Forty-five Cents

Isn't much, but it will buy about the best pound of Java and Mocha Coffee to be had.

GARIEPY & LESSARD.

The Edmonton Bulletin.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MONDAY, JULY 22, 1907 NUMBER 66.

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Goods in all parts of the Store selling at Big Reductions. A rare chance to save money.

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National Portland Cement
BEST CEMENT ON THE MARKET
Large Shipment Just Arrived.
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Capital $1,000,000 - - - - - Reserve $450,000
MONEY TO LOAN
On Improved Town Property at Lowest Current Rates.
Lowest Expense. No Delay.
No Commission Charged to Borrower.
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We have cultivators for properly tilling your summerfallow which we invite you to call and inspect. Full line of carriages and farm implements. : : :
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By using this Carbide you can always depend upon having a pure, clear, steady light.
Packed in moisture-proof Steel Drums containing 100 lbs. each.
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The Manchester House
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Men's Furnishings
With our increased room, we have greatly enlarged our Men's Furnishing Department, and are now in a position to show you the newest and latest in Men's Neckwear, Collars, Shirts, etc.
WE MAKE A SPECIALITY
of Union-made Overalls, Jumpers and Shirts, carrying only the best goods.
We ask your comparison of our prices.
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TRADE
We can suppl you with an Article second t none in the market, in the ne of Ham, Bacon, Lard, etc., Fresh Meat, Sausage, etc. at reasonable prices.
Patronize Home Industry and help keep the Money in the Country.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
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FRUITS
Of The Season
Arriving Daily
Strawberries Cherries
Bananas Oranges
Also Fresh Rhubarb
Ripe Tomatoes
AT
Halier & Aldridge's
Bakers and Confectioners

KOREA'S EMPEROR HAS ABDICATED

In Sending of a Deputation to the Hague Climaxed His Misrule.

Seoul, via Tokio, July 18.—The throne, tottering from four years of misrule, toppled tonight. The peril to the emperor began to be realized yesterday among the Koreans, and considerable excitement prevailed today, the people feeling that their ruler might meet an untoward end.

The police were kept in the palace at nightfall on the rumor that the dead Hague deputy had committed suicide, which created the apprehension that an epedimic of suicide had broken out in sympathy with the emperor. The Koreans are all at sea regarding the extreme gravity given the situation by the Japanese, who regard the offense of the emperor as unpardonable. Members of the progressive party from Japan and others opposing Marquis Ito's policy of leniency, preceding the arrival of Foreign Minister Hayashi, are now holding meetings.

Viscount Hayashi, who has just arrived from Japan, is believed to have two missions to fulfil, the first to assist Marquis Ito to execute the Japanese government's programs in the palace and the second to consult with him on the Manchurian question.

Able Japanese here do not believe that the question of The Hague deputation is of sufficient importance to annul the trip planned by Marquis Ito to Tokio and the sending of Viscount Hayashi here instead of police prevented them from doing so, the purpose of Hayashi was to divert the attention of the people from the question of America, where it is claimed that the government is unable to get satisfaction and to placate the nation by severity to the Koreans.

Crown Prince Takes The Throne.

The transference of the imperial seal to the crown prince is in progress this afternoon. Some shops are closed because of the sympathy of their proprietors with the emperor, and the streets around the palace are filled with people. The Japanese papers have published some sensational rumors, but there is no indication of a revolt. The Korean official gazette is now circulating on the street the first official announcement of the abdication, which was signed by the emperor and foreign ministers in favor of the crown prince. At the Japanese residence, Marquis Ito and Viscount Hayashi, in answer to an inquiry by the correspondent of the Associated Press regarding the effect of the emperor's action, its importance in effecting a settlement of the whole Japanese-Korean situation, and whether or not it was in accordance with the plans of Japan, said they were not prepared at the present time to make a statement. Marquis Ito, however, stated that before and during his audience yesterday, when the emperor and cabinet were weighing the question of abdication, he refused any participation. The emperor repeated his declaration that he was not responsible for the sending of the Korean delegation to The Hague, and asked Marquis Ito's opinion of the cabinet's representation regarding abdication. Marquis Ito replied that the matter wholly concerned the Emperor of Korea and not himself as the representative of Japan. Furthermore, Marquis Ito declared the cabinet's whole course of action was based on its own initiative.

