EDMONTON NEWS

LOCAL.

Mrs. B. Berry, of Battenburg, Alta., was a passenger on Tuesday morning's train to Banff, to visit her daughter there.

The managers of the Methodist church at Red Deer, now in course of construction, and which when completed will cost $35,000, are calling for tenders for the lathing and plastering of the edifice.

An interesting paper on "Ancient Irish History" was read before the Hibernian Society at its meeting in Mechanics Hall on Wednesday evening by R. D. Tighe. The subject treated of was one familiar to many of those present and a lively open discussion followed Mr. Tighe's clever paper. D. McCullough, A. E. Crammond, Jos. Driscoll, D. McAfee, J. O. Kennedy, Pat Armour and Pat Dunne were among those who contributed to the discussion.

BISHOP RETURNS NORTH.

Bishop Holmes and Mrs. Holmes leave on Friday for Athabasca Landing with a team of horses, which the Bishop has purchased for his use in the north. Mrs. Holmes has recently returned from a trip to England. She was on the Empress of Ireland, which was grounded in the St. Lawrence, when bound for the port of Montreal, and has not fully recovered from the shock. After meeting Mrs. Holmes at Montreal, the Bishop went on to St. John, N.B., to attend the meeting of the Anglican Synod.

Bishop Holmes has charge of the diocese of Athabasca and expects to visit Wabiscow, as well as the Lesser

SHORT COURSE OF LECTURES.

The course of lectures shortly to be launched in the city under the auspices of the University it attracting a great amount of interest and the prospects are that when enrollment takes place on Tuesday night next a large number of Edmonton's citizens will be found taking advantage of the excellent opportunity being offered to them to refreshen their memories on the world's past history. Last year the lectures were given in Strathcona and those of Edmonton's citizens who journeyed to the University City to hear them still recount with pleasure and satisfaction the real benefit and enjoyment they derived from them.

The first lecture of the present series will be given by Professor Broadus on Tuesday night next, November 16th, in the educational class-rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the subject of the discourse will be "The Beginnings of the Drama." The fee for the entire course of twelve lectures is only $2, which should place them within the reach of all. Harold W. Riley is the secretary of the committee having the arrangements in hand and will be pleased to furnish further particulars to prospective students.

EXTENSION LECTURES.

The first course of lectures to be given in Edmonton under the auspices of the University of Alberta will consist of two series, one, of eight lectures by Dr. Broadus, and one, of four lectures by Dr. Alexander. Dr. Broadus will deal with the development of the English Drama, tracing its growth from the primitive Miracle plays to its highest point of development in Shakespere. In connection with Shakespere, the lecturer will discuss three plays: Henry V as a type of the Historical play; Twelfth Night, as the highest achievement of the dramatist's art in comedy; and Hamlet as the world's masterpiece in tragedy. From Shakespere, the growth of English drama will be rapidly traced to modern times, and much attention will be paid to certain recent developments in dramatic art, from the ultra-romantic poetic plays of Yeats to the realistic work of Pinero and the dramatic satires of Bernard Shaw.

Dr. Broadus's lectures will be as follows:

I. The Beginnigs of the Drama.
II. Shakespere and the Historical Play.
III. Shakespere and English Comedy.
IV. Shakespere and English Tragedy.
V. The Eighteenth Century Revival of Comedy; Goldsmith and Sheridan.
VI. The Closet Drama; Coleridge, Browning, Tennyson, Swinburne.
VII. Realism in the Modern Drama; Pinero, Jones, Shaw.
VIII. Idealism in the Modern Drama; Phillips, Yeats, Mody.

In the series of four lectures given by Dr. Alexander, the effort is to study Roman character, not merely in the individual but also in the nation as a whole. These four studies are an attempt to cover in a summary fashion the whole period of classical Roman history, from the days of the old Republic to the end of the second century of the Empire. The types of Roman character treated in these lectures will be explained in a very large measure through modern analogies.

Dr. Alexander's lectures will be as follows:

Cato the Elder; an old Roman Squire.
Augustus, the Play-Actor on a Throne.
Pliny the Younger, a Gentleman of the Early Empire.
Marcus Aurelius, the Noblest Roman of them all.

