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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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DUNCAN MARSHALL, Manager.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1909.

AN IMPERIAL ARMY.

Premier Asquith announces that the new scheme of Imperial defence so far as land forces are concerned, is that each Dominion maintain its own forces primarily for its own defence, but capable of mergence into the general force of the Empire in emergency. To those who want the Empire defended this scheme should be satisfactory, though it will fall as far short as the naval arrangement of meeting the views of those who construe defence to mean menace. It is exceedingly improbable that until the proportions of population are very much changed the over-sea land forces would be asked to co-operate in an Imperial war except for the defence or invasion of over-sea territory. Importing soldiers from Canada to oppose an invasion of England would be like importing coal into Edmonton; while in the event of offensive war against a European power time would likely make it more advisable to draw the invading troops from the Old Land than from the distant colonies. The arrangement should be warmly welcomed by the troops of the over-sea Dominions, for it places them officially on a recognized par with those of the Old Land as soldiers of the Empire. Exception must, of course, be made of ardent spirits whose ambition is to scale the walls of Metz for they would not be likely to see service in Europe.

OUR POSSIBLE WHEAT CROP.

Some few years ago Professor Mavor of Toronto university, won for himself the attention of the western people by an estimate of the crop capabilities of this country. Though the amount of the attention may have been flattering to the professor's sense of his own importance it was hardly of a character to confirm his faith in the correctness of his views. Certainly it can hardly have failed to make clear to him what the western people thought of his qualifications as a crop prophet or that what they thought was altogether inimical to his chances of becoming the national horoscope caster. The professor, however, is a philosopher as well as a prophet, rather a better philosopher than a prophet. Though the West now yields annually more bushels than he said it could yield the fact daunts him not. Neither does the recollection of the innumerable warm but not over kindly things that were said about him. He takes these things as the unavoidable unpleasantries which great minds must encounter, which they should bear with what patience they can summon, but which should by no means and in no degree turn them from their appointed way. Wherefore, the professor has got out his pencil and done more figuring, the results whereof he has been firing at the British scientists. In brief, he finds that we have 17 1 2 million acres of wheat land in the West; that this land is capable of bearing 18 bushels to the acre, or that the maximum wheat crop possible to the country is about 315,000,000 bushels.

Unfortunately for the professor the facts are against him and his abstract figuring must suffer in consequence. Alberta alone contains approximately 250 thousand square miles, or 140 million acres of land. In the one third of this province in which settlement has already to a considerable extent taken place, wheat growing is amply proven to be not only possible but nominally a profitable branch of the farming business. That is, say about 35 million acres of land in this Province alone must be admitted capable of wheat production at a profit which at the professor's modest estimate of 18 bushels to the acre would turn out 630 million bushels, or twice the amount he allows the whole country capable of producing. That Saskatchewan and Manitoba contain each as much is proven beyond the shadow of doubt. This makes the total known possible wheat growing area over 100 million acres and puts the aggregate crop at the professor's figure per acre at nearly 2 billion bushels. It is, of course, true that the western farmers will not all grow wheat every year and that this may be far in excess of the amount of land that will be under wheat in the average year. But it must be remembered that these figures include only one-third the land in the prairie provinces. A large part of the remainder is declared by the best available evidence to be capable of farming operations as generally understood, including the production of wheat. Allowing this belief to be justified is reasonable degree, when the settlement of the West is done it is entirely possible that the average wheat crop will occupy nearer a hundred million acres than 17 1 2 and that the average yield will be beyond the billion mark. Certainly this area and this yield is within the possibilities of the country, and if the yield is not realized it will be because mixed farming is found to pay better than wheat growing pure and simple, as there is every reason to believe and hope will be the case. If the country's "possible" is the question the professor must quadruple his figures before he reaches a "theory of production" broad enough to accommodate the known facts.

A HALF-HOLIDAY BILL.

The budget and the naval program are not the exclusive subjects of attention in the British Parliament, though naturally these outstanding matters are the only ones the Canadian public catches much sight of. While his colleagues are carrying the fiscal changes into public favor Mr. Gladstone, the home secretary, has introduced a bill looking to the amelioration of the conditions of a large number of people and which in less strenuous times might be supposed to itself invite considerable attention and excite some discussion. The bill relates to the employment of shop assistants and some of its provisions would likely provoke merry war between the legislators and the municipal authorities if they were paralleled in measures proposed in the Canadian Parliament or Legislatures.

