THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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BULLETIN CO., Ltd.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1909.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Some one has been introducing snakes into Ireland. John Jamieson is suspected.

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Count Zeppelin's airship was wrecked on a pear-tree. This will no doubt encourage the culture of fruit trees in England.

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A Guelph editor dived to save another man from drowning, when a third party coming to the rescue jumped on the editor. 'Twas ever thus.

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According to one ex-applicant for a job on the Montreal police force, Alderman Proulx either delivered the goods or cheerfully refunded the money.

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France denies that the French ambassador was recalled because he was found to be on Abdul's pay roll. This is quite different, of course, from saying that he did not get the money.

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Musselman mobs have broken loose again in the Adana district, though fortunately the presence of the troops disappointed their intended renewal of the slaughter. The latter fact is gratifying news and if the preventive measures are made final and permanent in the case of a large and representative selection of the fiends, nobody but themselves will have reason for much regret.

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The date for entering protests against the election of members of the Provincial Assembly closed on Saturday, except for the constituency of Red Deer, where the returns were delayed, and for the two northern ridings where elections are deferred. No protest has been lodged against the return of any member, and it is improbable that any will be lodged in Red Deer. The Province has practically passed through two general elections therefore without protest being laid against the return of any member returned of either party. This is a record of which Alberta may be proud. It is a tribute to the fairness and honesty with which our election contests have been carried on. Public spirited citizens will hope that it may always be that neither party has to look to the courts for protection from real or believed wrong-doing of their opponents.

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The Provincial Government has decided to adopt the Strowger automatic telephone system for installation in Calgary and Lethbridge. No doubt this means that the Strowger will be adopted generally on Government lines if found satisfactory in those cities. That it will be found satisfactory there seems little room to doubt from the excellence of the service given by it in Edmonton. It is fitting that having led the provinces of the Dominion in the public ownership of telephones Alberta should also lead in the installation of the most modern and best 'phones that money can buy. Desirable as it is that the service should be economical it is of more concern that it be efficient. Edmonton finds the new system both efficient and economical. There is no reason why it should not be equally satisfactory to the other cities in which it is to be installed, and to the province generally—unless and until something better is produced.

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People have yet a lot to learn about gasolene. The point that seems most needful of learning is that it is a dangerous commodity to handle. Considering the amount used and the variety of purposes for which it is employed it cannot be said that the accidents from it are very numerous. When one does occur, however, it is usually attended by horrible results. In a large proportion of cases some one is burned to death or to a condition of suffering scarcely preferable to it. Legislative enactment could not prevent these accidents without imposing practically prohibitive restrictions on the users of the combustible. More rigid inspection of the quality of the article manufactured and offered for sale might do something. No doubt a large fortune awaits the discoverer of some less dangerous fluid which will be equally adaptable to a multitude of uses; or of cans in which to store it and machines in which to use it whose explosion would be impossible. Meantime the remedy lies with the people who use the article. If they regard their own welfare and that of their associates they must learn to handle gasolene more gingerly than gunpowder.

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Mr. Peters' wire to the city council betrays the fact that the C. P. R. company are getting anxious to begin work on the construction of the bridge and the extension of their line into this city. No doubt this is the case. It would be a mark of the company's business negligence if they were not getting concerned in the matter. They have not been open to accusation of such indifference in the past and no doubt as little deserve the allegation now as ever. There is no more enterprising railway company in Canada, or on the continent, than the C. P. R. It is folly to suppose therefore that they would be content to delay extending their line to Edmonton until their competitors had cinched the business beyond recapture. At best they must now finish here a poor third. This delay is somewhat surprising in view of their usual foresight and energy. At last, however, they seem to have reached the conclusion that to give their opponents any further handicap would be dangerous. Having reached that conclusion the company may be relied upon to lose no more time than necessary in effecting the entrance. In the matter of the proposed agreement the city is now dealing with a road anxious to get in rather than with a road that does not want to come or that must be bought to come. We could not keep the C. P. R. out now if we wanted to—and of course nobody wants to. This is the basis on which the agreement regarding the entrance should be negotiated. The city has the whip-hand over all comers in the railway business and should use it fairly but firmly for the protection of public rights and interests.