The first lecture of the course will be given by Dr. Broadus on the Beginning of the Drama. The lecture will be delivered in the Y.M.C.A. hall, Tuesday, November 16th at 8 p. m.

Croup is most prevalent during the dry cold weather of the early winter months. Parents of young children should be prepared for it. All that is needed is a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Many mothers are never without it in their homes and it has never disappointed them. Sold by all dealers.

COAL AREAS OF WESTERN CANADA

"The Coal Fields of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Eastern British Columbia," is the subject of a report by D. B. Dowling, B.A., Sc. of the Geological survey branch of the department of mines. Mr. Dowling made extensive observations of the western coal areas last summer, at the request of the boards of trade. A pamphlet of 112 pages including numerous illustrations and diagrams and a map showing the location of the various coal areas is the result of his research work. The report is intended to give a concise statement of the area and probable contents of various coal fields of the middle portion of Canada. Those interested in these fields may obtain a copy of the report by writing the department of mines, Ottawa.

STRATHCONA DISTRICT COURT.

His Honor Judge Taylor is presiding at a sitting of the District Court in Strathcona today. The court opened yesterday. Following is a list of the cases to be heard:

Small debts—Bellatti vs. Davis $73, Armstrong vs. Anderson $27.50, Armstrong vs. Breckenridge $75, Martin vs. Knull $40, Pacific Live Stock vs. McNulty $59.

Large debts—Lavall vs McDonal et al $350, Wright vs. Carey $190.60.

Appeal—Meeghan vs. Frankfeldt.

Earle Grey has issued a writ against the Twin City Coal Company, through his solicitor, J. K. McDonald. Grey is a miner and claims $81.34 wages due for work in the mines of the Twin City Company during September and October.

SPECIAL PRAYER SERVICES.

A week of prayer in connection with the special meetings of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, to be held in Edmonton on Wednesday, November 24, and Thursday, Nov. 25, has been planned by the executive of the Edmonton branch of the movement. The committee decided to hold the meetings at noon in the Y.M.C.A. parlors, beginning next Monday, November 15. They will be of half an hour's duration, from 12.05 to 12.35. The meeting on Monday will be in charge of H. K. Caskey, general secretary of the Laymen's Missionary Movement in Canada, who will be in Edmonton on Sunday to deliver an address at the Y.M.C.A. in the afternoon on "What's in a name." The other leaders appointed were: Tuesday, W. W. Chown; Wednesday, T. M. Turnbull; Thursday, E. B. Edwards; Friday, Ridgeway Smith.

The Y.W.C.A. will undertake the catering for the banquet to be held on Wednesday evening, November 24th.

LOWERING INSURANCE RATES.

Secretary Harrison of the Board of Trade has written the city council enclosing a letter from the insurance underwriters association with reference to reduced insurance rates. He points out at the request of the board that a strict enforcement of the present building by-law will probaaly result in a further reduction of insurance rates. He asks if there has been any infraction of the by-law since it was passed, that he be advised of such. The letter is as follows

"Referring to your favor of the 15th inst. I beg to advise that the same was placed before the Provincial committee at a meeting held yesterday, and a resolution was passed confirming my letter of the 20th to the effect that no rebates on policies written between July 26th and Sept. 1st be allowed unless on a short rate basis.

It was also resolved that a re-survey be made of all risks located in Edmonton at the earliest possible date.

With regard to the conflagration hazard and the 10 cent reduction in the key rate requested, I may say that this was discussed very thoroughly by the members of the committee, who are all personally familiar with the conditions in Edmonton and they while fully recognising the benefit derived from your wide streets, feel that the great proportion of frame construction in the mercantile section of the city, constitutes a serious menace which cannot be overlooked and therefore no further reduction can at present be made. It is to be regretted that any misunderstanding should have occurred in this connection but as previously pointed out it will be necessary for the result of the enforcement of the building by-law to become appreceable before any consideration in rate can be allowed for same.

