THE INDUSTRIES OF EDMONTON

The Canadian Marble and Granite Works, An Industry Established in 1907, And Which Has Been Running to Capacity since. Factory Located Eighth Street and Peace Avenue. Plant Cost $16,000, and is of the Most Modern Type. Staff of Twelve Men Employed.

Comparatively few people in Edmonton have any well-defined ideas of the nature and extent of the work being carried on in the large factory erected last fall on the corner of Eighth street and Peace avenue. "I wonder what that building is," is the remark often heard from the chance passer-by, but invariably he is content to wonder, and meanwhile one of the most extensive and important industries to the local building trade outside of the lumber and brick manufactories is being carried forward; an industry that is doing more to improve the style and appearance of the larger buildings being erected in this city than any other in the city.

The industry in question is known as the Canadian Marble & Granite Works. Here skilled workmen ply their tools ceaselessly and turn out all the nicely carved and smoothly dressed marble, granite and stone fronts that adorn the modern business blocks and public buildings being erected in this capital city of Alberta, and giving the place that metropolitan appearance which at once stamps it as the coming business centre of the Last West.

Started Last October.

The Canadian Marble & Granite Works is a joint stock company of capitalists from all parts of the country. They own extensive marble and granite quarries in the Kootenay valley and, recognizing the undoubted future of Edmonton, last year decided to erec a branch of their marble and granite works here. Accordingly a large frame building, 40 by 100 feet in size, was erected on the corner of Eighth and Peace, far enough from the business centre of the city to secure ample grounds, and on a spur line of the C.N.R., which affords proper shipping facilities. An up-to-date plant, costing in the neighborhood of $16,000, was installed, and last October active work was started.

Welcome indeed to builders and contractors was the establishment of such an industry in the city. Prior to this all the fine carving and decorations in stone and marble for buildings in the city had to be done by hand, or at the factories established at Winnipeg or Nelson, B.C. This, added to the expense of the work, was more unsatisfactory than by having the stone specially prepared by skilled workmen with modrn tools right in the city.

Received Large Orders.

Almost as soon as the new plant was established came a large order for some 3,300 feet of Kootney marble for the new Strathcona Collegiate Institute, now being erected. Men are still employed on this contract, after having worked all winter, an almost unprecedented thing on the part of stone and marble workers. Then followed considerable work for the new Imperial Bank, a $30,000 job in itself, in which huge blocks of Calgary and stone were carefully carved for the decoration of this splendid building. Included in this contract were large Ionic caps for the top of the huge stone columns in the front of the bank. The new post office and the new Blowey-Henry Block both provided considerable work for this firm in the city, and the eight or ten men employed were kept constantly busy.

The clever and artistic carvings in sand stone, granite and marble for use on buildings is a constant source of admiration and surprise to the uninitiated, but only the workman himself knows how many hours of trial is represented in these handsome carvings, and how slight a slip of the chisel will spoil a month's work. The Canadian Marble & Granite Company have installed the most modern machinery and tools in use. Included in this is a large gang saw, circular saws, pneumatic tools for cutting stone, a rubbing bed and a polisher. The gang saw is a huge structure capable of cutting large blocks of marble, granite or stone, five feet high, four or five feet wide and seven feet long. These blocks may be cut into any size required, and as many as thirty saws can work at once. The rubbing bed is a circular piece of iron four inches thick and 14 feet in diameter, which revolves on a pivot. The stone to be rubbed is placed on this and a mixture of sand and water used. The polisher is used on stone for interior decoration. The smooth surface of the stone is cleaned by machinery, but the rough or carved surface is polished by hand. To facilitate the cutting of stone and marble pneumatic tools are used by the workmen. These are driven by compressed air. All the other machinery in the plant is operated by electricity, a 30 horse-power electric motor being installed for this purpose.

Kootenay Marble, Calgary Sandstone.

The stone and marble prepared for buildings in the city is all brought to the city in huge pieces, weighing from four to ten tons each. The marble and granite is obtained from the company's quarries at La Blanch, B.C., about ninety miles from Nelson. The sand stone is procured at the quarries near Calgary. Needless to say, the freight on the huge quantities of stone required is very great. In April a carload of marble arrived from Nelson, the total weight of which was over 41 tons. The freight on this one car was $232.40. In sawing marble, steel saws with a blade three inches wide and one-third inch thick are used. Fine steel shot is used to cut the stone, mixed with water and sand to form a thin paste. This steel shot is manufactured in Scotland and is very expensive. About two inches of marble can be cut with a saw in an hour and about 19 inches of Calgary sand stone in one hour.