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Missionaries and others concerned in the education and evolution of the Indian object strongly to having a pow-wow at the fair. This was a feature of exhibitions here several years ago, but was cut out in response to protests of a similar character. It was claimed that the Indians invariably and inevitably came in contact with influences to which they were only too amenable and which made for their retrogression rather than their advance in the desired direction. The claim is supported by the general and generally admitted view that the less the Indian comes in contact with the white the better for both of them. It must be admitted too that the spectacle of a tea-dance is not calculated to be very edifying to either the participants or the spectators, whatever their color. But there is a possibility of protecting wards too much. Hothouse plants are not hardy, and for the same reason the man, white or red, brought up in isolation is not likely to develop a character that will stand a strain. Yet circumstances in this country make it certain that unless the Indian as a race is to perish speedily from the earth he must be fitted to associate without injury to himself with the people of the country. It is just possible that the Indian has been too much and too long treated as a baby, and that we should incline now rather to treating him as a man and to teaching him the duties, proprieties and obligations of our citizenship. If this be the correct view the Indian should be brought more, and not less, frequently in contact with the whites, though judgment should be used as to the kind of sports he is asked to indulge in, and above all fire-water should be kept well out of his reach.

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A Chicago employer with some solid notions of moral business has posted this list of ten "Demandments" in his establishment:—

Rule I—Don't lie—it wastes my time and yours. I'm sure to catch you in the end, and that's the wrong end.

Rule II—Watch your work, not the clock. A long day's work makes a long day short, and a short day's work makes my face long.

Rule III—Give me more than I expect and I'll pay you more than you expect. I can afford to increase your pay if you increase my profits.

Rule IV—You owe so much to yourself that you can't afford to owe anybody else. Keep out of debt or keep out of my shops.

Rule V—Dishonesty is never an accident. Good men, like good women, can't see temptation when they meet it.

Rule VI—Mind your own business and in time you'll have a business of your own to mind.

Rule VII—Don't do anything here which hurts your self-respect. The employee who is willing to steal for me is capable of stealing from me.

Rule VIII—It's none of my business what you do at night. But if dissipation affects what you do the next day, and you do half as much as I demand, you'll last half as long as you hoped.

Rule IX—Don't tell me what I'd like to hear, but what I ought to hear. I don't want a valet to my vanity, but I need one for my dollars.

Rule X—Don't kick if I kick—if you're worth while correcting, you're worth while keeping. I don't waste time cutting specks out of rotten apples.

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The Toronto Mail and Empire is quite prepared to strike the West in hope of being able to appear to direct a blow at the Dominion Government. It says: "The west has been building up towns and cities at a stage in its development when it should be rather spreading out more settlers upon its fertile fields." To the Mail no doubt it is annoying that there should be other cities in Canada than Toronto. Localism is the breath of life in the nostrils of the Manl and its class of doctrinaires. Toronto, according to them, should be the centre of all Canada, and all Canada should be the back-yard of Toronto. The Mail and the coterie of interests and logicians for whom it speaks are the local party in Canada—local to the city of Toronto and against every other community which does business or attracts industries which might go to the building up of Toronto. Canada, according to these, should even maintain a tariff high enough to enable manufacturing concerns located in Toronto to control the western market beyond peradventure against factories located in the United States or anywhere else. That is, Canada should prevent the people of the West buying anywhere else than in Toronto by putting up a tariff wall that would destroy the only inducement that will bring Ontario factories or their branches to western cities. Manufacturers whose interests are centured—as they are centred—in the old established districts of the Dominion will neither remove their factories to the newer country nor even start branch establishments here except and in so far as a lowered tariff loosens their grip on the West and forces them to either get on the ground or lose the trade. The West has tolerated with unusual patience a tariff that has in large measure allowed the Canadian manufacturers to stay out of the West and to still control the western markets. In so far as the Mail has fault to find it is because the tariff has been lowered sufficiently to bring some degree of pressure upon these gentlemen and enforce them to create industries in the country from which they draw their dividends. It is thoroughly in accord with this fiscal doctrine that the Mail should curse western cities as a nuisance and a detriment. No doubt they are such—to Toronto, and the ring for which the Mail does the talking. From that standpoint all Canada should be one broad field whose business would be done on the shores of Toronto bay, and whose goods would be made by the Toronto gentlemen who spend their winters abroad and their summers in automobiles through the sweat of the settler on the homestead.