Yours truly, (signed)
H. R. PAGE, Acting Sec.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

The action brought by Mike Smithneski against May Wiltsie is being heard today in the Supreme Court by Justice Stuart. The plaintiff and defendant are both residents of Edmonton. By agreement in writing dated May 16, 1907, the defendant agreed to sell to the plaintiff certain lands of the Fairview subdivision for the sum of $3,100 payable as follows:

$1,500 upon the execution of the agreement.
$775 on Nov. 16, 1907.
$775 on May 16, 1908.

The defendant received payment on account of the agreement of sale on May 16, 1907.

The plaintiff under the agreement promised the defendant, upon payment of the sum of $3,100 to immediately convey to the defendant a clear title to the land. The plaintiff claims that he is willing to perform the agreement on his part but that the defendant refuses to do so and has wrongfully and unlawfully cancelled the agreement. In February last the plaintiff tendered to the defendant the balance due by him under the agrement for sale but the defendant refused to accept it claiming that the agreement had been cancelled and refused to pay to the plaintiff all or any of the moneys paid by him thereon. The plaintiff claims $1,550 and interest there on from May 16th, 1907, special damages of $54 and the costs of the action

The defence claims that the plaintiff abandoned his agreement by failing to make payments mentioned in the agreement of sale at the proper time, and that the premises sold thereby reverted to the vendor without any right on the part of the purchaser to any claim for compensation for moneys paid thereon. The plaintiff made default in the payment of both the instalments due under the agreement on Nov 16th, 1907 and May 16th, 1908, and the vendor gave notice as required by the agreement and the right of the purchaser ceased and determined.

The plaintiff claims that the lands in question had fallen in value to such an extent that they were not worth an amount in excess of the amount remaining due upon them and that the plaintiff was wholly unable to make any sale of the property at an amount in excess of the amount remaining due, and was compelled to abandon the performance of his contract.

The hearing of witnesses was concluded this morning and Mr Biggar presented the case for the defendant Mr. Cormack will sum up the case for the plaintiff this afternoon.

The action was dismissed with costs.

REMOVAL OF GAS CAP MALICIOUS.

W. C. Ginter, contractor and driller of 647 Elizabeth stret, who capped the gas well at Pelican Rapids takes exception to the report that it was by accident that the cap was again blown off some days ago. The work of endeavoring to preserve the outflow of gas was done by Mr. Ginter under the direction of Wm. Pearce of the public works department at the request of the mines branch of the department of the interior. The capping was made as secure as possible and in his opinion could no have been removed except maliciously.

"I am of the opinion," he says "that a blow-out would be impossible to happen the way stated as the cap was first screwed on the casing and then anchored with four one-inch bolts to four deadmen eight by ten inches by six feet long of oak and bolted to the casing eight feet below the surface bedded in cement.

"I think it would be necessary to break the valve or lock open on top of the cap before gas enough could escape to cause an explosion. Until recently the gas has been burning for years throughout the winter and it is very convenient for the fur traders, trappers and Indians as a camping site owing to the heat.

THE KING'S POLICE MEDAL.

His Majesty the King has been pleased to institute a medal styled "The King's Police Medal," to be awarded to members of the constabulary forces and fire brigades throughout the Empire, in recognition of special and exceptional service, heroism, or devotion to duty.

Members of all recognized police forces and members of all regularly organized fire brigades will be eligible, provided that the services for which they are recommended satisfy the conditions of the regulations, which are as follows:

(a) Conspicuous gallantry in saving life and property, or in preventing crime or arresting criminals; the risks incurred to be estimated with due regard to the obligations and duties of the officer concerned.

(b) A specially distinguished record in administrative or detective service.

(c) Success in organizing police forces or fire brigades or departments, or in maintaining their organization under special difficulties.

(d) Special services in dealing with serious or widespread outbreaks of crime or public disorder, or of fire.

(e) Valuable political and secret services.

(f) Special services to royalty and heads of States.

(g) Prolonged service; but only when distinguished by very exceptional ability and merit.

Harold W. Riley, deputy provincial secretary, has received a despatch from the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing a copy of the Royal warrant instituting the medal and of the regulations governing its award.