As much of the work is of a delicate nature, none but skilled workmen are employed. The force of ten men employed in the factory receive 70c per hour. Although they worked last winter it is not usually customary to do so, as the frost affects sand stone, preventing first class work. The president of the Canadian Marble & Granite Works is William Shackleton, and the manager of the local branch, Charles May. F. A. George is foreman of the work here and is a man with wide experience in the work, having been engaged in this business for the past thirty-five years. He came here from Memphis, Tenn., but has lived for a number of years in Detroit, Michigan, and other places in the United States.

The Edmonton branch of this firm has only been in operation since October last. As the city grows business will increase, and as the plant is built to handle any job, all that will be required is additional machinery and more men. Even now a new planer has been ordered and will be set up this summer. When the new court-house is built in the city it is probable the more stone and marble facings will be required, which will provide work enough for the plant for two years. There is a large amount of work required on the Calgary sand stone to be used in the construction of the provincial parliament buildings, but all this work will be done under the direct supervision of the government.

Sand Stone at Macleod River.

Reports have been received in the city that extensive sand stone beds were discovered about ninety miles west of the city. If this is true, it will be a great help to the city and will result in many more stone buildings being erected here, as stone will be much cheaper than at present. Ed. Laidyard and Mr. La Claire, both of the Canadian Marble and Granite Works, who were out in the vicinity of the Macleod River last winter, state that they discovered a large area of sand stone of a harder and better quality than that from Calgary. It was right on the bank of the Macleod River and the surveyed line of the G.T.P. passed through that section. If this stone is found to be present in any quantities it will be one of the greatest assets of the city in the building line.

BURNS GETS MEAT CONTRACT.

P. Burns & Co. Will Supply Fresh Meats to G. T. P. Camps.

Vancouver, May 22—Messrs. P. Burns & Co., of Calgary, have been awarded the contract for supplying fresh meat to all the camps of Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, the railway contractors, along the main line east from Prince Rupert and for the Kitamaat branch. The undertaking is a big one, the details of which will be arranged by Mr. Dominic Burns of this city. When the construction is in full swing Mr. Burns will have to feed about 5,000 railway laborers. The contract during the next two years will run into a good many hundred thousands of dollars.

SIX MURDERS LAID TO WOMAN'S DOOR

Poison Used in Disposal of Her Victims—Her Own Father and Mother Were Among Them—Guilt Denied by Her Husband.

Paris, May 18.—No fewer than six cold-blooded murders by poisoning are laid to the charge of a young and handsome married woman named Jeannie Gilbert, living at St. Amand, in the French department of the Cher. She is asserted to have been killing off her relatives for the last two years without any apparent motive in the majority of cases. So far as is alleged her victims were the following: Her father, her mother, her father-in-law, her mother-in-law, her cousin and a servant.

Arsenic hidden in cheese is said to have been the means by which Jeanne Gilbert carried out her dreadful crimes. Should all these charges be proved, the woman's grim record will rival that of the historic Italian poisoners of the Middle Ages.

The woman on whom this burden of guilt is alleged to rest is thirty, and has been married for ten years to a prominent farmer. She has one child. Jeanne herself possesses a fortune of 4,000 pounds sterling. She is good-looking, with dark hair and eyes, a practiced housewife, and had been popular in the village until the deaths of so many of her relatives occurred. These events set tongues wagging, and people glanced askance at her.

The Fatal Cheese.

The particular tragedy that resulted in the arrest of Jeanne Gilbert took place on Monday, March 23. On the previous Saturday, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, Jeanne went to see her cousin, M. Pallot, whose house is some fifty yards from her own. M. Pallot and his wife were at work in their vineyard. Jeanne passed through the empty house and joined them there leaving shortly afterwards. When M. and Mme. Pallot and their son and daughter-in-law returned to the house they found a large white cream cheese on the window-sill. There was nothing to indicate where the cheese had come from, but thinking that it was a present from a friend, who, finding nobody at home, had left it on the window sill, M. Pallot took it inside. Later in the afternoon Jeanne Gilbert returned, and Mme. Pallot asked whether she had sent the cheese. "No, I didn't send it." Then she added, "Why, you've not eaten any! But it can wait. You will eat it later."