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The London Standard thinks Canadian municipal bonds rate too high in the good opinion of the British investors, that these gentlemen are so anxious to lend us money and that there are so many of them competing for the privilege, that we are likely to get more for our bonds than the financial conditions really justify them paying us. This phase of the case may be safely left in the hands of the shrewd British investor, with confidence that however generous that gentleman is to the over-sea Dominion his sense of financial equation will not be beclouded thereby to his own detriment. Canadians will be much more concerned in the fresh evidence of the splendid standing of this class of security in the Old Land, a standing the London paper seems to regard as even too good. Canada is and has been a heavy borrower from the Old Land for national, provincial and municipal undertakings. We have drawn upon the accumulated wealth there to an enormous degree. We continue to do so, more largely than ever, and will probably try to continue to do so in future even more largely still. Unless something of the undesirable happens we have only begun to borrow. It is very satisfactory to know that our credit is so good. If it is considered too good, the despatch which conveys the hint also suggests a remedy which the British investor or the Canadian municipality might adopt with benefit. The latest sale of Vancouver bonds was at 98 1-2. According to the Standard three per cent. will be frittered away in commissions before the brokers who bought the bonds turn them over to the people who have money to invest in this class of security. Here is a spread of three per cent., amounting to $30,000 on a million dollars' worth of bonds, which the real bond-buyer pays but which the municipality does not get. The result of this shaving must be to lessen the amount the municipality receives or to lessen the returns the bond buyer gets from his money. If the British capitalist looking for this class of investment would come to Canada and buy the bonds on the ground he might save a considerable portion at least of this three per cent.—enough to offset any danger of competition driving him to pay too much for his bonds. Or, if the municipality could deal directly with the bond buyer it in turn might affect the saving. The loss is in the process of getting the debentures from the municipality into the safe of the man who puts up the money and awaits the payment of interest and instalments. If the parties could get together without the intervention of the middleman there would be money in it for both of them. The bar to this of course is that the people who really buy the bonds are frequently people with small capital, who do not make a business of financing but who invest their spare means in securities which offer both absolute security and a reasonable return. A man or woman in such position cannot travel about the world looking to buy direct and save commissions. The municipalities, however, by joint action might be able to deal more directly with them by establishing a bond selling agency of some kind or other on their own account, and selling debentures in small lots as well as large.

VARIOUS VIEWS

A SURE TEST.

Ottawa Citizen—Moir, the Royal Canadian soldier who shot his noncom. in London barracks, overpowered the guard at Hamilton asylum a few nights ago and tried to tie him up, preparatory to making his escape. This is the second time Moir has nearly got away since he was sentenced to life imprisonment, and he has exhibited singular cuteness in each instance, for a crazy man. Some jocund alienist once remarked that there is only one absolutely certain test of insanity in the case of murderers. That is to place the alleged homicide in a deep tank and allow the water to run in through a faucet barely within reach above his head. When the tank fills up to the man's chin if he turns off the faucet he is sane; if he doesn't he is crazy. In one case he would be drowned and in the other he would be hanged.

ONLY THE ENEMY LEFT.

Montreal Star—With Admiral Fisher and Lord Charles Beresford out of the navy, our sad sea dogs will have no one to fight but the enemy. The disappearance of these two men ought to remove the last ground for contending that the navy is suffering because of the opposing views of the experts they represent, which, we are told, are pressed for personal rather than naval reasons. It is a disquieting thing when people begin to criticize the singleness of eye of the men who are entrusted with so technical and yet so vital a business as choosing fashions in war ships.

AND SO THEY WILL.

Winnipeg Tribune—The Canadian people should look well and carefully into any trade treaties with any foreign countries that are likely to jeopardize trade or friendly relations with the republic.

THEY THINK THEY HAVE.

Montreal Gazette—The Orangemen have not all learned the lesson of the life of the man whom they honor in calling themselves by his name. William III. did not in his career suggest that he cared for maintaining discriminatory laws after they had lost their usefulness, real or presumed.

GERMAN FINANCES.

Hamilton Times—It is interesting to note the position of Germany in the world of finance. A leading authority points out that the practice of borrowing to pay current expenses has reduced the Imperial and Prussian credit to about the level of that of a second-rate power. Placing the country in a sounder financial position would do vastly more to strengthen Germany than any attempts to rule the seas could ever do. And it takes money—lots of it—to build and maintain fleets.

THIS IS AWFUL.

Ottawa Journal—The trouble is that many of us who have, and many of us who have not, enjoyed the privileges of university training know that some of the best educated men alive today are men who never entered a university hall, as some of the biggest blockheads have never emerged from the cloister.

WINNIPEG IS BRITISH.

Winnipeg Free Press—In Winnipeg British names are beginning to appear upon big blocks and active British manufacturers are beginning to take more personal interest in the wants of the Canadian. There is an evident abandonment of the idea that Canadians ought to use the standard product of the British factory, and realization that Canadians want something that suits them, and that when a commodity is made to suit their peculiar needs they will buy it.