The following regulations are to be observed in recommending His Majesty to grant the King's Police Medal:

1. A list of the names of officers of recognized police forces, or of properly constituted fire brigades, who are recommended for the medal, shall be submitted once in each year to His Majesty by the Secretary of State for the Home Department:

Provided that a recommendation may be made at any time when His Majesty so commands.

2. A list of officers recommended by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Secretary of State for India shall be forwarded to the Home Office in the month of October in each year.

3. Each list shall contain the name and rank of each person recommended, the police force or fire brigade of which he is or was a member, and particulars of the action or service for which the grant of the medal is recommended.

4. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed one hundred and twenty, of which at the most forty shall be awarded for service in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, thirty for service in His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas, and fifty for service in the Empire of India.

5. In very special circumstances, which, in His Majesty's opinion, would justify an exceptional grant, His Majesty may award medals exceeding the above number.

INCENDIARISM SUSPECTED.

Suspicious circumstances surround the destruction by fire in October of last year of a house in Norwood of a shady reputation, known and insured with the Anglo-American insurance company as a "sporting house" to the extent of $1,000. The owners, Ferdinand Morin and Noe Demers, have brought action against the insurance company for the full amount of the insurance, which the company has refused to pay over.

The case is being tried in the Supreme Court today, before Justice Stuart. The plaintiffs, Ferdinand Morin and Noe Demers, of Edmonton, claim that by a policy of insurance, issued by the defendant and dated February 6, 1908, in consideration of the agreement contained in the policy and of a payment of $30 made by the plaintiff to the defendant, insured the plaintiffs for a term of twelve months against loss or damage by fire to the amount of $1,000 on the one-storey, frame, shingle-roofed building owned by the assured and occupied as a sporting house, and its furniture. The house was situated on the east half of lots 14-15 and 16 in Fairview sub-division. The house was insured for $800 and its contents for $200.

On September 13, 1908, the premises and goods insured were burned down and destroyed by fire. The plaintiffs claimed the full amount of insurance, but none as yet has been paid. The defendant denies that it issued any policy of insurance or insured the plaintiffs against loss, and further claims that if it entered into any contract of insurance, as alleged by the plaintiffs, such contract was illegal in that the property insured was being used for an illegal purpose and that the policy was obtained in furtherance of such illegal purpose. The premises alleged to have been insured were vacant on the date of the fire and for a greater period than thirty days prior. The fire, if any, was of incendiary origin and would not have occurred if the building had been occupied.

If any policy of insurance was issued by the defendant to the plaintiffs the policy contained the following condition: "The company is not liable for the losses following: For the loss of property owned by any other party than the assured unless the interest of the assured is stated in or upon the policy; where the insurance is upon buildings or their contents; for loss caused by want of substantial brick and stone chimneys; or by ashes or embers being deposited with the knowledge and consent of the assured in wooden vessels; or by stoves or stove pipes being, to the knowledge of the assured, in an unsafe condition or improperly assured." The defendant says that the property alleged to be destroyed was not owned by the assured, and that the loss was caused by want of good and substantial brick and stone chimneys and by stove pipes being to the knowledge of the assured in an unsafe condition and improperly secured.

The defendant further says that the fire alleged to have destroyed the premises as set forth in plaintiffs' set by the plaintiffs by their contrivance to destroy the property.

The plaintiffs deny that the contract of insurance was illegal or that the property insured was being used for an illegal purpose. J. Mormack is appearing for the plaintiffs and J. E. Wallbridge for the defendants.

Andrew Haig, constable of the Norwood division, was called as the first witness for the defence and told of suspicious circumstances in connection with the fire. He had examined the house after the fire and saw tracks of timothy hay leading to the place. In his opinion, it looked as if some one had carried a bundle of hay up to the house. He had followed the hay track to a neighbor's barn. He could not tell where the fire had originated. The hay tracks led to the south-west corner of the house. The case is being continued this afternoon.

Announcement

Commencing January 1st, 1910, all subscriptions to the SEMI-WEEKLY BULLETIN must be paid strictly in advance.