They did so at dinner. Almost immediately every one who had partaken of the cheese was taken violently ill. The two-year-old baby died first and then Mme. Pallot, whose case was the worst, expired in agony despite the seemingly affectionate care bestowed on her by her cousin Jeanne, who had hastened to her bedside to nurse her on hearing of the occurrence. The sickness and the violent paroxysms gave rise to suspicions of the foulest kind, especially as Jeanne Gilbert and her cousin had been on bad terms owing to money differences.

The remainder of the cheese was examined and found to contain arsenic, whereupon M. Pallot openly accused Jeanne of having done the work. In spite of her vehement protestations of innocence her house was searched and the discovery of a piece of brown paper, which proved to be the other half of that in which the cheese was wrapped, led to her immediate arrest. Also, on the evening of the crime an innkeeper of Varennes picked up in front of his door a little yellow bag containing a strong dose of arsenic. A portion of the bag had been torn off, with the name. This portion was found in the house of Mme. Gilbert.

"To the Guillotine."

Then it was that people began to recall the other deaths among Mme. Gilbert's relations. Two years ago, for instance, Jeanne and her husband were staying with the latter's parents at the village of Bruere, about five miles outside the town. One evening Mr. Gilbert, the father-in-law, having eaten some chicken with a specially prepared sauce, was suddenly seized with vomiting, and died within a few hours. A day or two after that the widow followed her husband, although her health had always been excellent, and there was no apparent reason for her death, which, however, aroused no suspicion whatever. Some months afterwards, in September, 1906, Jeanne Gilbert sent a plum-tart to M. and Mme. Girault, her father and mother, living in the village of Varennes. M. Girault found the tart so good that he ate somewhat freely of it. That same night he was seized with vomiting, and expired two hours later. His wife, who had eaten more sparingly of the tart, was taken severely ill, but recovered. Strangely enough, however, six weeks later the same symptoms recurred after a meal, and this time she did not recover.

Next it was one of the Gilbert's servants, and finally Mme. Pallot. So strong indeed is the belief that Mme. Gilbert poisoned all these people that the authorities have given orders for all the bodies to be exhumed. Traces of arsenic have already been found in Mme. Pallot's remains. Meanwhile Jeanne Gilbert preserves a dogged impassiveness. She did not even flinch while she was being carried to prison with a howling mob at her heels crying, "To the guillotine! To the guillotine!"

Husband Stands by Woman.

M. Gilbert, Jeanne's husband, absolutely refuses to believe in her guilt. He has closed all the shutters of his house, and immured himself within its walls, his sole companion being his little daughter. Since the tragedy he has made one visit—to the house of M. Pallot, whose wife Jeanne is accused of poisoning.

The bereaved Pallot shook hands with his cousin, and then referred to the cause of his wife's death, asking how it was she had been singled out for vengeance. M. Gilbert demanded to know why his wife had been accused. "What proofs have you that she brought the poisoned cheese?" he added. "You have listened to silly stories."

M. Pallot and his son ponted to the paper bag filled with arsenic, and recalled the fact that a portion of the bag was found in M. Gilbert's house. But the husband of the suspected woman did not think that that proved anything, and denied the allegation that his wife had been seen passing by the open window of M. Pallot's house.

This was too much for the son of the poisoned woman. He rushed towards M. Gilbert. He was terribly angry, and a knife was in his hand. But he refrained from striking the blow. "Go away," he said, "or I may do you an injury."

Accused's Emphatic Denials.

There was a dramatic scene when the accused woman was confronted in the office of the examining magistrate, M. Belliard, with a local druggist, M. Bouillot. Before the latter was introduced Mme. Gilbert was ushered into the magistrate's office and asked by him:—

"Have you ever had arsenic in your possession, and have you ever made use of it?" Jeanne Gilbert gave an emphatic denial, but the magistrate went on: "At St. Amand you knew M. Bouillot. You often went to his shop to buy different drugs, such as tannin."

"M. Bouillot is totally unknown to me," replied the accused. The magistrate only smiled, and made a sign. Immediately the druggist was admitted into the room. "Then you do not know this gentleman?" asked M. Belliard, turning to the accused woman. With a slight tremor in her voice, but without losing her self-possession, Jeanne replied, "I see him now for the first time."

"And you, sir, have you ever seen this woman?" queried the magistrate, addressing the chemist. M. Bouillot replied, "I know her well; she was one of my best customers."

