though he has power to
o study and to express him-
at have put forward men of
talent." More trouble for

show the variety of its ac-
ments Toronto has small-
he dog-days.

ing remarkably resembling
mic has appeared among the
in Cobalt.

r McBride is strangely un-
y the frantic appeals of the
Opposition to come and pull
t of the hole.

Nolan, Esq., is becoming an
on the "magic that trans-
piece of neck into a Satur-
rnoon cut of sirloin."

s this "secession" move-
just to remind the world that
lt mines are not the only in-
things in Northern Ontario.

eo. W. Woods has run coun-
e laws of the State of Min-
or operating a bucket shop.
where have we heard that
fore?

S UP NORTH WELL AD-VANCED.

artin Subby, of Grand Forks,
o went up into the Peace
untry last fall with a party
persons to make a report for
Realty Co., of that city, as
gricultural resources of the
ver district, returned to Ed-
on Monday and is a guest at
ens.

seen by the Bulletin this
Hr. Subby stated that his
d the country all that could
d for farming purposes, and
result of the report of him-
associates there was now on
to Dunvegan a party of fifty
farmers who proposed lo-
t Spirit River, which is fif-
s south of Dunvegan.
are a number of white set-
eady tilling the soil in that
nd so far have reaped excel-
ps, principally oats, though
25th, when Mr. Subby start-
, fall wheat on the farms of
Calkins, English and Eskin
as wel lalong to heading out.
spring not having been so
felt there as further south.
all points were looking well,
rly at Prairie River and Spir-
districts.
ush of new comers is fairly
his season and now that Capt.
as his new steamer, the Nor-
ight, running on Lesser Slave
d down the river as far as the
which cuts off a couple of
n the trip north, to say noth-
he boon it confers in the mat-
getting supplies in and out of
thern districts are bound to
mate, but it was not expected
this would make any material
nce. Everyone was looking for-
or the opening gun on Monday
g. However, there are a good
holes in a ten-foot ladder and
ve all dropped from the top
A hastily called meeting of
uncil was held at 7:30 this
g, and it was decided not to
he vote at present on account
action taken by the petition-
the Alberta side.
ood many citizens are badly
pinted, as it was expected the
f peace would be turned loose
vening, but instead the Saska-
n partisans are shouting "You
play in our yard," and the Al-
s reply "Go way back and sit

LLOYDMINSTER.

n Correspondence.

dminster, July 16.—For some
past there has been more or
tive discussion relating to the
mation of Lloydminster, Al-
and Lloydminster, Saskatche-
The advantages of being united
ncorporated as one town, and
wholly taken into one province
other, was pretty fully de-
amongst the ratepayers, and
onths ago it was decided to
representative from each side
line to interview the govern-
at Edmonton, Regina and Ot-
arranging to have the matter
one way or the other. The
tes were pleasantly received by
overnment and told to have a
taken of the ratepayers of
minster, that the verdict of
vote would be respected and
shes of the people carried out.
city fathers at once decided to
poll on the first Monday after
w moon in July. Everything
lovely and there were one or
bets made as to the result.
up till Saturday the 13th there
o indication a poll would not
d. True, some of the strong
ans started a petition setting
that they preferred not to
mate, but it was not expected
this would make any material
nce. Everyone was looking for-
or the opening gun on Monday
g. However, there are a good
holes in a ten-foot ladder and
ve all dropped from the top
A hastily called meeting of
uncil was held at 7:30 this
g, and it was decided not to
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vening, but instead the Saska-
n partisans are shouting "You
play in our yard," and the Al-
s reply "Go way back and sit

SUSPICIOUS REGULATION OF PRICES OF BACON

Witness Before beef Commission Disclaims any Connection With Combine, but Particularly His Prices are Maintained Just Below American Product

(From Tuesday's Bulletin.)

The Beef Commission opened this morning with Wm. Vogel, of Strathcona, on the stand. Mr. Vogel is manager of the Vogel Pork Packing company, a company which he declared is strictly an independent concern, and is in no trust or combine. Last year his packing house utilized 6,000 hogs, the product of which is sold in the towns along the C. N. R. and C. and E. He obtains his supply exclusively in this district.

Mr. Vogel submitted a schedule of prices paid by his firm during 1906 as follows:—

May 1st to 18th, 6 1-4.
May 18th to Oct. 23rd, 6 1-2.
Oct. 23rd to Nov. 16, 6 1-4.
Nov. 16 to Nov. 28, 6.
Nov. 28 to Dec. 28, 5 3-4 and 5 1-2.

These prices were for choice hogs. Rough and very heavy hogs were quoted below these prices.

The Why of These Quotations.

Mr. Nolan wished to obtain from Mr. Vogel his reasons and the causes that led to the various quotations being made at various time, and the reasons why they were made at the particular dates specified in the schedule.

Mr. Vogel's reply was that it was due to supply and demand in this district. Winnipeg or Chicago quotations had no effect here. To a further question the witness stated that three-quarters of the hogs he puchased were choice quality and brought the prices quoted above. He stated there was no shrinkage in hogs.

Sells to Trade Only.

