THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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

MONDAY, MAY 24, 1908.

A NATIONAL FOE.

The statement that eighteen out of every one thousand Canadians are victims of tuberculosis is startling. Yet it is made as correct by a gentleman who should know whereof he speaks. In other words, this means that there are three-quarters of a million consumptives in Canada. Coupled with the established fact that the disease is contagious this condition is appalling. But coupled with the equally established fact that it is preventable, and in the early stages curable, it is not hopeless. Clearly Canadians must make war on "the white plague." It is equally clear from the results of the comparatively trifling efforts that have been made that if they set themselves to the task in earnest the spectre will disappear in a generation. Two lines of action are open—prevention and cure. Private philanthropy has been working along both lines with gratifying results. But private philanthropy cannot and should not be expected to carry on the whole campaign. The disease is a national enemy and to be treated as such. Education as to its origin and how to avoid it can do much to stop its spread—and the educational means of the state could be devoted to no nobler end than imparting such information to the coming men and women of the country. Stricter legislation could do much to abolish the conditions favorable to breeding the disease, and the duty lies upon our parliaments to enact such measures. But we must go beyond this and provide inexpensive means of cure to those who are or may be stricken, money could be devoted to no more patriotic or essentially national object. Her people are the most splendid resource of Canada and their conservation of more consequence than that of any other. Parliament has already done something to second the efforts of charity. It would be justified in doing far more—in even usurping the place charity has tried to occupy and taking up the fight as a measure of national defence. It could best do so no doubt in conjunction with, or at least with the co-operation and sympathy of the Provincial Legislatures. The time is ripe for concerted, organized and determined effort all along the line.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Calgary census will likely be announced sometime after the fair—provided the attendance is good.

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An Edmonton man started to walk to Vancouver, but thought better of it and took the train through the snowbelt.

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With wheat at $1.30 1-2 Oriental peoples will doubtless rejoice that they have not become addicted to the use of bread.

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East Ottawa is enjoying its annual spring flood. Which is to say that Parliament and the Gatineau rose about the same time.

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It may be an accident that the Edmonton ball team is just three places from the top and Calgary team just three from the bottom.

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The attorney general's department is to be complimented on cancelling the license of a whisky-selling place that was not conducted as an hotel.

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Eighteen more Russian political offenders have been sent to Siberia. Bureaucracy is sowing strange seed in a country reputed to possess wonderful productive resources. What will the harvest be?

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Two men strolled into a Nova Scotia express office, held up the clerk at the muzzle of a revolver and decamped with the cash and valuables. It is time this "wild, woolly West," joke was abandoned. For "bad men" Alberta yields precedence to the older provinces.

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Sir William Van Horne has been telling people in London that railways on this continent do not charge enough for their services. Discretion and courage are essentials to success. Sir William has both. He displayed his discretion in getting across the ocean before he disclosed this information to the world, but even so it took a man of hardihood to do it.

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A British M.P. discovers that 60,000 German soldiers are working in Britain at divers occupations. Yet some people say Britain should try Germany's tariff in the hope of putting her industries and industrial workers in similar condition. It would be interesting to know how many Englishmen who found things not to their liking at home have gone to Germany looking for work—and how they fared.

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The Mauretania has made another record, thereby fulfilling the expectations of those who have noted the regularity with which she and her sister do it. Next month the Lusitania will no doubt clip a few minutes off the present figures. It would be gratifying to the public if the boats were really sent out once to show what they could do. But it is much better advertising to let them work out by degrees and get a million free press notices every month.

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Stoessel and Nebogatoff have been released from prison. They should never have been sentenced. As commanders they had their limitations, but their failure was in large measure due to the rascality and incapacity of others. As it was Stoessel defended Port Arthur till relief was impossible, and Nebogatoff fought his ships until surrender or sink was the alternative. For either to have fought longer would have been useless inhumanity. They were sentenced less for what they did or did not do than because beaureaucracy needed scapegoats on whom to lay the sins of the breakdown in the land and sea forces of the Czar.

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Statesmen in Britain and elsewhere who think high protection establishes social well-being and provides the sinews of national defence should ask Prince Von Buelow. The Chancellor has grown weary trying to extract more revenue from his tax cursed people and is periodically beseeching the Kaiser to put some other man on the job. As William is said to be the man who wants the battleships it seems to be up to him to take a hand at the financing business himself. Fortunately for himself the Emperor is in position to decline with dignity but firmness and to insist that the unlucky Von Buelow continue to carry the load.