Subscribers will be notified at least thirty days before their subscription expires, and unless the same is paid promptly THE BULLETIN will be discontinued one week after subscription is due.

HEYWOOD'S VIOLENT SPEECH IN MONTREAL

American Socialist Hands Out Some Foolish Statement About Mackenzie King and Roasts Roosevelt, Taft and Bryan—Advises Unemployed Men to Steal.

Montreal, Nov. 10.—In sharp, vigorous terms, edged with a vitriolic wit and a fine power of ridicule, William D. Haywood, the ex-secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, and who will be remembered as one of the principals in Boise, Idaho, based on the confession of Harry Orchard, spoke last night before a large audience on "The Class Struggle in the West."

Mr. Haywood is a good speaker and although his speech was marred by the usual extravagant and fiery tone of the Socialist platform and press, he gave a powerful explanation of the doctrines of Socialism and drew an equally powerful picture of the development and vicissitudes of the Western Federation.

He gave the usual Socialistic arguments. He advised men to steal rather than starve, owing to lack of work. He said that they were compelled to do it when out of work. It was even against the law to starve. They were prevented by law from begging, stealing, or committing suicide. Allowing themselves to die from hunger was equal to the latter. Therefore they should take what they wanted when they wanted it. The speaker said that Lincoln had given workingmen the same advice.

"Teethadore" Roosevelt.

After dealing in no gentle fashion with the characters and careers of various classes and persons of prominence in the United States, among others Theodore Roosevelt, whom he spoke of as "Teethadore," President Taft, otherwise known as "Injunction Bill," William Jennings Bryan and other gentlemen who had been connected with his trial in Idaho, he went on to outline the history of the foundation and stormy career of the

the details of the Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood trial.

"Bryan announces that he will run for President in three years. I would not refer to him if he had not been in Canada lately. If a man falls out of a window once it's an accident, twice a coincidence, but when he does it three times it is getting to be a habit. Bill Bryan is getting the habit.

"We have two Bills in the States, Injunction Bill and Silver Bill, but the only trouble is that they are both counterfeit bills."

"Taft only worked once in his life; that aws on the Bench in Ohio. There he learned to issue injunctions.

"William Taft. Injunction Bill, Who never worked and never will."

"Theodore Roosevelt was the hero of San Juan Hill. He was ten miles away when the batle was fought; he killed a Spainard; then wrote a book about it."

Mr. King a Capitalist.

"Mackenzie King, your Minister of Labor, is to be classed with the capitalist class. What did he say in discussing the labor situation in Canada? He said the standard of living of the working class would have to be lowered if Canada wished to solve the problem. What did he mean? He meant that you the workers would have to eat poorer food, wear poorer clothes and live in cheaper houses in order that the G.T.P. might have coolie labor on their work."

The general idea Haywood seemed to try and bring out was, that capitalists never worked and that all the progress was due to the efforts of the working class alone.

Tells of "Plot."

In discussing the world famous trial he held the view that the accusations against the Western Federation of Miners and himself were the result of a plot of long standing, got up by the mine operators and the detectives.

He at this point incidentally got in some strong language at the expense of the detectives.

All Haywood's remarks reflect the bitterness of the class struggle which he says is raging in the western states, and his remarks on the government and the Government officers of the United States reflect the terrible hatred which seems to exist between the state and the unions.

CATTLE RANCHING IS MOST COSTLY FEEDING

Report of Dr. Rutherford on the Cattle Situation Reveals Some Bungling in Canada's Shipping Regulations—Winter Feeding in Alberta.

The cattle trade in Western Canada has been the subject of a special report by Dr. J. G. Rutherford, live stock commissioner of Canada.

In a bulletin recently issued by the agricultural department he sums up the situation. "The whole ranching business as well as the advance of farm feeding in the West comes under review in a most thorough manner.

As is well known the Canadian west is now experiencing the same change in cattle raising methods that has already taken place in much of the country south of the line, formerly devoted to ranching purposes.

Canada's Ranches Are Passing.