"I am the victim of a fatal resemblance," faltered Jeanne.

Without replying, the druggist consulted a notebook and said, "You bought arsenic from me on November 15, 1905, on May 3, and May 10, 1906, and on September 15, 1906. Your last visit to my shop was no more than fifteen days ago. I was out at the time, and my assistant, M. Dolet, served you. You bought some tannin, and you asked for six packets of arsenic."

"It is false, totally false," shouted Mme. Gilbert. "You are mistaken."

"Not at all, madam," replied the chemist, calmly. "You forget that with each purchase of arsenic you signed my poison book, as I asked you. It is a formula imposed on us chemists by the law. You signed yourself 'Gilbert Auroy.'"

"Exactly," said M. Belliard, who had the register in front of him; and addressing the woman he said, "Look, here is your signature."

But she refused to look. M. Bouillot then ordered her to write her name on a sheet of paper in order to compare her signature with that in the book. She obeyed. If the least doubt had remained in the magistrate's mind, it vanished immediately. The two signatures had all the same characteristics.

Mystery of the Motive.

At the next examination Jeanne Gilbert, when asked by the magistrate to relate the circumstances of her parents' death, entered into lengthy details. "Ah, well," replied the magistrate, "we shall soon know if you poisoned them; the bodies are to be exhumed." On hearing this the woman broke down. "It is terrible," she cried, and for the first time since her arrest her tears began to flow.

On the following night the two female prisoners who had shared her cell were removed, and she was allowed to have the room to herself. The reflection which came over her mind during her solitude resulted next morning in her sending a letter to the examining magistrate to the following effect:—

"I shall be thankful if you will grant me an interview, for I have something to tell you. Do not refuse me this little favor, I beg of you."

Accordingly the magistrate, accompanied by an official shorthand writer, repaired to the cell, where Jeanne addressed him as follows: "Yesterday I lied to you, and all night I have been tormented by remorse. I must confess that on several occasions I bought arsenic at M. Bouillot's shop. It was to kill rats which swarm in my house, I had a perfect right to do this."

Why did she commit these crimes is what every one in France is asking when the case of Jeanne Gilbert comes up as a topic of conversation. She had married well, her parents were in easy circumstances, and she could expect no advantages from their death or that of her father and mother-in-law, or the other persons whom she is suspected of having poisoned. The only explanation is that her mind may have been affected by an illness, after which, her husband states, she sometimes acted strangely.

Y.M.C.A. IS MORE THAN MAINTAINING ITSELF

Annual Business Meeting Presided Over by Mayor John A. McDougall. Report Shows That Association Has More Than Paid Running Expenses,—$17,000 Debt on Building.

The second annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of Edmonton was held last evening in the educational rooms of the Y.M.C.A. building and was attended by a number of active and associate members of the Y.M.C.A. Mayor John A. McDougall, president of the association, acted as chairman of this meeting, and there were present on the platform, Principal J. H. Riddell, D.D., of Alberta College, 1st vice-president of the Y.M.C.A.; H. Aldridge, 2nd vice-president; R. R. Smith, M.D., board secretary; H. H. Hull, treasurer, and Harold W. Riley, a member of the board of directors. Several other directors of the association were also present.

Reports were read from the treasurer, general secretary, secretary of the boys' department and physical director, showing the financial condition of the association and outlining the work done during the past year. Since the annual meeting last year the new Y.M.C.A. building has been erected and opened and was shown to be doing an excellent work. There still remains a debt of $17,645 on the new building, which must be cleared off if possible during the present year. The building, however, has paid expenses since being opened, leaving a handsome balance to its credit.

Mayor McDougall president of the Y.M.C.A. in Edmonton, in opening the meeting expressed the pleasure he felt at being identified with Y.M.C.A. work in Edmonton. He had always taken a deep interest in the work of the association, for he believed it was doing a great work in the city. Large numbers of young men were coming to Edmonton who needed just the help and encouragement that the Y.M.C.A. could give. It was a pleasure to him to see the present building in full working order, and he regretted that he had been unable to devote more time to this work. The Mayor eulogised the work of the other directors, officers and members in connection with the Y.M.C.A. in Edmonton. The reports to be presented at the annual meeting gave a splendid showing for the association. The liabilities were heavy, but he was satisfied that two or three years would see the association free from debt and he wished the organization all possible success in the future, so that it would be a benefit to the young men and a credit to the city at large.

prehensive treasurer's report, showing the details of the receipts and expenditures since the Y.M.C.A. was first organizd in Edmonton. In the running expense fund $5,679.55 had been received up to April 30th in membership fees, room rent, etc. The total expenditure in connection with the operation of the building was $4,384.44, which included a loan of $906 to the building fund. This left a credit balance to the running expense account of $1,295.06, and with the $906 loan to the building fund, a balance of $2,201.06.