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Manitoba Free Press—"At the recent meeting of the Presbyterian synod in British Columbia the Moral and Social Reform committee in its report from Victoria, said: 'With one accord, mention is made of the infamous "forged telegram" in connection with the contest in the city of Victoria. The "confession" received and published by the chief head of another denomination has only intensified the detestation for such a base thing. It is abhorrent to our sense of decency that not the slightest effort should be made up to this hour to have this scandalous business dealt with officially.' The truth about this fraud will probably never be known, as the attorney-general of British Columbia has explicitly refused to prosecute. Meanwhile Mr. Barnard retains the seat obtained by this crime."

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In 1890 the duty on barley entering the United States was raised from ten cents per bushel to thirty. The change played havoc with the barley-raising business in Ontario, but what of the barley-producing industry south of the border which it was supposed to help? For the seventeen years prior to 1890, under the ten cent tariff, the farmers of the United States got 61 6-10 cents per bushel for their barley. For the seventeen years succeeding 1890, under the thirty cent tariff, they received on the average 43 4-10 cents per bushel. The annual loss to the American farmers is placed at $29,000,000. This on the authority of the agricultural statistics, published by the United States government for 1907. Home industry does not seem to have profited greatly by the "protection" of this particular line of business.

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Some dissatisfaction is expressed at the city council's choice of the hay market site. It could do no harm and would give better satisfaction if the ratepayers were given a choice of two or three available sites and allowed to express their preference by ballot when voting on the money by-law. There is general agreement that a separate hay market is needed, and willingness to contribute the funds necessary for its purchase and equipment. It would be regrettable if hostility to the site favored by council should result in the defeat of the by-law and the postponement of the whole project. The city market has been left in the impassive state long enough. But the problem cannot now be properly solved without relieving the congestion at the present place. To erect buildings without doing so would make things worse rather than better. It is not wise to take chances on having the hay market proposal turned down and the whole market problem thereby tied up for an indefinite period.

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The company carrying on the Canadian-Australian steamship service threatened to stop it a short time ago unless the Government came down with a larger subsidy. Immediately the Vancouver papers began to tell us what havoc would be played in the commerce of the world if the service were suspended. But the Government were obdurate. Now comes the announcement that the company will not only continue the service, but will replace the Aorangi by a steamer built in the modern era. What this no doubt means is that in order to continue the service and to make it pay as a commercial proposition the antiquated boat has to be replaced by one that will attract traffic by accommodation and speed. Apparently the Vancouver papers were correct when they told of the large traffic handled by the C.-A. line. It is large enough that the company are laying out to hold it. But it would have been easier money for the company if the Government had bonused them for maintaining the inferior service instead of leaving them to supply the service the trade demands and warrants.

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Victoria day is a Canadian national holiday. It grew out of the custom of celebrating the birthday of the late Queen Victoria. So long had this custom continued and so desirable were the results of the celebration that it was not allowed to lapse on the passing of the Queen, but was made a perpetual day of patriotic demonstration. It differs in significance from Dominion day though both are days of national celebration. The one is a purely Canadian day and commemorates the birth of the Dominion. The other is Imperial in its significance and reminds us of the larger whole of which the Dominion is a part. Victoria day is the Empire day of the Canadian public—as the last school day preceding it is Empire day in the schools. The exercises of Empire day in the schools are intended to turn the pupils' minds toward the Imperial relationship which is the root-thought of Victoria day. To the present generation of Canadians, of course, "the 24th" must always be also a reminder of "Victoria the good." But long after those who remember the late Queen shall have passed away "Victoria day" will stand as the occasion on which Canadians will declare their loyalty to their sovereign and their Empire.