The product of Mr. Vogel's packing house was sold to the trade only. The commission desired a comparison of his prices to the trade with those of the American products imported here. Mr. Vogel stated his were from one-half to a cent cheaper, although he further stated he did not know what the prices of the American article was.

Mr. Nolan wanted to know how he kept below the American bacon and hams by such a suspiciously narrow margin, and entered into a comparison of the cost of labor in Chicago and Strathcona. Mr. Vogel paid $55 a month to his green hands who would receive $42.80 a month in Chicago, which, when the cost of living in the two places was considered, meant about the same. Besides the American exporter had a duty of $2 per hundred weight and a freight rate of $1.56 per hundred, and was still able to sell here in competition with the home product.

Mr. Vogel pointed out that the packing industry was so scientifically and judiciously managed in Chicago that they utilized every ounce of the hog but his squeal; and that was being used now to run a windmill in connection with the plant.

Further, salt cost more here than in Chicago, but sugar was the same. Yet. Mr. Vogel could not satisfy Mr. Nolan why he was so near the price of the American bacon.

"We are governed by Winnipeg prices," said Mr. Vogel, in getting out of the corner. "Our wholesale prices are the same as Winnipeg."

Prices Paid in 1907.

The rapid, sudden and suspicious appreciation of hogs last spring was brought up. Mr. Vogel's schedule showed prices of 7c., 7 1-4c. and 7 1-2c. On April 27th the prices jumped from 7 to 7 1-4.

To a query as to what caused this, Mr. Vogel said it was due to a big demand for his bacon products and a rush of orders. He wanted the hogs and was prepared to pay to get them, and competition was so keen as to cause all this rise, otherwise he could not tell specifically. He denied any knowledge of an outside buyer from British Columbia as being the responsible factor.

Further questioning revealed the fact that Mr. Vogel was not buying hogs now, and that there was a sudden over-supply, which was responsible for the drop from 7 1-2c. two months ago to 6c. today. Mr. Nolan suggested there might be an understanding among the buyers to effect this. Mr. Vogel's strong protesting drew the remark from the counsel that it was possible to protest too much.

Mr. Vogel emphatically denied that P. Burns & Co. were able to fix the price. He had to pay the same as any other buyer who entered this district, or more if he wanted the hogs.

"Last year," said Mr. Vogel, "I fixed the price at 4 1-2c. and said I would not pay under that."

Mr. Nolan asked him if he thought the farmer could find a profit at that price, to which he replied that from his standpoint he thought he could. That was all he, himself, could afford to pay, in any event.

A Shipper Testifies.

M. F. Webb was next called. He stated he was engaged in handling and shipping live stock for the last six or seven years. His business was largely the shipping of hogs to Vancouver. Mr. Webb told of an experience in shipping two cars of cattle to Vancouver. He said he would never forget the treatment he received. In the first place he had great difficulty in getting cars at all. On the run he was laid off at every station and made on an average nine miles an hour over the entire trip. At one place, near Wetaskiwin, he was held up for eight hours to load a gravel train.

Shrink Destroys Profit.

Mr. Webb stated that the bad runs and accommodation afforded by the C.P.R. caused such an enormous shrinkage in the cattle that it practically wiped out any possibility of shipping at a profit. On the occa- "Good transportation facilities and fair treatment is the whole thing," said Mr. Webb.

Mr. Webb stated that in buying hogs the price he could get for them was fixed. His method was to handle the hogs at 1-4c per lb. commission, and try to give the farmer the benefit of a narrow spread between the two prices. He attributed the sudden rise in pork this spring to the fact that the farmers were busy seeding at the time, and would not leave the plow to market their hogs. There was also a small scarcity of fat hogs this spring, which was a factor. He stated that the 4 1-2 price named by Mr. Vogel was "a starvation price for the farmer" when he was forced to pay 20c for the same hogs when converted into bacon by Mr. Vogel.

Mr. Webb had no specific remedy to suggest. He thought matters would gradually right themselves and expressed confidence in the new packing plant here, which he said would create a market and establish a regular price.

Mr. Warner on the Stand.

D. W. Warner, ex-president of the A. F. A., related the history of his cattle deals. In 1906 he got $44 a head for cattle weighing 1,100 lbs. This spring he sold three steers for 4 1-2c per lb. Nothing was said of shrinkage by Mr. Gallagher, who bought them. He had other offers on the cattle.

With respect to the sudden fluctuations in the price of hogs this spring, when hogs rose to 7 1-2c, Mr. Warner said he thought it was due to the demand for fresh meat in the city, when the farmers were busy seeding, and were unable to market their hogs. He thought that 5c was low enough to pay the farmer for his pork. It could not be raised for less. The condition of the hog industry in this province was very unsatisfactory. His remedy was government canning and packing houses to ensure competition and prevent monopoly and pooling.

He cited the post office money remitting system as an example in competition with the banks and express companies. He was confident that the government institution would be supported by the farmers.

With respect to the new packing plant at Edmonton, which, if it were true, was being built with American capital, he said that it was dangerous to the farmer here as there was danger of the Canadian consumer being enslaved by the American beef trust. While it would be to their interest to keep the half million plant at Edmonton going, it would be infinitely more to their interests to keep their plants worth millions in American cities.