In the building fund account $74,746.08 had been collected and received since the inception of the Y. M. C. A. in Edmonton. The total assets of the association in buildings, etc., amounted to $81,492.95. The total net amount subscribed in the city to the building fund was $47,941.16. Of this $23,361.66 had been collected and there still remained $24,579.50 already pledged which had not yet been paid. The liabilities of the association amounted to $49,531.55, making the assets $56,540.80 in excess of the liabilities. The report, which was an excellent one, was considered highly satisfactory and was adopted.

The report of the general secretary, J. W. Ward, was read by Dr. H. R. Smith, in the absence of Mr. Ward, who is in Revelstoke on account of the death of his brother. This report gave a brief outline of the work done by the association during the past year. In religious work a good foundation had been laid for future work. A brief service was held by the staff each morning at 9.30. Bible study classes were held each week. The men's mass meeting, addressed by Rev. M. S. Goodman, was well attended. In the boys' department a good program of work had been arranged and was being carried out by Mr. Thompson and by Mr. Harlow, his successor. The attendance at the educational classes had been small as the work was started at the wrong time of year. In social work a pleasant social evening had been held at the Y. M. C. A. which was attended by a large number of members. The physical work had perhaps done the greatest good of all the departments under the able control of Mr. Jackson. The total membership of the Y. M. C. A. is now 482, of which 397 are regular, 3 limited and 82 boys. In conclusion Mr. Ward thanked the city pastors, subscribers, the press and all who had helped in the work of organizing and carrying on the Y. M. C. A. in Edmonton and expressed a wish that the work being carried on would win the approval of all good men in Edmonton.

Mayor McDougall warmly commended the work being done by the officers of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Chadwick, the first secretary, and Mr. Ward, the present secretary, had both proved themselves to be first class men for this work. The officers of the association were also good men.

Harold W. Riley read the report of Geo. H. Thompson, secretary of the boys' department. The social and physical work in this department had been productive of good results. The boys had taken a great interest in the work, especially in connection with the gymnasium and swimming pool. Many out of door games were now being played. The boys' reading table had been supplied with suitable literature of interest to boys. Four educational talks had been given the boys which were of interest. The 12 lessons in Bible study would also be hoped be productive of much good.

H. Aldridge read the report of G. R. Jackson, physical director of the Y.M.C.A., on the work done in the physical department. During the two months that gymnasium classes had been held there was a total attendance of 4,405. One hundred and ninety classes had been held, making the average attendance at each class 23. One hundred and forty men and sixty-five boys were enrolled for gymnasium classes. No physical examination had been held this spring, but it was the intention to hold one about a month before classes open in the fall.

In out-door sports a football club had been organized with a membership of 40, which was in flourishing condition. A harriers club had also been formed. In the boys' department, a school boys' baseball league had been formed. The great drawback in the city was the lack of sufficient grounds in the city for outside sports.

The election of the new board of directors was then proceeded with. According to the constitution, 15 directors were appointed, five of whom were to retire each year. The five new directors elected last evening were as follows: W. W. Cliown, W. I. Crafts, W. H. Clark, Geo. B. McLeod and H. W. Riley.

In order to give formal expression of the appreciation of the Y.M.C.A. of the work of R. B. Chadwick, former secretary, Dr. Riddell moved that the annual meeting record its appreciation of the services of R. B. Chadwick, first secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association and hope that he might be long spared to carry on the good work in the province. Dr. Smith, in seconding this motion, said it was very doubtful if the present building would have been erected had it not been for the perseverance and energy displayed by Mr. Chadwick.

Dr. Riddell also moved that the meeting express its hearty appreciation of the work done thus far by the present staff of the Y. M. C. A. and assure them of the heartiest co-operation of the board of directors in carrying out the work of the association.

R. B. Chadwick moved that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to the president, Mayor John A. McDougall, for the assistance and sympathy he had given in this work.