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An Imperial press conference is to be held in London, and the delegates afterward toted about the Motherland in royal style, received at Windsor castle, luncheoned by duchesses innumerable and shown the beauty of the Trossachs and the industries of the Clyde. The gathering will be largely attended—by wealthy gentlemen who own stock in newspapers, by salaried figureheads who draw fat cheques for looking wise, and by titled gentlemen who have escaped the "daily grind"—all of whom have about as much to do with the real making of the Empire's newspapers as they have with the operation of the solar system. Press excursions are notable in the newspaper office chiefly because they get the man who is not missed out of the road for a time. The man on the job rarely attends them; he stays on the job and demonstrates how well the concern can get along without the others. He may get to a ball game once in a while—if he can find time; or to an opera—if the press agent is wise. But if he ever gets to Liverpool it will be on a cattle boat, and what he knows of Loch Lomond's bonnie banks he gathers from half-tones, and the budding soprano next door. Yet he is the man who gives tone, temper and spirit to the newspaper, who determines the influence it shall exert day by day. Not likely there will be many of these men in the royal progress through the British Isles. More likely they will be at home in Montreal and Toronto and Melbourne and Auckland, standing on the bridge—at midnight and all other times—watching the chance to put a shot in whatever threatens the integrity of the Empire. But this will not prevent them hoping that the proxies have a good time with His Majesty and Lord Northcliffe and the duchesses.

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The Montreal Gazette is both vexed and alarmed that the Yukon council wants to impose a territorial surtax of fifty cents a gallon on beer and other malt liquors from foreign countries. This, according to the Gazette, is "uncalled for discrimination which foreign countries might resent;" and furthermore, "There should be only one sort of customs taxes in Canada, those collected by authority of and for the Government of Canada." This is strange language for a protectionist journal. Since when did the Gazette and its friends grow so considerate of the feelings of "foreign countries"? We had understood from them that the essence of patriotic duty lay in erecting tariff barriers against all and sundry "foreign countries," regardless of whether or not said countries chose to consider the barriers "uncalled-for discrimination" or to "resent" them; even that the proof of the virtue of a tariff was that "foreign countries" did "resent" it; that a tariff that did not awaken resentment in foreign countries was a useless thing. Or when did the blessings of protection set to themselves bounds and resolve to bestow themselves only on large territories? If it were good for Canada to have more "adequate" protection on beer and other commodities, why not for the Yukon? And why not for each separate mining camp in the Yukon? If it is worth Canada's while to foster an industry at the public expense, why not worth while for a Canadian province or territory to do so? And for each town in the province or territory? Such are the unanswered queries that confuse the student of "protection." This we are assured is an altogether desirable thing for a country, a stimulus to national enterprise and a tonic for the industrial organism. But its efficiency it seems is limited to countries. It must not be administered to provinces or other sub-divisions of countries, though these may be larger than many countries to which high tariff is declared to have been the elixir of life. What is sauce for the goose does not go properly with the gander, according to the chefs.

THE PEACE RIVER.

Victoria Colonist:—Great progress and development is reported from the Peace River. So many people are pouring into the country, notwithstanding the lack of railway facilities, that the Dominion government is about to erect it into a separate land district. In this district the 3,500,000 acres obtained from the province of British Columbia will be included. A large number of claims have been applied for. The centre of this British Columbia area is Fort St. John. In a direct line Fort St. John is practically as far from Edmonton as from the head of Bute inlet, measuring the latter route by way of Fort George on the route of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The difference is not more than fifty miles. We suggest that this is a very important fact. The administration of this area will vest in the government of this province, and we submit, that the people of the province have a right to look for its trade. At the present time Edmonton claims all that area as its territory and all plans for railway construction now before the public look to the centering of its business at the Alberta Capital. It has long been the policy of the Colonist to advocate the construction of a line diagonally across the province from northeast to southwest. We believe it would develop a very valuable country. The Canadian Northern seems to have made up its mind that its interest lie in the construction of a line from Yellowhead pass down to some point near the mouth of the Fraser, with a Vancouver island connection, and we have read that the Grand Trunk Pacific is looking in the same direction. We suggest that it would be wise policy on the part of the last named company to return to its former plan of construction from Fort George southward, to Victoria and Vancouver, and to extend that line from Fort George northeasterly into the Peace River country. On the latter point it may be mentioned that at Fort George the Grand Trunk Pacific will only be about 180 miles in a direct line from Fort St. John, or about half as far away as Edmonton is from the Peace River capital. One would suppose that a branch line from Fort George to Fort St. John would be an essential feature of the Grand Trunk Pacific system.

CANADIAN CREDIT.