The ranching industry in Canada is rapidly passing. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the handwriting is already on the wall, and in these provinces it is only a matter of time until even the districts still regarded as unfit for general agriculture will through modern methods of dry farming or by means of irrigation, be brought under cultivation. In the Peace River country ranching may persist for a time, but there, as elsewhere on the continent, the settler will soon be its undoing and the cowboy will disappear.

The report states that it takes twenty acres to feed one animal on the ranch, while the losses from exposure, lack of food and wild animals is always large. The farming settler escapes a great deal of this and can feed a bunch of cattle with practically no losses. It is an economic reason that is causing the rapid passing of the range, and while there are about three million acres still under ranching leases yet the conditions were well summed up at the National Live Stock convention in February of last year, when a cattleman said: "No one at all familiar with the ranching industry will hesitate to state that it is in a condition of rapid decline, dying as decently and as quickly as it is financially able to do."

Export Trade Wasteful.

The export trade has suffered from poor loading facilities, and poor accommodations on the ship. Another evil has been the poor class of cattlemen employed on the trip. It is a strange commentary on the government when it is found out that the regulations for space, fitting and similar matters are left to the department of marine and fisheries instead of to the department of agriculture.

The United States cattle beat ours in the old country market, because they pay more attention to shipping car and landing. Besides thy do not send their steers over two thousand miles of a railway haul with poor feeding and watering facilities, prior to shipment. The range cattle are brought to the middle west, fed for a few weeks and then sent in charge of salaried and efficient caretakers.

Alberta is Winter Feeding.

A carefully prepared estimate of the number of cattle on feed in Central Alberta during the winter of 1908-9, gives 6,000 head being fed in small lots by individual farmers, and 2,000 head by large concerns. It is believed that 75 per cent of these were receiving a grain ration, and 25 per cent hay alone. In the southern part of the province additional large numbers, of which reliable statistics are not available, were also fattened.

The growth of this feeding business can be estimated from the east bound shipments from Winnipeg from January to June, during the last three years. These show a growth from 9 455 in 1906 to 1953 in 1908.

Outdoor vs. Indoor Feeding.

The bulletin deals in a very practical way with the question of outdoor versus indoor feeding. Many practical experiments are cited as well as the experiences of old feeders given. The outdoor feeding seems to be the most economical, but everything depends on the men who are handling the cattle.

In conclusion the report favors the shipping of live cattle rather than the Argentine method of shipping chilled beef.

It would thus appear that while the establishment of a chilled meat trade is necessary and advisable, it would be a short-sighted policy to contemplate the complete abandonment of our present export business in live stock. It should therefore, in my opinion, be not only continued, but fostered and encouraged, by making the conditions surrounding it as nearly perfect as possible. This can best be done by the maintenance of strict government supervision, involving full control of the methods adopted in transportation and the establishment of some comprehensive system of inspection, which, in addition to the present examination for health, would include the rejection of any animal of inferior quality or condition.

SHORT CALL FOR HARRIS.

Arcola Lawyer Protected by Supreme Court From Suspension.

Regina, Nov. 10—Application was made yesterday in the Supreme court chambers to Chief Justice Wetmore by A. L. Gordon, acting for the Saskatchewan Law Society, to suspend E. W. Harris, of Arcola, from practicing, by reason of default in payment of money received by him on behalf of the Crown Lumber and Hardware company. In consideration of the fact that money has since been paid and insufficiency of material on which the summons against Harris was granted, his lordship considered justice would be met by dismissing the application without costs to either party.

FORCING OPIUM ON CHINA.

British Minister Objects to Radical Way China is Suppressing Traffic.

Pekin, Nov. 11—British Minister Jordan, on behalf of his Government, has raised objections to the manner in which China is suppressing the opium traffic. The objection is the result of the success of the anti-opium movement in China, which is causing a more rapid decline in the importation of opium from India than was provided in the British-Chinese agreement of 1907, which contemplated a gradual reduction of the importation. Consequently China is now confronted with the prospect of paying for Indian opium that she does not use.

Offers Five Scholarships.

Stratford, Nov. 10.—J. D. Carter, president and manager of the Empire Salt Co., Sarnia, is offering five scholarships for competition in the Collegiate Institute and high schools in Perth County.

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