Shop assistants are not to be employed more than sixty hours a week nor after 8 p.m. on more than three evenings in the week.

There must be a weekly half holiday, every shop to close not later than 2 p.m. on one day in the week. Local authorities (in London, the county council) will have the power to select early closing day.

Shops, with the exception of public houses, will be closed on Sunday.

In Jewish localities shops will be allowed to remain open till 2 p.m. on Sunday if they have been closed from sunset on Friday till sunset on Saturday.

Street markets, where important and customary, may be exempt.

Hawkers and cheapjacks will be restricted on the same lines as shopkeepers.

Special provisions will be made in respect of holiday resorts and public holidays.

The bill will not apply to rural parishes with a population of less than one thousand.

On this side of the water the weekly half-holiday question is left to the municipal authorities and is customarily a matter for agreement between merchants and their clerks. Mr. Gladstone's bill proposes to make the half-holiday a compulsory affair so far as shops in the larger centres of population are concerned.

ANOTHER SUPPORTER.

The British protectionists must be getting in a bad way. Even the Toronto News abandons hope of their winning on the protection versus Lloyd George budget issue. It now adjures the Lords by the obligations of their religion to bear the burdens of their weaker brethren by allowing their unearned wealth to be taxed, trusting, of course, to the compensating operations of a future tariff to make good their noble sacrifice out of the sweat of the same poorer brethren. If the Asquith Government have any considerable number of friends among the newspapers of the old country this argument should get a wide circulation under their auspices and through their columns. It would at least strike the British workman as news that he had asked the Lords to bear his burdens. His understanding of it is that he is merely asking them to bear their own burdens which have lain upon his shoulders lo these many years. And the gratuitous affront of the assertion would be anything but likely to incline him favorably to their Lordships' side of the case. A Briton does not like to be called a beggar because he declines to pay another man's debts any longer.

THE BRIDGE QUESTION.

The plans for the proposed C. P. R. bridge have arrived and have brought with them something of a surprise in the amount found necessary to secure traffic attachments on the structure. For placing the traffic deck and the sidewalk attachments on the bridge alone the cost is calculated at $586,000. This does not of course include the cost of the approaches to the bridge nor of laying the necessary street railway extensions, items which in themselves would bring the outlay up to near the million mark. Beyond this, too, lies the uncertain and unspecified liability for damages claimed for property holders on account of the location or mode of construction of the line through the city, the bridging of McKay and Victoria avenues, the subway on Jasper and the closing of Tenth street from the lane north of Jasper to Athabasca. This damage the city undertakes to relieve the company of in consideration of their permitting the traffic attachments to be placed on the bridge. Whatever the cost may or might be must therefore be considered a part of the expense of getting the bridge made to provide traffic accommodation. It can hardly be supposed that the damage would be less than $100,000 if it is anything at all. As a further concession, too, the city grants the company exemption from taxes on the bridge. The latter item aside, the actual cash outlay to secure the traffic accommodation could not fall short of $1,000,000. This money in the bulk would have to come from the city, of course. The Provincial and Federal Governments have promised aid to the enterprise to the extent of $100,000 each and Strathcona to the amount of $17,500. In consideration of the unexpected cost this contribution might be increased, but all three could not be counted on for more than $300,000. This would leave the city of Edmonton nearly three-quarters of a million dollars to put up.

