived after two hours' work.

**Change of Judicial Districts.**  
Peterboro, Ont., June 3.—C. M. Rogers, K. C., of this city, who was appointed judge for the River district a few days ago, will not go to that place. Word has been received from Ottawa that a change has been made, by which he becomes judge for Northumberland and Durham and will reside in Cobourg. The vacancy at Cobourg was created by the death of Judge Keith.

**Dean Fishin'.**  
Ottawa, June 3.—R. A. Borden has returned from the Echo Beach, where he had gone with G. H. Perley, M.P., for a fishing excursion. The Conservative leader is much improved in appearance. He leaves on Saturday for Nova Scotia to spend a few days at his mother's home, after which he will return to Ottawa and then proceed to Europe.

**Army Officers in Trouble.**  
Tobias, Siberia, June 3.—A military court has been convened here to try the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and six other officers of the Orenburg Cossack regiment, who are alleged to be involved in far-reaching financial irregularities. Pecuniations amounting to \$70,000 already have been discovered.

**SOUTH AFRICAN UNION.**  
Cape Town, June 3.—The assembly passed the resolution for the adoption of the Act of Union. There were two dissensions only, Schreiner and Sir G. Sprigg.

## STEAMER HAD ROUGH TIME

Out From Wales Twenty-Two Days—Made North Sydney.

Halifax, N.S., June 3.—Capt. Winnes, of the steamer Admiral Boscawen, which arrived at North Sydney from Newfoundland, tells of hardship and danger while the ship was imprisoned in ice fields off the Newfoundland coast. The steamer left Cardiff, Wales, on May 11, loaded with ore. Nearing Newfoundland the vessel encountered huge fields of ice. An attempt was made to force the steamer through, but she found herself surrounded by fields of drift ice, some of which reached a tremendous height. Here the ship remained for eight days, the crashing of the ice against the steamer being a constant source of danger.

On May 24 a big gale set in and for a time the destruction of ship and crew seemed inevitable. Finally the wind veered and the steamer was carried further along the coast toward Ferry Land, where the Canadian cutter was in the harbor nearby, and Capt. Ernest Young, seeing the dangerous position of the steamer, made his way out and piloted the Boscawen out of the ice against the steamer being a constant source of danger.

## DROUGHT IN MEXICO.

Large Demands Probable for Alberta Wheat Via Vancouver.

Vancouver, B. C., June 4.—The Canadian wheat export trade has just been advised that severe drought conditions are existing in Mexico, with the result that there is every probability of a large export of wheat to that country through the port of Vancouver during the fall. This wheat will be Alberta red winter and will be expected to start moving south after the harvest, provided the Mexican government reduces the duty, as it did last season. According to an estimate made by the transportation companies, who have been recently in touch with both the Mexican market and the Canadian export trade, between 20,000 and 30,000 tons of wheat will be shipped to Mexico if the import duty of thirty per cent is reduced. It is reported today that largely because of the expectation of a good grain carrying trade between Vancouver and Mexico the Canadian-Mexican Steamship company, operating the steamers Londale and Georgia, is negotiating for two larger steamers to put on the route.

## "NONSENSE."

Visitor to Canada Says That War Rumors Are of Most Nonsensical Nature.

Vancouver, June 3.—"War between England and Germany, and an invasion of the British Isles. Such is the greatest nonsense I ever heard of. Who in their right senses could believe a thing like that? I can only help but be amused at the groundless alarm created in England over the German nightmare. Surely the phenomenon of the Canadian Home, produced in London and elsewhere, cannot be ascribed to a thing like that. The English people are not so stupid as to do away with the British Isles some fine night and submerge them in the Atlantic. The Atlantic is not it funny?"

So remarked Admiral Cooper, of the German navy, today. He came over on the Makura and is on route to Hamburg.

## Bull-Dogs Mangle Child.

St. Lambert, Que., June 4.—As 18-month old son of M. Grant, shoemaker, Montreal, was terribly bitten by a couple of prize bull dogs and, it is said, will be disfigured for life. The little boy was found playing with the dogs and wandered into a neighbor's yard, where two thoroughbred bulldogs were kept. He was mangled by the dogs and was taken to hospital. For some reason not known both dogs flew at the youngster, making for his throat and face. The child screams loudly, and his mother and a couple of men to his assistance and the dogs were beaten off. The child was taken to hospital. One man had to use a hammer before they could be made to loosen their hold.

A doctor was at once summoned and was obliged to put nineteen stitches in the little chap's face and neck. The little boys nose was almost bitten off and other injuries inflicted which were very painful. He is reported to be recovering rapidly, however, and there is believed to be no danger from hydrophobia.

## NEW ZEALAND LEADERS

Of Government and Opposition Will Both Go to London.