A motion to place the historical sketch of the association on file was carried, as it was felt that it would be very valuable information to retain.

A vote of sympathy was passed for Mr. Ward, the secretary, in his recent affliction, through the death of his brother.

Several suggestions were made as to the best way of carrying on the work of the association during the ensuing year. Among these it was suggested that as soon as possible the one man be devoted exclusively to work in the boys' department, and that live energetic committees be appointed to carry on the work of the association. The meeting then adjourned. The officers will be elected at the first meeting of the board of directors.

COAL REGULATIONS BENEFIT TO SETTLERS

Senator McDonald Introduced Resolutions in Senate to Amend Regulations, but When They Are Explained he Withdraws Motion.

Ottawa, May 20—In the Upper House today numerous petitions in favor of the juvenile delinquents' bill were presented.

Senator McDonald, of British Columbia, was told that when the government leases fishing rights in the western lakes it does not give a monopoly of the waters to the lessee and the lakes cannot be assigned without the consent of the minister of marine.

Resolution on Coal.

Senator McDonald, of British Columbia, moved:—

"That in the opinion of the Senate the regulations of the department of the interior respecting the leasing of coal lands should be amended so as to limit the acreage to be leased to any one person from 2,560 acres to one quarter of that quantity.

"That care should be exercised to prevent fraud and deception by applicants for leases making application in false or real names for more sections of land than one. That any person or persons practising deception in making applications for a lease in a false name or names should be punished by withholding a lease it not by prosecution."

Senator McDonald said he thought that vigilance should be exercised to prevent coal areas passing into the hands of speculators or of a monopoly. In the interests of the whole of Canada coal areas should be so dealt with as to provide fuel at reasonable rates to the settlers of the west. He referred to the evidence at the public accounts committee of one Coldwell putting in a large number of names of irresponsible persons for the purpose of securing a large area and declared that such an attempt as that should be severely dealt with.

Coal to the Settlers.

Hon. Mr. Scott said that he had been informed by the minister of the interior that at one time the amount of coal lands granted to one person was limited to 320 acres but this area was found to be too small to warrant the owner going to the expense of mining operations and it had been found that the holders of several adjoining limits had to combine to open a mine. As it was the desire of the government to have the coal measures worked for the benefit of the settlers it was decided that four sections, or 2,560 acres was the area which would best produce this result and the amount of coal area was fixed at that area. Those who obtained areas had to pay rent and royalty and work the areas in order to hold them. Senator McDonald thereupon withdrew his motion.

Have Not Invited Governor-General.

Senator McDonald asked if the government had acted upon his suggestion that the former governors-general of Canada be invited to visit the Dominion at the time of the Quebec celebration. Hon. Mr. Scott in reply said there was an unwritten law, and one which had never been broken, that a governor-general should visit Canada after his term had expired. The reason for this was that coming unofficially the person would have to take a much lower place than he formerly occupied and give precedence to those whom he ranked above when governor-general. The government, therefore, had not acted on Senator McDonald's suggestion.

The bill respecting the Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific railway was read

Strathcona Man Promoted.

Ottawa, May 22.—A militia order contains notice of the following appointment in the 19th the Alberta Mounted Rifles. To be provisional lieutenant of the squadron, Sergt.-Major Charles Edward Tighe, Strathcona vice Lieut. Harold O. Ritchie, who is transferred to the corps reserves; Captain A. Pearson is transferred to the corps reserve on April 20, 1908.

TRAGEDY ON THE PAVEMENT.

Woman Clad in Night Robes, Found on Sidewalks of New York.

New York, May 20.—Lying on the concrete pavement of an archway at the Abington Hotel four storeys high, under an open window of the room she has occupied, the body of a guest who had registered at the hotel last Sunday night as Miss Emma N. Crosby, of Boston, was found tonight.

The woman, clad only in her nightdress, had been dead several hours. She was apparently about twenty-five years old. The discovery was made by a bell boy.

Entering a room where his knocking brought no response, he found it unoccupied. Below the open window he discovered the woman's body; whether Miss Crosby jumped from the window or fell out of it by accident is not known. There were no letters to give colors to the theory of suicide or other indications that the woman had intended to take her life. Her clothing, her suit case, two letters and a postal card were apparently the only belongings she had left in the room. The letters were from her mother and an Easter post-card was addressed to her at Charlton, St. Oxford Plains, Mass. The police say they found no money.