GETTING BETTER.

Toronto Globe—Major Rigby, who has been an examining surgeon for admission to the volunteer regiments in England for twenty years, denies that in that time there have been any indications of physical degeneration among the English people. "Not only is the physique of the youth of this country of this satisfactory quality," says Major Rigby, "but the present generation of girls far excel their progenitors in strength, height and general physical well being, thus insuring that not only is there little fear of decadence of the race, but a reasonable prospect that it will improve and strengthen."

RELIGIOUS WAR.

Spectator, Portland—It is to be hoped that the report that says the Baptist Ministerial association purposes beginning a crusade against the Christian Science church is not only greatly exaggerated, but that it is wholly untrue. Some of the papers gave us very sensational accounts of the meeting at which the Baptist preachers discussed the subject of fighting Christian Science; personal investigation would lead me to believe that all the ministers in the denomination are not united in the campaign against Christian Science. But to the lay mind it seems incredible that even a few preachers of any denomination would attack a faith, or belief, or religion, which is as conspicuous for its liberality and broad-mindedness as is Christian Science. Indeed, it is a matter of wonder that in this day of enlightenment, preachers would attack any religion. From verbally attacking a religion to verbally attacking the man who practices it, is an easy stage; and from assailing him verbally to assaulting him physically is not a lon gstep. We can only hope that when our friends the Baptists have reached that point where they shall use force to convert to their way of thinking our friends the Christian Scients, the latter will be willing to turn the other cheek, that our beloved country may not suffer the pangs of a relentless religious war.

CAN'T STOP IT.

Regina Leader—The sound of the saw and hammer and the ring of the trowel are heard throughout the land these days, while less noisy men and teams are busy excavating and preparing for the laying of foundations strong and true. Throughout Saskatchewan the right kind of optimism prevails. A larger acreage than ever before has been seeded by the farmers of the province and they are today in anything but a despondent mood. Notwithstanding the doleful wail of the Toronto Mail and Empire, and notwithstanding also that it has been repeated parrot-like by some of its political confreres in this province, the great national work of bringing our virgin prairies under cultivation, increasing our flocks and herds and building up our cities and towns goes on apace. It is to undertake an impossible task to endeavor to check the west, and despite the knocks in Toronto and elsewhere this great country with the blessings which providence has literally showered upon it, will continue to go forward by leaps and bounds.

THE VALUE OF GOLD.

Winnipeg Telegram—There is more rubbish talked on the relation of gold to commodity values than upon any other subject given among men. Yet there is nothing really simpler, provided the basic character of this relation is remembered. Gold has been chosen as the standard of value and medium of exchange because of its rarity and indestructibility, and the relative values of everything else are measured in terms of it. Instead of saying that a bushel of wheat is worth two bushels of oats, we say that a bushel of wheat is worth a dollar or pennyweight of gold, which is what a dollar is, and a bushel of oats is worth fifty cents, or half a pennyweight. If wheat goes up to a dollar and ten cents, and oats to fifty-five cents, their values in relation to one another have not changed one iota. If all prices rise the value of no commodity has changed. It is gold, by which they are measured, which has changed. One of the best excuses for the adoption of gold as a standard is because of all commodities, it is the most stable, for two reasons, one because its durability keeps a great stock in hand, the other because its rarity prevents sudden increases in quantity.

HOPELESS.

St. John Telegraph—The Globe seems to be worried over the prospect that a Liberal may be elected to fill the vacancy in St. John county when the election is called on, and suggests that "Mr. Hazen may reasonably expect that the country will give him a supporter." Mr. Hazen may be an opportunist, but he is not entirely blinded to the fact that he can no more carry the election in St. John county than he can persuade the people of the province that he has given them a highway act in accordance with his pledge before the election.

OUR CHANCE TO IMPROVE.

Calgary Herald—One of the most useful organizations in the province should be the union of Alberta municipalities and it will be if the people of the various municipalities back it up as they should. A report of the proceedings at the fourth annual convention, held in Edmonton last January, has been issued and shows that a great deal of important work was done there.

Alberta is at present laying the foundations of what will in the future be many large cities and towns. It is essential that the structure of municipal administration should be built aright and that municipal laws suitable to our conditions and favorable to true development should be passed. This work will devolve on the provincial legislature and that body will require expert asistance and guidance in it if the errors of the older provinces are to be avoided.

TROUBLESOME AND DANGEROUS.