Crowds Surround Palace.

Seoul, July 19.—A crowd of five thousand Koreans has been beaten back from the palace gates. During the audience with the cabinet last night, when the emperor acquiesced to the demand for abdication, a number of students attempted to present a petition to the emperor, but the police prevented them from doing so, driving them back east of the palace, where they remained all night, making speeches. At midnight Chief of Police Maruyama distributed carbines to the palace police, but the crowd continued to increase. It remained orderly.

1,098 TENTS IN EDMONTON OCCUPIED BY 3,294 TENTERS

For Pleasure, for Economy and for Inability to Secure Other Quarters.--Almost a Fifth of Edmonton's Population Lives Under Canvas.--Not An Unpleasant Experience.

Tent life in Edmonton during the summer months had an attractiveness that appeals to many, both from the holiday-like pleasure that is to be obtained in living amid the shade of the trees in the less thickly populated parts of the city, and to others from the cheapness and comfort with which it is possible to subsist in warm weather underneath a canvas roof.

High rents and the scarcity of houses are other means to induce many to take up their homes within canvas walls, where there expense of living is reduced to the cost of meals and the primary outlay of $15 or $20 for a tent, with a similar amount for the materials to fit a habitation of this kind for comfortable occupancy.

Probably in no other city in Western Canada does a larger proportion of the population spend the summers in tents, than in Edmonton. This is by no means a reflection upon Edmonton as a residential city, for nowhere among the fast growing cities of the prairie are there more beautiful homes than in the capital of Alberta. One has but to make a comparison of Edmonton's residential sections with those of other Western cities to realize that the people here take a pride in their homes that is not lost amid the bustle and haste of western life.

The Weather Responsible.

What then is the reason why so many of the residents of Edmonton choose tent life for the summer months? An answer may perhaps be found, to a large extent, in the ideal summer weather that usually prevails in northern Alberta—weather that makes the conditions of outdoor life the most pleasant to be found in Western Canada. For where can finer summer evenings be enjoyed than right here amid the foliage that grows luxuriantly on every unoccupied space on the outskirts of the city. To the lover of nature there is no more beautiful spot than along the hillside overlooking the valley of the Saskatchewan in the west end. And here hundreds of people have pitched their tents, content to spend the long summer evenings amid the shade and the stillness of the wood. It is true that so far this summer time has been more rain than most tenters like to see, but the rainy season has now surely reached an end.

To the north of the Canadian Northern tracks in the north end and stretching from the east to the west of Edmonton, hundreds of tents are standing while on unoccupied blocks in every part of the city are while topped dwelling places that are the temporary homes of hundreds.

1,098 Tents and 3,294 Tenters.

As the result of an exhaustive census made last week by Bulletin representatives it has been ascertained that there are at rpesent 1,098 tents in Edmonton in use as permanent summer abodes. In these tents there are in all, 3,294 people, not a small proportion of the entire population of the capital.

Tent life in Edmonton is most enjoyable. To sleep amid the trees during the cool Albertan evenings is a pleasure that is not afforded to the dweller in the Eastern city. And in the early morning hours one is awaked from peaceful slumber by the birds, ready for the day's work, refreshed by the sleep amid the ideal conditions of outdoor life.

Many prefer to remove to tents during the summer rather than live in the more confined limits of their dwellings. As a result, numbers of the best families of Edmonton are now tenting, while their homes are closed for the summer months.

The largest class who avail themselves of this mode of living are young men engaged in business. In groups of three, four, five, or six, they club together, buy a tent with the necessary tenting outfit and set up housekeeping. Their usual method is to cook their morning and evening meals, taking their noonday luncheon at a restaurant. Turn about each one acts as cook and each vies with the other to excell in his preparation of the menu.

Among the Immigrants.

Life in the immigrants' tents is by no means unpleasant, if the head of the home can find some work to do while he waits for a decision about his homestead.

All the tents are of a fair size and in some a portion has been curtained off with cretonne hangings to form a sleeping room. In almost every tent some pictures and photographs from the old homes in the East or Europe are hanging on the walls. These to the strangers within Edmonton's gates are very precious.

In one tent where an outdoor sign notifies you that shoes are neatly repaired and an high old grandmother's clock stands ticking away the minutes of loneliness and first effort in a strange country cheeringly, unceasingly, as they ticked away the moments of the past and gone generations in the old land.