Toronto Globe: It is a poor business to be endeavoring to prove, as some of the Conservative papers are doing, that Canadian credit has been injured. For some years Mr. Fielding did not find it necessary to borrow much in England, a buoyant revenue furnishing surpluses. In the space of twelve years over $200,000,000 was spent on capital and special account, yet only $65,000,000 was added to the public debt. Of late he has had to meet maturing loans and provide for the construction of the Transcontinental Railway. Since June, 1908, five loans have been floated in London. Two of these, totalling £1,500,000 were short loans, one for twelve and the other for fifteen months, negotiated quite recently, and the actual rate was only 2¾ per cent. The London market was very favorable, but making due allowance for that, the rate was remarkably low for what were really temporary loans. No such rate was ever obtained in term loans.

The other three loans were as follows: June, 1908, £5,000,000, 3¾ per cent., due in 1912; October, 1908, £5,000,000, 3½ per cent., due in 1950, with option of redemption in 1930; and January, 1909, £6,000,000, 3¾ per cent., due in 1919, with option to redeem in 1914. It will be observed that the only long-term loan of these is the one floated in October, 1908. Here the actual rate is 3.78 per cent. The actual rate of the 3¾ per cent. loan of January, 1909, exceeds 4 per cent., while that of the 3¾ per cent. loan of June, 1908, is 3.7. These loans had to be obtained during a period of monetary disturbance in England. The last one was the largest Canadian, indeed the largest colonial, loan ever launched on the British market, and Mr. Fielding's course in issuing bonds of smaller denominations than usual to attract the small investor and get him interested in Canada was much commended.

The argument that because we have recently been obliged to pay more than three per cent. the credit of the country is impaired is absurd on its face. It altogether ignores the fact that the market has its ups and downs, and that if we borrow when money is tight we must perforce pay more than when it is abundant. Under the Conservatives the nominal rate from 1879 down to 1894 was four per cent., with the actual rate something in excess. In 1884 a 3½ per cent. loan was made, but in the following year the rate for another went back to four. But no one regarded this as proof that Canadian credit was undergoing eclipse; it merely showed that the Finance Minister had hit upon a favorable time for borrowing in 1884, and that 1885 was not so favorable. Similarly when Mr. Fielding the other day paid only 2¾ per cent. for short term loans, although just before he had to pay 3½ and 3¾ per cent. for loans of a much longer term, it was evident that our credit stood as high as it ever did, the only change being in the condition of the market. Money is a commodity and fluctuations in its value are inevitable, but to say when it is dear that a borrower's credit is suffering, while his credit has improved when it is cheap, is very far-fetched nonsense.

As has been said, the net increase in the public debt during the last twelve years has been only $65,000,000, for most of which the Transcontinental Railway is responsible. In 1896, when the Conservatives went out of office, the net debt per head was over $50. Today it is not quite $46, the Census Office reckoning the population at 7,000,000. Again, in 1896 the net yearly interest payable on the debt was $1.79 per head, whilst it is now $1.33. The government has met the world-wide depression, with the consequent fall in revenue, by making a sweeping reduction in the expenditure, and there are signs on every hand of improvement in trade and industry. Immigration from the United States to the Canadian Northwest promises to exceed 70,000 this year, and as the average amount of capital brought by each immigrant, man, woman, and child, is over $1,000, this represents an addition to our wealth of $70,000,000, aside from the value of the immigrant's labor and from his contributions to the Federal treasury as a consumer. Meanwhile the opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific from Edmonton to Lake Superior will give us 1,500 miles of new railway, besides adding to the production of wheat and cattle.

VARIOUS VIEWS

The Swallow Homeward Flew.

Toronto Globe:—A swallow taken from its nest in Antwerp and carried a distance of 147 miles made the return trip in 67 minutes, as compared with four hours and seven minutes by the first of 250 carrier pigeons released at the same time. But the swallow was on an errand of its own and the pigeons on someone elses errand.

Only Jingoes Say She is Slow.

Ottawa Citizen:—Old Great Britain is not so slow, after all, if it is true that the Government has secured an option on $40,000,000 worth of new Spanish warships, which are to be built. At a comparatively small cost she will be able to take over these warships at a moment's notice should war threaten, in the same way that Japan reinforced her navy by purchasing two warships from the South American republic immediately prior to the declaration of war with Russia.

About Their Size.

London Advertiser:—Some Canadian newspapers argue that Canada will secede from the empire unless she gets favors in the British market. What a lofty type of Imperialism! And what a complimentary impression of Canada it conveys to the mother country!