Toronto Mail and Empire—Not as an advertisement for screens, but as a contribution to the public health, the people are warned against the common house fly. Investigation shows that the fly is the greatest disease carrier that we have. Frequenting places of the most filthy type, it conveys the germs to the house, and leaves them upon the exposed food, thus distributing typhoid with the greatest freedom. Every house should be protected from the fly. The screen will effect this reform. Where a room is overrun with flies it can be emptied by the simple process of darkening it, and leaving a small aperture in the window shutter, through which the creatures will pour at the bidding of the light beyond.

BIASED ENGLISH NEWS.

Toronto Star—It used to be said that the cable despatches appearing in Canadian papers, coming through American readers. There never was much ground for the complaint, and there is less today. If there is any flavor of that sort, it is corrected by the Canadian cables.

Sir Robert Perks has a new complaint, namely, that the news service is tainted with prejudice against British Liberalism. He says the fault is not so much in the cable service as in the press of the United Kingdom, which has fallen under Tory and plutocratic influence. What this press says is taken to represent public opinion, and this naturally finds its way into the cables.

There may be another reason for the fact that the aims and doings of British Liberals are not understood in Canada. As a rule, British Liberals concentrate their energies upon domestic reforms such as education, the housing of the poor, the lessening of intemperance, old age pensions, and provision against unemployment. These reforms are not spectacular or sensational, and they are supposed—quite wrongly we believe—to be of only local importance. Public attention is more quickly aroused by questions relating to war and preparation for war, and to foreign relations, especially those of a strained or hostile character.

The same phenomenon may be observed in regard to news from other European countries. How much we hear of German naval preparations, and how little of German philosophy and scholarship, of the government of German cities, and other matters in which Germany stands in the front rank of civilization. This is human natture. It is the same cause which makes the Kinrade murder a more exciting newspaper topic than playgrounds for city boys, pure milk, and other social problems.

"FAKE COLONISTS."

Lethbridge Herald—Despatches tell us that the Dowieites are looking forward to a new home in the neighborhood of Edmonton. Alberta should not encourage the coming of these lunatics. Let us populate the province with sane people and keep out the freaks.

Edmonton should see to it that these Dowieites are discouraged in their efforts to buy lands in this province. Tell them Alberta doesn't want them.

The Immigration act excludes people of unsound bodies and minds and it ought to go further and put the barriers up against these fake colonies from the other side. They do not make good citizens; rather they make a nuisance.

ALLEGED MORMON INCIDENT.

Calgary News—Some time ago a report by telegraph from Lethbridge was circulated throughout the country that an attempt had been made by certain Mormons at Magrath to lynch a Calgary man who had married a Mormon young woman, and who had been endeavoring to recover her from her relatives, who had detained her by force from going to her husband.

The story is made from whole cloth; so far as linking the Mormons with it is concerned, from the report which now reaches us.

The wife is not and never was a Mormon, neither are her mother and father, who keep hotel at Magrath. Nor for that matter is anyone directly connected with the affair, so far as the Daily News has been able to learn.

The disturbance has been confined to the Gentiles—and that's a good name for them. There appears to have been a bit of a family squabble—as sometimes occurs in the best regulated families—and the man in the case is alleged to have tried to get possession of the baby from the wife and her relatives without due process of law. The wife's people followed the alleged abductor, aroused the neighborhood, got the sympathy of the people on the ground and apparently made it hot for the father and those who were with him in the attempt.

Magrath is in the Mormon district and this gave an opportunity to concoct the story that it was a Mormon outrage. As a matter of fact, it is not a too creditable family rumpus in the home conditions of people with whom the Mormons had nothing in common, and which under similar conditions would have received practically the same treatment in any other part of Canada.

Also the yellow journalist has had access to the telegraph wires.

C.N.R. CONSTRUCTION.

Work Being Pushed on Vegreville-Calgary Line From Vegreville End.

Vegreville, June 2—The construction of the C. N. R. branch line from this point to Camrose is progressing rapidly. Over a thousand men are at work on the grade and there is an influx of men every day looking for work. So strong is the desire of laboring men to draw the big wages in the construction gangs that farmers are having trouble keeping their help on the farms.

The grade is being laid out at the rate of between three and four miles a day. Already the rolling stock for the line is being placed at Vegreville. One hundred and twenty seven car loads of ties have been unloaded and hundreds of cars are strung out all along the C. N. R. waiting to be forwarded to their destination. Steel rails will follow as soon as the work is more advanced. At the present rate of progress this section of the Vegreville to Calgary line will be completed by the first of August.