One tidy German hausfrau has placed her kitchen-table outside her tent, with a bit of red awning over it, and here their simple meals are eaten. And after the meals, when the house mother must go off to work in the city, three little ones with faces that would provide studies for Correggio, "straighten up things" (or whatever they call it in German), and then gambol about their wilderness of a play-ground with an abandon of childish glee that is good to look on.

D. S. M...

Ouida's Condition Improved.

Rome, July 19.—The Tribuna says that the condition of Louise de la Rame (Ouida), the English novelist, is much improved. She refused to be interviewed, and, the Tribuna adds, is greatly enraged at what she terms the exaggeration of the British newspapers concerning her health and circumstances.

MOB DISPERSED.

And Crisis in Kidnapping Case Is Passed.--No Lynching Likely.

New Orleans, July 19.—With the peaceable dispersal early to-day of a posse of three hundred men who had formed at Gretna, La., to lynch the Italians convicted last night of the Lamana murder, the crisis of the kidnapping incident appears to have been safely passed. This posse was the last of several small mobs which formed at widely separated points and threatened the hanging of the Italians if a favorable opportunity presented. Gov. Blanchard's prompt action in ordering out two companies of state troops within two hours after the verdict is believed to have saved the Italians' lives. Nearly one hundred soldiers guard the lonely and exposed Mahnville jail to-day.

SIR MONTAGUE ALLAN IS HERE

President of Steamship Co. and Merchants Bank Sees End of Financial Stringency

Sir Montague Allan, Montreal, president of the Allan line of trans-Atlantic steamships, president of the Merchants Bank and one of Canada's most prominent financial men, arrived in the city this morning en route to the coast, on a combined business and pleasure trip that he is making of the western provinces.

Sir Montague, who is a gentleman in the prime of life about forty years of age, is accompanied by Lady Allan and Miss Strathy, of Montreal. After spending the day in Edmonton, they return to Calgary this evening by their private Pullman and proceed to the coast. They expect to be back in Montreal about the middle of August.

The distinguished visitor spent the forenoon at the local office of the Merchants Bank of Canada, of which he is the president.

To the Bulletin representative who called, Sir Montague gave an interesting talk of fifteen minutes despite the fact that he was engrossed in business at the time.

Edmonton a Wonderful City.

This is his first visit to Edmonton, and it is almost twenty-one years ago since he has been west of Winnipeg.

"The growth of the west is marvellous," said the financial king, "and Edmonton is a wonderful city—the most wonderful, I think of Western Canada. I cannot really judge of its progress from the standpoint of a previous visit, but the new buildings that I see on every side indicate its rapid growth."

The Financial Stringency.

After a further reference to the immense possibilities that lie before the prairie provinces of Canada, Sir Montague Allan, in response to a question spoke of the prevalent money scarceness that is retarding the development of many of the western cities.

"I do not think the stringency will be long continued," he said, "but I cannot say when conditions will be improved."

"You must remember, however, that the banks and other monetary institutions are not treating the west differently from the east."

East Is Not Jealous.

"There is no jealousy in eastern Canada over the rapid development of your country. The people there rather look to the west as the future hope of the Dominion, and appreciate the growth and success of the west. Eastern people are looking to this country with interest and pride.

Sir Montague did not see that any course could be adopted to relieve the prevailing money stringency, because of its being so widespread.

A New Condition.

"The whole of the world is feeling the effects of the recent wars in Japan and South Africa," he said. "There has been enormous expenditures of money without any benefit in return, and, as a result, money is scarcer than it has ever been before, and we face a new condition in the history of the world."

Sir Montague further pointed out that this stringency was being felt in Europe as much as in the United States and Canada.

"What will better the prevailing conditions in Western Canada?" he was asked.

"When the present investments now being made begin to bring in returns and money is deposited in the banks instead of being used in continued outlays, conditions will gradually remedy themselves and return to a normal state."

"And I can also say," Sir Montague remarked in conclusion, "that if we were altogether dependant on Western Canada with its unexampled growth and prosperity the time of general financial stringencies will soon be at an end.

Railway Fined $30,000.