Obviously the "concession" of the company does not amount to much. The cost of their bridge without the attachments they say would be about $843,000. It should be possible to build a combined street railway and traffic bridge for the amount at high level. In such event we could not, of course, count on assistance from the Federal treasury. The Provincial Government, however, might be expected to aid it as largely as the proposed structure and Strathcona would probably be willing to reasonably increase its contribution. Suppose these contributions together wiped off $143,000, Edmonton would have to put up $700,000 for her share. And for this amount we would have a bridge located wherever the mutual advantages of the cities made desirable, devoted exclusively to street railway and ordinary street traffic and free from the disadvantages and dangers inseparable from the operation of railway trains even on a separate level of the bridge. If we have $706,000 to put into a bridge we had better put it into one of our own leaving the C. P. R. to build their own bridge according to their own notions—and incidentally to cross our streets as the railway commission will permit them, to pay for any damages they do, and to enrich the city treasury by the taxes payable on the property. It is difficult, indeed, in view of the cost of the "concession" we are offered to see where the city stands to gain anything by the deal in which this concession was made the club to bring up to the company's way of thinking. The concessions seem to be all on the one side—the other side. The city pays for every dollar's worth of accommodation it gets and becomes liable also for damages the company would otherwise have to bear. The company get a bridge free from taxes; get quite as favorable terms for crossing our streets as they could get from the railway commission; get Tenth street closed for a block, which they would not likely get from the commission, and get relieved from being sued for damages to property. Regarded in the light of this expensive return concession the agreement amply verifies every tribute the Bulletin paid to the diplomatic abilities of the company's ambassador.

It will be pretty generally agreed that Edmonton has not at this time three quarters of a million to put into traffic attachments on a railway bridge or into the construction of a separate structure. Yet it is patent that we need better means of communication between the cities. The problem is to find an alternative way by which this means can be provided at less cost. A very material improvement could be made at a comparatively small outlay by the construction of another low-level bridge, say at Walters' mill, and by the extension of the street railway line across the river at that point. It must be remembered that what we have to deal with now and hereafter is not so much heavy traffic as light traffic. The construction of the C. P. bridge and the adoption of a freight service on the street railway system will practically do away with freighting by wagon between the towns. The light traffic can be quite well accommodated by the construction of another bridge as suggested. This would at once divide the business with the present bridge would afford easy means of communication between the west-ern ends of the cities, and would give us a belt line south of the river. The present bridge cost something more than $100,000 and it could probably be duplicated today for $150,000. For $300,000 we should be able to build the bridge and to build the street car line across at that point into the westerly end of Strathcona. There would be no reason why we should not approach the Provincial Government for a substantial grant for such bridge and Strathcona would doubtless be willing to make a proportionate contribution. The balance would be easily within our power. By adopting this plan we would effectively better communication and would still have the far greater part of our three quarters of a million left for more bridge-building when and where such is considered advisable.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Alberta is four years' old today.

Sir Charles Beresford in a Montreal interview emphasized the idea that the Colonies should build cruisers for the protection of the trade routes rather than battleships for the defence of Britain. This will ally him with the views of Canadians generally, though it will hardly fulfil the expectations of Canadian sympathizers of the militarists who hoped to make him the chief trumpeter for a political war-scare in Britain.

Muley Hafid, whom Germany hoisted into power in Morocco against the combined efforts of France and Britain, has been testifying his lineage by reviving the age of torture. He hereby adds one more to the crimes for which the barbaric divisions and jealousies of Christendom stand responsible and one more refutation to the exploded theory that standing armies and battleships are really the policemen of the world. What France might have done and would have done in Morocco is shown by what she has actually done in Algiers, where a stronghold of pirates has been transformed into a country where life and property are secure. Germany having prevented her repeating the reformation in the neighboring state is doubly responsible for taking the crowned assassin in hand.

Even August does not sweat the political activity out of Mr. Charles F. Fowler, a Republican representative of New Jersey. On the contrary it seems to have thawed out his unusually well-stocked vocabulary of condemnation and he pours the limpid stream on his more or less honored leader, Mr. Joseph G. Cannon, speaker of the House. In a published letter addressed to "Uncle Joe" Mr. Fowler accuses him of conspiracy, brutal egotism, contemptible trickery, duplicity, disgusting favoritism, ignorance, inordinate conceit, malice, prejudice, political cowardice, perfidy, treachery both plain and traitorous, and venegeful malice. Mr. Cannon's record is described as rotten; his policy is spoken of as a disgraceful hybrid, his conduct as dishonorable and disreputable; he is said to have resorted to miserably contemptible false pretences, and to have shown a putrid preference for certain political elements. This is the language of warmth and by no means calculated to cool the sentiments of the veteran wielder of the gavel. As Mr. Cannon himself bears a deserved reputation for fluency when speaking under provocation the political holiday season across the line is likely to be signalized by further hot waves.