Accidental Death.

Kenora City, June 2—An inquest was held here tonight by Coroner Chapman on the death of Harry Nicholas yesterday, near MacMillan, by being caught between a cable and drum. After examination of all available witnesses and the machine, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death, blaming no one.

Peach Shipments Begin.

Atlanta, Ga., June 1.—Today marked the beginning of the Georgia peach season, and it is expected that between now and July 15 about 3,000 or 3,500 cars of the delectable fruit will be shipped out of the state. This is about half last year's yield, which reached the abnormal figure of 6,000 cars.

Waters Subside.

Ottawa, June 2—The waters are now receding and no further danger from floods is anticipated. The lumber mills are expected to be running again shortly. Many families are still living in the upper stories of their houses.

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SUPPOSED LEPERS FREED FROM

Modern Scientific Test Brin to Men Long Held Colony.

Honolulu, June 3—Afte them had spent twenty yea life in the leper settlement land of Moloka, ten suppo were today declared to be disease, following a re-exa Eleven persons were brough lulu for examination at the of a legislative committee. boys of six and seven year others vary in age from 27 t one of the eleven re-exam found to have leprosy, bu the older freed patients wi to be returned to the islan have been shut off from and their friends so long have no other place to go the patients were sent to ment before the bacterolo for leprosy was discovered believed in some cases a na has been effected. Ninete supposed to be lepers will from the settlement soon amination.

BIG CONVENTION

Resolutions Submitted by Boards of Trade for Disc

Medicine Hat, June 3—Joh secretary of the Associated Trade of Western Canada, re olutions received as follow mission to the annual which is to be held at Saska 15, 16 and 17.

Calgary—Desirable immigr cation of townsites under go supervision, Canadian trade other countries, bulk sales a tax, discontinuance of bont by municipalities, standing Columbia of companies fr provinces.

Edmonton—Conservation resources, exemption allowe tive debtors, parks in new ions, general insolvency act, der exemption ordinance, fol resolutions passed by go wrongful use of name, board insurance companies com make proper returns, traffi and railways, reforestration ment of commission to adopt law, express companies to pelled to deliver to all parts and towns.

Lethbridge—Uniform muni of charter for Manitoba, S wan and Alberta.

Medicine Hat—Board of t ported from municipal rates cial recognition and grant t ated boards of trade of West ada.

Moose Jaw—Settlement o claims, exorbitant freight coal, endorsation of Canadia tion and Selkirk centennial action by federal governmen rent coal mining strikes, en of daylight saving bill, ha ance.

Prince Albert—Navigation Saskatchewan river, recipr rangements between railway ies re passengers and che baggage.

Raymond—Excessive expre es in Alberta Railway and company's lines.

Swift Current—Creditor in titled to costs, exemption t horticultural exemption fro tion and excessive sheriff's a trar's fees, mechanics' lien of time, lien notes and chat gages.

Wolsley—Transfer of passe press and freight at junction competing railways.

The "Ladies" Were Th

London, June 3.—The speech of John Burns, pre the local government board at the opening of the tuberc hibition in the Whitechapel lery, was repeatedly interru women suffragettes, who cri for women will make the c of human life less banefu Burns finally lost his temper manded that the interrupter out immediately. A man in dience shouted, "Don't talk John." Put him out, too, Mr. Burns. "Things have c fine pass when one cannot white plague without havin same time to fight the s plague." "Votes for women, reply that came back from of the hall. The interrupte ing and screaming were removed from the room by t

Manchester Races.

Manchester, June 4.—Lord De Walden's well-backed fiv colt, Cargill, carrying 8st 4lb won the Manchester cup, w sovereigns, over a mile and L. Robinson's Rushcutter, the favorite, was second, Singer's Lischana, 7st. 2lb., Sixteen ran and the field most brilliant handicap lo year. Among the unplaced top weights, August Belgen play II., and Norman II American contingent lost h the race.

The "Queens" Proble

Hamilton, June 4.—A pla nationalixation of Queen's sity was advanced largel when, by a decisive vote th assembly agreed to appoin mission to meet the trustees cuss the entire question and the next assembly. The of separation submitted an ment reaffirming the assem tude in 1903 and 1906, bbut en by sixty-five votes to on and forty-three.

Hotel Builders Quit

Ottawa, June 4.—The Gra laborers employed on the Laurier have struck for hig and shorter hours. They $1.50 per day and work t They want $1.75 for a n day.