Raleigh, S.C., July 19—The Southern Railway company was fined $30,000 today and Thomas J. Green, ticket agent of the company, was fined $5 in the state court here today for selling railroad tickets at a rate in excess of that provided by the state law for a uniform rate of 2 1-4 cents a mile in North Carolina. The court required Green to promise not to sell tickets at the illegal rate. Green made the promise and paid the fine.

DENUNCIATON OF HAYWOOD

Hawley, for State, Makes Impassioned Assault Upon Federation.--Defence Limited.

Boise, Idaho, July 19—The field for armament both by the prosecution and the defense in the trial of Wm. D. Haywood, charged with murdering Frank Stuenenberg, was limited today by Judge Fremont Wood, who removed from consideration of the jury all evidence bearing on the alleged conspiracy of mine owners and others against the Western Federation of Miners. Judge Wood decided that the defence had not legally connected the Mine Owners' association, the Citizens' alliances of Colorado and the Pinkerton detective agency, in laying a foundation for the evidence introduced by the defence, with the accusation that the charge against Haywood and his co-defendants is the outcome of a conspiracy to exterminate the Federation.

Immediately following this decision argument began. Attorney Hawley, leading counsel for the state, spoke for two hours and fifteen minutes of the afternoon session, the morning session having been adjourned to enable Judge Wood to prepare his decision. Every seat in the court room was occupied. Even outside the enclosure reserved for attorneys and newspaper men were many persons prominent in public and private life and a sprinkling of women in summer costumes added colour to the scene. Governor Frank Gooding, ex-Governor Morrison, several state officers, Captain James McPartland, Julian P. Stuenenberg, a son of the murdered man, and a large gathering of members of the bar of Idaho and adjoining states were present.

The Haywood Group.

Haywood sat behind six of his lawyers. His wife, in an invalid chair, was on his right and his eldest daughter, sat beside her mother. Haywood's half sister and his step-father had seats close to the defense group. Mr. Hawley, who has been ill for several days as a result of the strain of the long trail, began his address in a voice almost inaudible to any one except the jurors. He apologized for this explaining that he had feared he would be unable owing to ill health to deliver a prolonged address. Mr. Hawley is the Nestor of the Boise bar. He is a man of impressive presence and aggressive speech. Warming to his subject this afternoon his voice lost all trace of weakness. His address after the opening statement in which he explained that he had "none of the grace of words that constitute an orator," was at times eloquently impassioned, but withal a plain analysis of the case. He characterized the case as the "most important ever given to a jury in the United States," and urged the jury to a serious consideration of the responsibility placed on them. His denunciation of the defendant and his co-conspirators as the worst band of criminals that ever infested any section of this country, was forceful, and his eulogy of ex-Governor Stuenenberg was eloquent in the extreme. Mr. Hawley described Orchards story as truthful, not only because of the manner in which it was told, but because it had been corroborated in every important detail. When he found reason for the confession in the conscience of the criminal, stirred by memories of a happy boyhood in a virtuous home, there was a quaver of emotion in the pleader's voice, and more than a suspicion of tears among the auditors.

No Hope of Reward.

Harry Orchard told his attorney in no spirit of boastfulness, declared Mr. Hawley, "nor did he tell it in a spirit of revenge. I say to you, gentlemen, that Harry Orchard has no more hope in his future than he has pride in his past. He expects no earthly reward. In the light of an awakened conscience he told the truth, with no desire to shield himself, or anyone else."

Counsel for the defense repeatedly interrupted Hawley with protests and objections but they seemed only to stir Hawley to greater effort. Twice he turned to Clarence Darrow and faced him with a roar of anger and at another time he said: "It does not lie in the mouth of counsel to find excuse for thes awful crimes." Mr. Hawley said that the Vindicator explosion clearly showed the responsibility of Haywood and his subordinates for the crime.

"And men," Hawley asserted, "who would conspire to commit such an act as this, would, if they could, have sent a car load of unprepared men to death, would not hesitate to murder the former Governor of Idaho, if it suited their purpose or assisted in carrying out their plans. And, gentlemen, a juror who is not content with such evidence as we have adduced for the Vindicator is looking for an opportunity to rid himself of the consequences of an unpleasant verdict and is not actuated by a desire to serve his country and his state as an honest citizen."

Mr. Hawley will continue his argument tomorrow and will probably conclude before adjournment. Judge Wood has told counsel for defence that he expects argument for their side to begin on Monday.