London, June 4.—It is proposed to New Zealand to demonstrate the national attitude in support of the Empire in the face of foreign naval menaces by sending the leader of the opposition as well as Sir Joseph Ward, the Premier to the Imperial Naval conference in July. Seeing the Canadian attitude, as expressed by the unanimous resolution in the Commons so national and entirely removed from party politics. It suggested that Canada might likewise send Sir Wilfrid Laurier inviting Mr. Borden to accompany the ministers. It is felt this would be the most effective demonstration to Germany and other nations that the Empire means to uphold its own and also to uphold the security of the Empire is a question for common agreement not for political wranglings.

## Floods Occasion \$500,000 Loss.

Deadwood, S.D., June 3.—A conservative estimate of the flood loss from the recent rains in the Black Hills is \$500,000. The North and western and the Burlington roads have suffered heavily. Neither road is open to traffic. The roads were closed Sunday and will be obliged to bring in mails by team for several days. Fourteen miles of rain have fallen in the Black Hills since Sunday night, breaking all records. Many mills have been forced to suspend.

## CANADA'S GROWING MINERAL OUTPUT

Report of Department of Mines Shows 1906 the Largest Year on Record—Coal Contributes Largest Percentage of Total.

From the annual report of the Department of Mines for 1906, it can truly be said that the condition of the mining industry in Canada in 1906 was one of great prosperity, and that it, in fact, achieved greater progress, and gave bigger results, than during any previous year on record. In 1906, the total mineral output in Canada aggregated \$60,078,999, as compared with a little over \$60,000,000 in 1904; but in 1906, the output reached a total value of \$79,297,097, an increase of \$19,297,097, or 14.7 per cent over the production of the previous year. This large increase is particularly gratifying because it occurred despite a continued falling off in the total gold output of the country. There was, during the year, an active demand for nearly all mining products, and the higher prices realized, especially for the metals and their ores, not only helped to increase the actual value of the year's output, but also greatly stimulated development and prospecting throughout the country.

The value of the production in 1906 was \$20,005,917. A steady annual increase in production is shown during the following years, until a maximum output of \$65,904,811 was reached in 1901. The next three years showed slight decreases, until in 1904 the production had fallen to \$60,078,997. The next year, however, a large increase placed the output beyond the former high mark, followed by a still larger increase in 1906.

Examining the statistics of production during the year under review, it would be found that \$41,949,983, or 52.9 per cent of the total value, was contributed by the non-metallic minerals, of which \$11,539,528 represented the value of the structural or building materials and clay products, and \$506,606 the value of the minerals such as coal, asbestos, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, etc. The relative importance in value of output of the different items contributing to the total mineral production is shown in the following table, which is based on the value of different mineral products.

## Proportionate Value of Different Mineral Products, 1906.

Contributing Over 10 per cent. Coal 24.58, Iron 12.38, Copper 11.28, Nickel 7.14, Silver 5.17, Bricks 4.94, Portland cement 3.99, Lead 3.89, Asbestos and shale 2.59, Pig iron 2.35, Building stone 2.31, Lime 1.27.

**Production of Different Minerals.**  
Nova Scotia \$12,894,303 16.26, New Brunswick 646,228 0.82, Quebec 2,942,028 3.88, Ontario 25,111,682 31.67, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Yukon 10,092,726 12.73, British Columbia 25,299,600 31.91.

**Total.** \$79,297,097 100.00. The principal change to be noted in 1906 compared with 1905, is the relatively larger output in the Province of Ontario in 1906, this province now having practically as large an output as British Columbia. In fact, were the production of Ontario in 1906, this province would be included as a Canadian mineral production, the province of Ontario would also be very considerably increased. Also the relative importance of Quebec Province would be somewhat augmented were aluminum included, of which there is a small output in that province. The output of Ontario in 1906, is closely followed by British Columbia, from imported bauxite.

A very large proportion of the mineral production in Canada is exported, and the statistics following have been compiled from the Trade and Navigation reports, the first giving the exports during the calendar year, and the second showing the exports during the fiscal year classified according to destination.

## Exports of Canada During Calendar Year 1906.

Products.	Value.
Aluminum	\$ 901,357
Antimony ore	17,664
Arsenic	5,993
Asbestos	1,689,267
Barytes	6,750
Bricks	6,541
Cement	7,551
Clay Mfgs of	129
Chromite	10,139
Coal	4,738,497
Coke	168,571
Copper	7,393,386
Gold	90,312
Grindstones	11,223,781
Gypsum, rough	9,823
Gypsum, crude	462,243
Gypsum ground	2,934
Iron ore	1,552,963
Iron and steel	49,177
Lead	736,007
Lime	57,072
Manganese ore	925
Manufactures of iron and steel	55,183
Mica	561,919
Mineral water	5,629
Nickel	2,534,654
Oil, crude	141
Oil, refined	384,620
Ores unspecified	14,888
Platinum	2,468
Plumbago	5,274
Plumbago mfs.	65,349
Pyrites	3,437
Sand and gravel	139,712
Silver	5,886,444