The Calgary Albertan quotes from the Camrose Canadian an article stating that a Calgary real estate agent "knocked" the Camrose district, adds the charge to be probably correct and hands out a very timely rebuke to the practice of booming one district by lying about another. The Albertan however, is not correct in stating that the same species of warfare is carried on in Edmonton at the expense of Calgary. This is not true and has never been true to any considerable extent. Granted there may be people in this city who would resort to this means of supposedly boosting their own city they have not the opportunity for doing so that their kind in Calgary have. People do not come to Edmonton en route to Calgary as they come to Calgary en route to Edmonton. Real estate agents or others in this city have not therefore the opportunity or the temptation to resort to the practice the Albertan admits to be resorted to in Calgary. The Albertan will doubtless accept the label of opportunity as making the difference. Even so the difference exists and the Bulletin declines to believe it is altogether due to lack of incentive. It hopes that Edmonton people have more regard for truth and more consideration for the interests of their Province.

LABOR DAY RATES.

The Canadian Pacific Railway announce in connection with Labor Day rate of fare and one-third for round trip tickets on sale Sept. 3rd to 6th, with final return limit Sept. 8th.

For full particulars apply to any agent.

NEVADA MINING CAMP SWEPT BY CLOUDBURST

Five Men and Two Women Missing From Rawhide—125 Buildings Carried Down Canyon on Crest of 12 Foot Wave—Telegraphic News in Brief.

Reno, Nev., Aug. 31—The mining camp at Rawhide was swept away by a cloudburst tonight. Five men and two women are missing, and five hundred persons are homeless. One hundred and twenty-five buildings were carried down the canyon on the crest of a wave twelve feet high.

Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 31—John C. Nicolai, a private detective employed by the Lake Carriers' association, shot two marine strikers dead on the west shore of the ore docks shortly after five o'clock this evening and was saved from lynching only by the quick arrival of the police.

Sydney, N.S., Aug. 31—Eighty-six eviction cases were down for trial before his honor, Judge Finlayson, today, and thirty-four additional cases for Friday. These include tenants at Caledonia, Bridgeport Reserve, Aberdeen No. 3, and Waterford. Seventy-five of the defendants were present, but only 18 were called for today.

Toronto, Aug. 31—An improperly laid mine by the Royal Canadian Engineers demonstrating modern warfare at the exhibition, resulted in a shower of stones which threatened the lives of spectators. Two were slightly hurt.

Fergus, Ont., Aug. 31—Wm. Singer, aged 76, was fatally hurt on his son's barn at Cummock, by a falling pulley.

Deepening Channel at Kingston.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 31—It will not be long before deep draught vessels instead of turning into the United States channel at the foot of Wolfe Island and going down past Alexandra Bay, will go straight down the Canadian channel. The land that blocked the deep water channel in the vicinity of the channel is being dredged out and vessels will be saved a run of two miles by continuing in Canadian waters. There will then be a continual Canadian channel for deep draught vessels from Kingston to Montreal.

Cambridge, Eng., July 31—Announcement is made here of the death of Charles Rowell, a one-time famous runner, who created many worlds records in America.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31—An imperial ukase published today suppresses the council of imperial defense created June 21, 1905. This amounts to a substantial victory for the Stolypin cabinet, which is working to coordinate the branches of the government in the constitutional sense, eliminating grand ducal interference.

Still Water Their Milk.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 31—G. G. Publow, superintendent of the Eastern Ontario Dairy school, says the day of milk-watering is not past. During the past week five cases have been taken against farmers who place their milk cans under the water pump.

Ottawa, Aug. 31—From advices received at the trade and commerce department the influential deputation of Japanese merchants about to visit the United States will not come to Canada. Their tour is under American auspices and they will stay in that country.

Mother Left Children Alone.

London, Ont., Aug. 31—Florence Donklie, aged 2 years, was burned to death at Adelaide village this afternoon. The mother left her with a 3-year-old sister who lighted a fire in the stove, which ignited the dresses of both. The older child put out the flames on her own dress, but Florence was overcome. The house was burned to the ground and the body incinerated. The elder child escaped.