Car Shortage Already.

Fernie, B.C., July 19—The Michel mines were closed down yesterday for want of cars. All agents on the Crow's Nest Pass have been instructed to supply no more cars to saw mills as a car shortage exists.

ORE DOCK LABORERS' STRIKE.

Completely Ties up Railway, Steamers and Mining Operations.

Duluth, Minn., July 19—Mining operations of the Messaba and Vermilion iron ranges are at a standstill and the enormous fleet of the Hillsburg Steamship company promises to be tied up as a result of the strike of ore dock laborers at Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis., and Two Harbors, Minn. Nearly 2,000 men in all are out as a result of the strike, but thousands of others are forced into idleness. The entire mining department of the United States steel corporation is now idle. The Great Northern railroad today laid off many of its train crews on the or eline, as a result of the strike of the dockmen. Eighteen ore boats are tied up at the Allouese docks at Superior, Wis.

A SECOND WOULD HAVE SAVED THEM

Cause of Georgia Disaster Due to Ambition to Break Quick Firing Record.--10 Dead.

Washington, D.C., July 19—By a process of elimination the naval board which has been investigating the accident whereby the men in the turret of the United States battleship Georgia lost their lives, has arrived at the conclusion that "a delayed flare-back" caused the catastrophe. In one sense the verdict is received with distinct relief by naval officers because it shows that they have no new danger to contend with. They have experienced "flare-back" before, and they thought that they knew how to deal with them. A "delayed flare-back' is caused by too soon closing off of the blast of compressed air which is supposed to expel from the bore of the gun the unburnt gases and fragments of smoldering powder covering what might be left from the last discharge.

After the terrible accident in the Missouri's turret three years ago, resulting in the loss of over thirty lives, the experts decided that the accident was caused by the ignition of the new charge by the unburnt gases and smoldering cartridge cloth of the preceding charge. The ordnance bureau therefore caused to be fitted to the breech of each of the guns an air blast apparatus calculated to expel by compressed air any gases or cloth that might remain in the bore of the gun. So far this device has worked well and there have been no "flare-backs" since it was installed.

How it Happened.

In the case of the Georgia's eight inch gun what happened was this: "The breech of the gun was thrown open and the air blast was turned in at a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch. This was sufficient for all ordinary purposes with the important qualification that it should have been continued long enough to drive the last remnant of gas or cloth from the gun bore. But the gases of smoldering cloths were driven probably more than half way to the muzzle of the gun when the air was turned off. The Georgia was steaming at ten knots into the wind, which blew into the muzzle of the gun. The unexpelled gases or cloths were driven back by the breeze into the breech of the gun and out into the powder charge which was about to be inserted. The explosion which followed was inevitable. The cause of this accident therefore will without doubt be set down to the ambition of the gunners to make a record practice in point of speed. Had the air blast been kept on for a second longer in all probability the accident would have been avoided. Three shots from an eight-inch gun in a turret in one minute, or ten shots from both guns in a turret in two minutes, is record practice, and there is reason to believe that Lieut. Goodrich's turret crew were about to break that record when the disaster happened.

TELEGRAPHER'S STRIKE OFF.

Companies Agree to Meet Representatives of Men.

Oakland, Cal., July 19—At a meeting held in Oakland today the telegraphers' union voted unanimously to accept the terms of settlements proposed by the Western Union Telegraph company and Postal Telegraph company. According to the terms of compromise the telegraphers will return to work and then both telegraph companies will receive a committee of arbitration to discuss and settle matters affecting the telegraphers.

WILL LAY CORNER STONE.

Medicine Hat, July 19—The corner stone of the new wing, which is being added to the Medicine Hat General Hospital at a cost of $25,000 is to be laid by the Hon. W. T. Finlay, minister of agriculture, at four o'clock on Monday afternoon, the 22nd inst. It is expected that the lieutenant-governor and several members of the legislative assembly will be present on this occasion.

Strangled by Cravat.

Vancouver, July 19—R. H. P. Lishman, a guest at a down town hotel, was found dead in his room this afternoon strangled by his cravat. He registered from Toronto, but was employed by a Honolulu firm as traveller. He came here from New York, via San Francisco. A doctor's bill receipted showed he had been ill in the latter city. Plenty of money was found in his possession. The coroner returned a verdict of suicide.