## EDMONTON, BULLETIN, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1906.

Commodity	Price	
Cypress	37.126	
Natural gas	203.962	
Petroleum	94.268	
Pyrites	44.504	
Salt	5.272	
Cement natural	4.222	
Cement Portland	1.251,067	
Total	12,292,040	
Increases and Decreases of Mineral Products 1906-1905.		
Products	Incr.	Decr.
Metallic		
Copper	43.055	
Gold	18.760	
Pig iron (from Canadian ore)	79.874	
Pig iron (from both Canadian and imported ore)	22.855	
Lead	15.413	
Nickel	15.519	
Silver	66.559	
Non-metallic		
Asbestos and asbestos	37.045	
Coal	12.623	
Gypsum	37.424	
Mica	9.745	
Natural gas	53.736	
Salt	11.012	
Portland cement	2.576	
Granite	23.028	

As would naturally be expected, the first table shows that the metallic ores constitute the bulk of the exports, while the second table indicates that over 92 per cent of the total exports went to the United States, and only 4 per cent to Great Britain.

There is but one metal refinery in Canada, viz., at Trail, British Columbia, which refines gold, fine silver and pig lead are produced; but the great bulk of the products of the metallurgical furnaces in this province are shipped to the United States for refining. In Ontario also, practically all the metallic ore production, comprising chiefly the nickel copper ores of Sudbury district, and the rich silver ores of Cobalt, though partially refined in Canada, are ultimately exported to the United States or Great Britain for refining. So also many of the non-metallic minerals, asbestos, gypsum, mica, corundum, are largely exported.

Statistics of imports of minerals and mineral products during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, compared with the same source, are shown in the last table.

Since we export practically all our metallic ores, it naturally follows that we are compelled to import a large value in metals and their manufactures. Thus we find that in 1906, out of a total importation of minerals and mineral products of \$89,889,044, \$80,889,044 were imported from the United States and their manufactures, while coal and iron and steel and their manufactures made up over 43 millions, while copper, zinc, and other metals, made up nearly ten millions more.

## Imports—Mineral and Mineral Products—Fiscal Year 1905-1906.

Products.	Value.
Alumina	\$ 194,083
Alum and aluminum cake	51,914
Antimony	12,944
Antimony ore	42,517
Antimony sales	13,780
Arsenic	19,169
Asbestos	229,251
Asphaltum	172,641
Bells and gongs	109,129
Blas furnaces	946
Blast furnaces	19,005
Borax	78,277
Bricks and tiles	460,410
Bricks	539,982
Burbonites	2,661
Cement	955,731
Clay, prepared	32,406
Coal	229,251
Coal tar pitch	10,153,832
Copper	154,628
Copper and mals.	1,311,375
Copper ore	3,192,137
Crolyite	22,793
Crolyites, clay or plumbago	32,950
Crucibles	59,315
Earthenware	1,692,355
Electric carbons	118,757
Emery	63,861
Flint	30,801
Fossils	4,644
Graphite and mals.	555,701
Graphite and mals.	55,724
Gypsum, plaster of Paris	67,549
Iron and steel	2,451,516
Pigs, scraps, blooms, &c	12,342,364
Rolls, bars, plates, &c	462,739
Manufactures of machinery, hardware, &c	27,978,941

Commodity	Price
Stone, unwrought	3,319
Stone, wrought	24,497
Sulphuric acid	762
Other articles	146,337
Total	38,800,900
Exports Destination of Mine Products the Fiscal Year 1905-1906.	
Destination	Value.
United States	\$32,869,004
Great Britain	1,476,833
Newfoundland	488,383
Germany	124,257
Bermuda	71,699
China	114,270
Belgium	91,885
Japan	81,185
Holland	1,506
France	56,447
St. Pierre Miquelon	26,985
Italy	24,907
British Africa	18,452
Cuba	12,253
Mexico	11,235
Spain	7,284
Australia	5,927
Austria Hungary	4,950
Cent. Am. States	2,000
Hong Kong	1,506
British Guiana	28
Total	35,469,631

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Crucibles	59,315
Earthenware	1,692,355
Electric carbons	118,757
Emery	63,861
Flint	30,801
Fossils	4,644
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Gypsum, plaster of Paris	67,549
Iron and steel	2,451,516
Pigs, scraps, blooms, &c	12,342,364
Rolls, bars, plates, &c	462,739
Manufactures of machinery, hardware, &c	27,978,941

## THE STATIONING COMMITTEE DRAFT

Conference Hears Proposed Allotment of Ministers for the Coming Year.

Following is the first draft of stations presented by the stationing committee to the Alberta Conference of the Methodist Church today:

T. P. Perry, secretary of stationing committee.

## Calgary District.

1. Calgary, Central—Geo. W. Kerby.
2. J. W. Wilkin, Thos. C. Buchanan.
3. Wilkin, Thos. C. Buchanan.
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