Sarnia, Ont., Aug. 31—Chief of Police Crawford declares that Wm. Henri, proprietor of the Beach hotel summer resort here, who was found dead in a pool of blood with his throat gashed, in a room in the hotel early this morning, was murdered. A fragment of a statement passed his lips before his death, when he uttered the words, "I did not commit suicide, but he——."

Round Horn to Prince Rupert.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 31—The steamer Belle of Spain sailed from Sydney last night for Prince Rupert with a cargo for the Grand Trunk Pacific, consisting of 15,316 steel rails, 6,640 bundles of fish plates, 285 tie bars, 176 boxes of nut locks and 1,712 cases of railway spikes, making a total of 5,725 tons of cargo. The captain expects to make the passage around Cape Horn to Prince Rupert in 65 days.

Rotterdam, Aug. 31—There have been no deaths from cholera in this city since the disease made its appearance. There are today seventeen cases in the Isolation hospital, and seventy-four suspects under observation.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31—Major Gregorieff, an army officer, who recently developed cholera at the palace barracks at Peterhoff, died today. Seven deaths from cholera are reported for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today.

Preserves Roosevelt Elephant.

Nairobi, British East Africa, Aug. 31—Edmund Heller, one of the natural sts connected with the Roosevelt expedition, has been successful in preserving entire and in good condition the skin of an elephant recently shot by Mr. Roosevelt. The tusks of this animal weight eighty pounds each. All the members of the party are well.

Los Angeles, Cal., Aug. 31—Eighteen-year-old Ida Scholz, armed with a hatpin, drove her mother, brother and the landlord from the Scholz home here today, and then defied a policeman to disarm and arrest her. Miss Scholz is now confined in the insane ward at the county hospital. The Scholz family came to Los Angeles from Chicago.

"The Grandfather" an extraordinary episode of the Franco-Prussian war will be exhibited at Starland tonight.

"Catouche" Pathe's hand-colored great dramatic feature will be put on the screen at Starland tonight.

Tales from the Golden West.

The Man in the Moon
Came tumbling down
And inquired the way
To the nearest town.
Said he, "I'm after
More Golden West;
The folks in the moon
All declare it's the best,
And the Premiums are certainly fine."
He took all he could buy,
Then spread his coat-tail,
And sailed to the sky
On a bit of a gale.
Now watch the old moon shine.
Yes,
Golden West Washing Powder
Will make everything shine.
The premiums will make your eyes shine.
SAVE THE COUPONS.

INVESTIGATING THE FORESTS OF ALBERTA

Some Important Discoveries by A. Knechtel of Forestry Department, Who finds Ten Different Species Hitherto not Known as Growing There on the Mountains in Alberta.

Frank, Alta., Aug. 30.—The forests of Alberta have for the past two weeks been the subject of investigation by government forestry experts with a view to determining just what woods grow in the Alberta mountains, studying the various means that may be availed of to promote and extend growth and to prevent destruction by forest fires, says the Frank paper.

The investigation was made by a party headed by W. L. Margach, chief forest ranger for Alberta and A. Knechtel, of Ottawa, dominion inspector of forestry. Other members of the party were Harry Baines and Phil Weinard, of Hugh River. The party traveled by pack train and covered the greater part of the timbered areas of the mountains between the main line and The Pass.

An important result of the trip was the discovery of no less than ten different species of wood which it had not hitherto been known grew in the mountains of Alberta. Another result will most likely be the extension of the system of forest ranging for the protection of the forests against fires.

The Route Travelled.

The party outfitted at High River and travelled up High River to the foot of Mist Mountain. From there the journey was made to the Kock range and down the stoney trail to the Cameron ranch on the headwaters of High River. Thence the route was to Sentinel Mountain where the Highwood range was crossed, thence down Salter river to Cataract river and up the Cataract to the south branch and over the summit to the main range where the party struck the headquarters of Oyster Creek and followed that stream down to the northwest branch of the Old Man, thence down stream to the junction of the Northwest branch with the Livingston, thence down to Race Horse and up the Race Horse to Daisy Creek, over the height of land to the headwaters of Gold Creek and down Gold Creek to Frank.