Must Be Rewarded.

St. John, N.B., Sun:—Altogether we may regard without fear the tendency of the day to make the punishment of the criminal fit the criminal. The first reward for his deed will usually be good for him and good for society. But it will certainly be good for society to see to it that he receives with absolute justice the just reward for his deed.

Second Thoughts Best.

Vancouver, B.C., World:—It was hardly to be expected that Mr. George H. Cowan, having rebutted the taunt of Mr. Ralph Smith in the Dominion House of Commons, that he represented the minority in this constituency by announcing himself willing to test the mind of the electors and abide by the decision, should in his cooler moments take himself seriously. Recent political history in British Columbia has afforded several proofs that once a man has secured a seat in parliament it is the highest political wisdom to keep it, and on no account whatever to put it to the hazard of the poll. The member for Vancouver was only indulging in a bit of theatrical play to the gallery, and he does not consider it of serious import.

Supports Mr. Mackenzie King.

Ottawa Journal (Conservative):—In this view, therefore, The Journal is not able to see the point in the newspaper attacks upon Mr. Mackenzie King's qualifications for the post. It is a simple fact that Mr. King has earned by hard work an unusually wide and deep knowledge of latter day economics. He has approached the labor problem gravely. The temper of his mind is shown in the Lemieux Act itself.

May as Well Give Up.

Toronto Mail and Empire:—"Queen Alexandra's message to the Jubilee Nursing Congress at Liverpool had matter in it for the 'Suffragettes' as well as for the nurses. "Women try to be like men in the present day," she said, "but this is a thing that men cannot do." She agrees with the line in "The Princess," in which Tennyson says:

"Woman is not undevelopt man."

Dark Suspicions.

Calgary Albertan:—Innisfail banqueted the members of the Provincial Cabinet last Friday night, and the suggestion is that Innisfail has hopes of landing the provincial pork packing establishment, and it is an old adage that the way to the pork packing business is through the stomachs of the cabinet ministers.

C.P.R. Men May Go Out.

Boston, Mass., May 19.—The anticipation that some matter relating to the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railroad would be brought up at today's session of the Order of Railway Conductors' annual grand division, aroused keen interest among the delegates. The subject was one about which the greatest secrecy has been maintained, but it was forcasted that the convention's action today might result in precipitating a strike of Canadian Pacific employees.

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24 YEARS AGO TO-DAY

Driftwood going down the river on Friday.

Rev. John McDougall left for the east with the flat boats last week.

Freighters are asking from six to ten cents a pound from Calgary.

The thirst dance of the Indians at Riviere qui Barre is to commence on Wednesday next.

The Calgary Herald says that Chief Fastor Hardisty will take charge at Edmonton this summer.

Rev. Pere Leduc left for Winnipeg on Wednesday. He will probably visit Carlton on his return.

The Stoney Plain reserve was deserted this week, the Indians having gone to Riviere qui Barre to attend the thirst dance.

The rifles which were expected to arrive with No. 4 Company on Wednesday for the Edmonton Horse Guard failed to connect.

The Macleod Gazette notes that the first plowing in that district took place in February, and most of the crop was sown in March.

John Hambly, known here as a member of the law firm of Bleecker & Hambly, arrived with the transport train on Wednesday morning last.

On Wednesday night two men attempted to gain access to the fort by climbing over the wall and were fired on by the sentry. They promptly disapeared.

A number of the townspeople have sent to Winnipeg for repeating rifles for their own use, dispairing of the arrival of any government rifles. They are determined not to be caught again.

The late rains have raised the river. It is now at a good stage for boating, and the steamers should be able to supply any wants felt in the transport of troops and supplies along the Saskatchewan.

Fifteen men of the St. Albert Home Guard, under Samuel Cunningham, captain, went into active service as scouts on Tuesday last and will keep up a thorough patrol between the Indian camp and the St. Albert settlement. Great fears of horse and cattle stealing are entertained.

A heavy rain set in on Thursday last and continued all day and also all of Friday, helping the crops greatly, but altogether spoiling the roads and rendering it impossible for the transport train to move.

Reports from St. Albert in reference to the Indians were of such an alarming character that on Thursday night last guards at the fort were doubled, and the infantry company, lying in camp, was held ready to start for St. Albert at a minute's notice.