FROM DAY TO DAY

MORNING.

Here to begin again, and start all over
and swing
Into the circle of do and dare, fresh
as a robin in spring!
Yesterday dead, with its night shallow
and deep of its tears—
Only a burden laid off in the burial
mound of years.

Here to begin again with morning
upon the hill;
Here, from a little sleep, leap with a
new-born thrill
Of hope and glory and song and venture and heart and dream
Into the splash of the sea of dust
laid in this dew and glean.

Here to begin again, night and the
past a blur—
Only the hills, with the bugle call
and myriad wings astir!
Oh, to begin, begin! Give me your
hand and cling!
Morning and youth, and hope, my
dear; love and the bloom of
spring!

—Baltimore Sun.

SOCIAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Mowat Biggar are expected in town next week and will reside on Seventh street.

Mrs. Swaisland and Mrs. Cautley will be hostesses at the golf tea this afternoon.

Mrs. Cautley has resumed her reception days, the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Mrs. Saunders and Miss Marjorie Saunders have gone to Banff for a brief stay. Mrs. Saunders has leased her cottage there for the season.

Mrs. Macleod, wife of the deputy provincial treasurer, and Miss Winnifred Perkins leave on June 4 for Prince Edward Island to spend the summer months. Mrs. Macleod will not receive again this season.

Miss Merrill received this week at 406 Eighth street, and in spite of the threatening weather many visitors called. Miss Belcher received with her her, wearing a dress of old rose silk. Miss Merrill wore a pretty white brussels net gown with Val lace trimmings. Miss Beatrice Saunders assisted.

A PLEASANT RECEPTION.

The reception given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Hardisty in honor of Miss Kelly, of Minneapolis, Mr. Dick Hardisty's fiancee, was like every other entertainment by this most popular of hostesses, a pleasurable and successful function. Mrs. Hardisty, who greeted her guests in the first reception room, wore a very artistic gown of champagne colored silk eolienne with rich golden-brown applique and chifion trimming the bodice. Miss Kelly wore a handsome cream lace gown over taffeta silk, with corsage bouquet of sweet peas. Her sister, Mrs. Baker, of Minneapolis, was richly attired in black silk, with lace overdress. Mrs. Percy Hardisty wore a dainty gown of maize-colored silk eolienne with white trimmings. The attractive drawing room and conservatory opening off it were charmingly decorated with flowers as was the tea room, where Mrs. Harrison Young, in a handsome black gown and Mrs. Nicholls in a lovely blue dress poured tea. These were relieved later by Mrs. Ferris and Mrs. St. George Jellet, the former in a black and white silk muslin, with black picture hat, and the latter in a smart imported gown of champagne silk voile, with Dresden trimmings. Mrs. Harcourt, becomingly attired in light brown silk eolienne, with white lace bodice and white picture hat, served the ices. Many handsome gowns were worn by the guests, who were numerous and included practically all of Edmonton society. The reception, given as it was, to introduce the bride-to-be of Mrs. Hardisty's eldest son, was a delightful affair, taking its place in memory with many equally delightful occasions in the past given by the same hostess who, as mistress of the Hig House long ago, laid the foundations of the social life Edmonton enjoys with so much verve today.

DOES THIS LAWYER LIVE IN CALGARY?

In a western court one woman was suing another for slander. When the plaintiff was put on the witness stand her attorney said to her, "Now, madam, just tell the court what the defendant said about you."

"Oh, I cannot," she hesitatingly replied.

"But, madam, you must," the attorney insisted. "The whole case hangs upon your testimony."

"But, it isnt fit for any decent person to hear," replied the witness.

"Ah, in that case," answered the counsel, "just step up to the judge and whisper it in his ear."

COAL.

Deep in the hush of those unfathomed glooms
Whereunder steamed the wet and
pregnant earth;
Pulsing thick sap and pungent, hot
perfumes,
This providence of ungueased needs
had birth
From drench of the innumerable rain
And drowse of unrecorded noon on
noon
It sucked the heat and plucked the
light to gain
For times unborn a boon.

—Charles G. D. Roberts.

Weak women should read my "Book No. 4 For Women." It was written expressly for women who are not well. The Book No. 4 tells of Dr. Shoop's "Night Cure" and just how these soothing, healing, antiseptic suppositories can be successfully applied. The book, and strictly confidential advice is entirely free. Write Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The Night Cure is sold by All Dealers.

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