The trip is described as most picturesque and wonderfully interesting. Besides the discoveries made by Mr. Knechtel, it was an eye-opener for Chief Ranger Maregach as to the need of better protection against fires, as two fires were discovered and extinguished which but for the most providential happening along of the party must have done great damage to timber besides destroying the beauty of one of the most magnificent bits of mountain country on the continent.

The First Fire.

The first fire was encountered well up on Daisy Creek along the trail between Frank and the North Fork. It was well under way but all hands turned to and with frying pan and camp buckets and tools it was finally put out. It was supposed to have been started by two Italians who came through on foot and who were traced to Coleman, but were not arrested as it was found impossible to get any evidence against them.

After reaching Frank the party proceeded to the summit to investigate the timber limits of that section and on the way encountered another fire just above Coleman. A crew of men were speedily rustled and the fire put out but had it been allowed a little further start another instance of large damage to timber in this district would have resulted.

Prior to the trip there had been no forest ranger in the Livingston river country, probably the finest mountain country in the province, with extensive timber areas of great value, but former Constable Hart, now a fire ranger whose territory took in the Livingston country and there met the party and piloted it through the Gold Creek pass. Mr. Margach's experiences on the trip prompted him to at once extend Mr. Hart's territory to include all the North Fork district and Mr. Hart after outfitting for the work has taken up his headquarters in that district. It is most likely that the experiences of the chief ranger will result in greatly increasing the force of rangers and the adoption of means to more adequately cope with the danger of destruction of the forests he saw on his journey and which yearly stand in grave danger from fires.

CIDER PROVES TO BE ALCOHOLIC STIMULANT

License Branch of Attorney General's Department Will Get After Wholesalers Who Have Sold the Beverage—Total of $1,050 in Fines in Southern Alberta.

W. A. Doyl, chief license inspector under the Attorney General's department, has returned from the southern part of the province, where he has been rounding up offenders against the liquor ordinance of the province. Te prosecutions are the result of persevering detective work on the part of the license inspectors, whose evidence was so strong that convictions were obtained in every case but one. The fines in all amount to $1,050, with costs in addition.

At Bankhead, Louis Renote disappeared between the time when a search of his premises was made and the issue of the warrant for his arrest for the illegal sale of liquor. He was apprehended in British Columbia and will stand for trial in Banff this week.

A "blind pig" in full operation, with a bar and all paraphernalia, was found in Namaka. A seizure was made and Ben Wishart, the proprietor, was arrested, brought to Calgary for trial and fined $200 and costs.

Another seizure of a "blind pig" was made at Bassano, run under the guise of a club. In this case, Gilbert Lucroix was taken to Calgary for trial and fined $200 and costs or four months' imprisonment. Liquor was seized in a house of ill fame at Banff and a fine of $50 and costs was placed on the keeper.

Two convictions were secured at Macleod, the first for selling liquor on the fair grounds without a license, C. H. Chamberlain being fined $50 and costs, and the second, a keeper of a house of ill-fame, being fined $50 and costs for selling liquor without a license. Four keepers of bawdy houses in Lethbridge were each fined $50 and costs on the same charge. At High River, a case against Man Hop Lung arose out of the sale of alleged cider. It showed on analysis to contain nine per cent. of proof spirits, whereas three per cent. is considered an intoxicating liquor. The case was dismissed by the magistrate, W. E. G. Holmes, who said the officials of the government should go after the people who sold the Chinaman the cider. Dr. Revell, provincial analyst, gave evidence as to the analysis of the cider.

"The attention of the license branch has recently been drawn to the fact of Indians becoming intoxicated as result of drinking cider," said Mr. Doyl. "Several samples of the 'cider' have been analyzed in various parts of the province and found to contain from 9 to 10 per cent. of proof spirits. It would appear that the cider was sold by wholesalers to retail vendors as refined cider and non-intoxicating. Investigation has shown that the retailers have been selling the liquor innocently. A reasonable opportunity will be given the wholesalers to remove any cider which contains more than 2½ per cent. proof spirts and a careful watch will be kept to see that they do it. If they fail to do so they will be prosecuted."