H. S. Young and family arrived from Lac la Biche on Sunday last by way of Athabasca Landing. Since being compelled to leave their home at Lac la Biche, Mrs. Young and the children have suffered great hardships and anxiety, but are still in good health.

Another draft of Edmonton men to man the remaining scows will nearly clear the place of its male population and leave it more exposed to attack than ever. But in this country, where a twenty-five cent piece usually looks as big as a cart wheel, five dollars a day will make men risk anything.

J. Haney and Thomas Henderson arrived from their mine up the river, by canoe, on Tuesday night. They have carried their tunnel into rock which requires to be blasted in order that any headway can be made. The prospect is improving as they go in and now shows horn silver. In passing the fort in their canoe they were challenged by the sentry, and as they did not reply were fired upon. They landed, explained and were allowed to proceed.

The Fort Saskatchewan Garrison Amateur Athletic Association held a meeting in the quarters on Thursday evening last, and after electing Sergeant-Major Patterson, No. 7 company, 65th battalion, chairman, and Corporal Waldwin, of N.W.M.P., secretary-treasurer, drew up a programme of sports to come off on the 25th inst. in celebration of Her Majesty's brithday. The programme comprises 17 events, the first to be started at 2 p.m. The prizes will be presented in the evening by the ladies resident in the Fort.

MAN KILLS MOTHER.

Declared Before His Death That He Intended to Kill Entire Family.

South Bend, Ind., May 20.—Charles Rapp, who had considerable local fame as a baseball pitcher, killed his mother and committed suicide on Saturday night. He had been drinking and when ordered by his mother to leave liquor alone he got a hammer and after hitting her on the head stabbed her with a butcher knife which he snatched from a table. When his mother fell Rapp gashed his throat with the same knife. The police found Rapp still conscious. At the hospital he stated he had intended to kill the entire family.

Smelter Busy.

Rossland, May 20.—The Canadian Consolidated Mining & Smelting company treated ore at its Trail smelter during the first quarter this year, yielding values of $1,117,000; the refinery produced 445 tons of pig lead, and in addition to shipments to eastern Canada, China and Japan, the company has shipped during April 250 tons to Australia, which is the record shipment of Canadian lead to that country. In the north vein of the Centre Star mine a new ore body has been uncovered which carries just double the values of the usual run of the mine, while the big ore body in the War Eagle, estimated to contain $1,000,000 in values, is practically untouched. The net profits of the Centre Star group alone for April were $36,400.

Fined for Setting Fire.

Saskatoon, May 20.—Arthur Goodyear, a homesteader from Gledhouse, was today fined heavily for setting a prairie fire which spread during one night as the result of a heavy wind and caused considerable damage and much danger to residents in that section.

Bankers go Under.

Boston, Mass., May 20—Parry and Soderquist, bankers, brokers and members of the New York Consolidated stock exchange, with offices and branches all over New England, suspended this morning. The liabilities are said to be over half a million.

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REGINA WAS EAS[illegible] FOR WESTMI[illegible]

Cost Boys Had Rather a P[illegible] the Men From Saskatch[illegible]

New Westminster, Ma[illegible] Regina aggregation of cha[illegible] the Minto cup, carrying [illegible] lacrosse championship [illegible] went down to defeat bef[illegible] Westminster team today [illegible] which, to the spectators, [illegible] a case of playing up all [illegible] easterners. The score cert[illegible] not indicate the differenc[illegible] the two teams, as the Royal[illegible] undoubtedly considered th[illegible] which a disproportionate [illegible] have on the receipts at the [illegible]

The Westminster men a[illegible] the field just before 3 o'[illegible] were greeted with great c[illegible] lineup of the Reginas, al[illegible] there has been so much s[illegible] was as follows:

Regina—Goal, Clark; p[illegible] ard; cover point, Lalonde; [illegible] fence, West; second defe[illegible] third, Davidson; centre, [illegible] third home, Murten; second [illegible] first, Gorman; outside, McG[illegible] side, McDougall.

New Westminster—Goal [illegible] point, Galbraith; cover, T[illegible] first defence, J. Clifford; s[illegible] Rennie; third, T. Rennie; [illegible] Feeney; third home, C. Sp[illegible] ond, A. Turnbull; first, A. [illegible] outside, L. Turnbull; inside [illegible] son.

Lack of boring in on the [illegible] ster defense on the part of [illegible] of the Reginas was the o[illegible] criticism of the visitors' ga[illegible] when they went down to def[illegible] the champions with a scor[illegible] to Westminster's six. In [illegible] and in combination the pr[illegible] played good lacrosse, but [illegible] not make enough impression [illegible] defence of the Royal City[illegible] paused when they should h[illegible] against the salmon bellies [illegible] lair. On today's showing W[illegible] ter has no possible right to [illegible] Minto cup to the present [illegible] The Reginas did not arrive [illegible] minister until noon, havin[illegible] their resting time on the co[illegible] Harrison Hot Springs. So [illegible] practically their first appear[illegible] when they trotted on the fie[illegible] o'clock, nearly 20 minutes [illegible] the Westminster boys. Fi[illegible] and people packed the grands[illegible] lined the oval of Queen's Pa[illegible] visitors were given a cheer w[illegible] reached the field, but what [illegible] ceived was but a faint whisp[illegible] cheering that the western [illegible] up when their players rea[illegible] field.

Just before noon today th[illegible] minster club wired a protest [illegible] Ross, one of the cup trustees [illegible] the competition of the Regina [illegible] ground that many member[illegible] team were not residents of [illegible] and, therefore, not qualified [illegible] A written protest was also [illegible] Ross.

Westminster won the toss [illegible] ed to play down field, for t[illegible] slight grade at the park, [illegible] drew the ball and Len Tur[illegible] cured. A rush on the Regina [illegible] end, and then the easterner[illegible] the play to the Westminst[illegible] The challengers circled are[illegible] around for a minute or two, [illegible] not draw the defenders out f[illegible] flags. A poor pass lost th[illegible] the home team and immedi[illegible] play went to the other end.

The Westminster methods [illegible] direct contrast to those o[illegible] They bored in on the net and [illegible] bad to intercept a shot. Fo[illegible] time the Royal City boys w[illegible] defending their own goal [illegible] Spring hit Howard with a wi[illegible] and soon after a shot from A[illegible] bull went wild. Regina sco[illegible] carried down the field, but o[illegible] minute. They play went to [illegible] na goal and a short by Brys[illegible] for Westminster. Time 3 m[illegible]

Right after the face off F[illegible] cured and dashed for the Reg[illegible] Warwick hit him over th[illegible] Feeney went down and Ward [illegible] penalized for 15 minutes. A[illegible] was required to attend to [illegible] injuries. Feeney finally wen[illegible] dressing room, having a bad [illegible] the head, Gordon Spring [illegible] him.

Immediately following the [illegible] Alex. Turnbull shot on the f[illegible] Clarke saved. He tried again, [illegible] shot was effectually stopped. [illegible] covered the ball and the Reg[illegible] carried it to the other end of [illegible] The visitors tried to draw out [illegible] minster defence, when McDo[illegible] hit on the head and seat to i[illegible] The game was stopped to giv[illegible] chance to recover, while Tomm[illegible] was sent to the fence for a [illegible] of ten minutes.

While McDougall was still [illegible] ing, Feeney came up field an[illegible] Spring retired. The succeeding [illegible] the first and especially in th[illegible] quarter demonstrated repeated[illegible] ference in the methods of the t[illegible]

By the end of the first qu[illegible] spectators were feeling that [illegible] seen little of a thrilling nature [illegible] of the more restless fans yelled [illegible] player with the suggestion th[illegible] body stop for five o'clock tea. [illegible] brilliant play of the quarter w[illegible] the third goal was secured for [illegible] Morgan. Alone he carried th[illegible] and dodging half a dozen We[illegible] players put it in the net. But [illegible] with the score 3-2 against them [illegible] minsters gingered up and ha[illegible] best of the play.

Time and again the chalen[illegible] peared to lose advantage by [illegible] around aimlessly with the ball [illegible] any concentrated attempt to [illegible] Westminster defence to pieces. [illegible] again, too, Clarke in goal sav[illegible] for the challengers. His work [illegible] derful, but the Westminster [illegible] soon found his vulnerable poin[illegible] failure to stop low balls an[illegible] goals were scored against hi[illegible] way. When Westminster added [illegible] their tally in the first part of t[illegible] quarter the home fans forgot a[illegible] they possessed and joked th[illegible] more than ever on their somnu[illegible] lees work against the defence.