SESSIONS OF SUPREME COURT.

The sessions of the Supreme Court for the coming season have been arranged by the attorney-general's department and are as follows:

Supreme Court en Banc—Edmonton, third Tuesday in September and March. Calgary, second Tuesday in December and June.

For trail of civil non-jury causes,—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday each in October, November, December, February, March, April, May and June.

For trial of Criminal and Civil jury causes—Edmonton and Calgary—Third Tuesday in October, February and May.

For trial of all civil and criminal causes—Wetaskiwin, first Tuesday, October and April. Red Deer, second Tuesday, November and May. Medicine Hat, second Tuesday, October and April. Macleod, fourth Tuesday, November and May. Lethbridge, fourth Tuesday, October and April.

FOURTE LOST

Property Loss Conservati mated at $12,000,000. 6 Have been Recovered. Persons Are Homel

RIVER HAS NOW RECEDED AND THE DANGE

City is Without Drinkin Water Mains Having Destroyed Lighting Out of Commissio

Ten Thousand People A Bread, Coffee and Sou cipal Relief Authori sands Take Refuge in and Churches—Railro lyzed by Succession o —Bridges Carried Ou Railways Will Exceed Million Dollars.

Mexico City, Aug. 30—C estimates of the damage fl flood at Monterey place t 1,400 and the property loss 000. The river has reced danger is over. Six hundre bodies have been recov quarter of the city was de 15,000 persons are home water mains are useless place is consequently witho ing water supply. Neithe light nor street car serv power plant has been dam

It will be impossible to re service for a week and as a city is threatened with in slaughter houses have bee ed. Ten thousand people bread, coffee and soup by icipal authorities and the consul is giving food to all

Take Refuge in Cathe

Thousands have taken ref cathedral and other churc adobe structures, soaked by ard falling and there has tional failure of life from th

The railroad situation is The branch of the Internat between Monterey and Ta ports a score of washouts bridge at San Juan has go 75 miles of the tracks of moras branch has been was There are a dozen washou Mattamoras and Guevas, large iron bridge over the between Saltillo and Mo gone. The loss to the railr known definitely, but proba exceed $500,000.

Whole Blocks Washed

Eighteen blocks of resid business houses in Monte washed away. The wealth of that city and the Ame dents are contributing to th fund, which is being exp food.

The largest loss of life have been caused by the b the reservoir dam. Monte a cup-like valley and is b three sides by mountains. ers rushed into this valle arily the Santa Catarina stream 150 yards wide, bu coming of the flood its b fully three-quarters of a m It is estimated that 18 inc fell.

The federal authorities busy with the organizatio measures. Benefit theatre ances, bull fights and fairs ned. Subscription lists opened and other cities are to the call for assistance.

Justifies Help From

zWashington, D. C., Aug Thompson, United States dor to Mexico, telegraphi partment about the flood in Monterey, states that m dollars worth of property troped, about 1,400 peopl and many thousands rend less. He adds that the ins titution justifies help fro ple.

Now Estimated at $50,

Mexico City, Mexico, A All resources of the gover centered on the relief w eight hundred bodies hav covered. One Americ found dead, is unident property loss is estimate millions. Cathedrals, th school buildings have b open to the refugees. quarter of Monterey is General Reyes, the fo of Diaz, left his mountain join the rescuers. He m reconstruction.

MOON TO ECLIPSE

Prof. Brooks Announces P For Wednesday, Septe

Geneva, N.Y., Aug. Mars will be eclipsed by t tic Luna on Wednesday September 12 so Profess R. Brooks, of the Smith announces in a bulletin. the moon's bright and pe will hide the red and of Mars for scarcely one phenomenon will begin magnitude of Washington at 8 continue till 9.30. West ton the occultation will earlier. The eclipse will to the naked eye.

MILLION INCREASE IN

Canadian Treasury Shows Prevailing Prosper

Ottawa, August 31.—Th treasury is considerably b prevailing prosperity. months of the fiscal year day the customs collecti $23,343,610, about four mil lions more than the same year. During August totalled $5,340,456, being of nearly one million.