He referred to the work of the A. F. A., and made the remark that it was the feeling among the farmers of the province that if the Government failed to get between the people and the man who declared he could starve to death the people of the province in ten days, it would be falling far short of its duty, and what was confidently expected of it.

He submitted a number of resolutions which were received and put in evidence by the Commission.

The first deposition was a copy of a resolution that had been sent to the Department of Agriculture, and represented the petition of 130 farmers in the Tofield district asking, that in view of the small quantity of export cattle, the excess butcher cattle, and the assured purity and popularity of cured and canned meats in a government canning and packing house, the Government without delay take steps to establish and operate a packing and canning factory to utilize the cattle and hogs of the district.

A similar deposition was received from the Vermillion farmers, stating the present high prices were only temporary, and the result of a combination to suppress competition, which they believed would be obviated by the establishment of abbatoirs and packing houses.

Association's Objects.

Mr. Stevens briefly outlined the aims of the Alberta Farmers' Association, stating, in the first place, that the object of the association was to give publicity to all facts pertaining to markets and conditions relating to production and distribution of the farmers' products. He referred to the grain trade to show that the true market for grain, as the conditions obtained in Alberta was through the meat trade, which meant the extensive feeding of live stock. Solving the meat trade solved the grain trade, too.

Dressed Pork Statistics.

He submitted a calculation to the Commission to show that it was impossible to produce pork here and maintain a reasonable return for the producer, under 5c a pound. It took 5 pounds of his feed to produce 1 pound of pork.

He favored very strongly the erection and operation of canning and packing houses by the Government, to be run on a fixed basis of profit, like the Government creamery system. To this proposal Counsel Nolan propounded this query:

"How could private enterprise compete with a government institution, which does not aim to manufacture at a profit, but at actual cost?"

Mr. Stevens wiggled out by saying that a private institution could be managed more economically than the government institution, and cited the case of the Government system of remitting money in competition with the banks.

"Do you know if that department of the Postoffice Department is run at a profit?"

"I can't tell."

Commissioner Campbell—"The analogy does not hold."

Adapted for Hog Raising.

Continuing, Mr. Stevens stated that Alberta was the best adapted province in Canada for hog raising, yet it was cheaper here than in any other province.

He submitted a table showing the result of an experiment tried by himself three years ago, when the price of hogs fell so low that he was unable to sell his stock. He killed them and sold them to the mining camps at Clover Bar. The results were so satisfactory that he went out among the farmers and purchased hogs to slaughter and sell as dressed meat. He paid 1-4c more per pound than the butchers in Edmonton or Strathcona. One hog that weighed 245 pounds and cost 4 1-4c, $10.40 dressed 174 pounds, which when cut up and sold in pieces realized $16.81. The prices which he sold at were 2 to 3 cents below butchers' retail prices.

Had this same hog been cut up and sold as the butchers did, it would have realized $21.10.

Ensured Purity.

One of the strongest arguments which Mr. Stevens said he could urge in favor of the Government packing house, was that cited in the petition of the Tofield farmers, and that was the public would be assured of an article that was pure. He quoted authorities to show that 10 per cent of the cured meats in the United States were treated with a boron preservative, which indicated the article was made originally from tainted meats.

He repudiated the statement of Mr. Vogel, made at the morning session. Mr. Vogel stated that there were not enough hogs produced in the district to keep the new packing plant going any longer than a month in the winter, at the rate of 500 a day. Hundreds of farmers were anxious to engage in growing hogs in this province and could supply an unlimited market. If the price could be kept above 5c, there would follow an extensive development of the hog industry. Many of the American farmers from the corn belt were settled here, and felt they could not farm without growing hogs, while the Germans and Galitian farmers were excellent stock raisers.

Knows Farmers' Troubles.

R. P. Ottewell, of Clover Bar, who has lived there for 24 years, was well acquainted with the hard luck and the dire vicissitudes of the farmer and livestock men. He remembers when pork was 75 cents a pound in Edmonton, but that day is gone.

Mr. Ottewell stated that the hog industry was very unsatisfactory on account of the irregularity of the market. It went up anl down arbitrarily; no one knew how.

Mr. Ottwell, like all the members of the A. F. A., was looking to Government to solve the problem and lead the farmer into the way of pleasantness. He explained the unique rise in prices this spring as a decoy to induce the farmers to go into the hog business again.

No Buyers For Small Producer.

John D. Parmenter stated his grievance as he found it was that the farmer with a few fat cattle had no buyers. He was forced to peddle them. He favored the idea of the Government going into the packing business and allow them to make 5 or 6 per cent profit on the investment.

"What would you allow the private enterprise?"

"They have made 100 per cent so long that it would do them good to go without any," said Mr. Parmenter.

Out of the Business.

W. F. Stevens, secretary of the A. F. A., stated he had abandoned the raising of beef cattle and hogs and had gone into darying and pure bred swine. He quit when the prices available for live stock fell below the level of profit.

He had no doubt that the farmer would support the Government institution, even if the private corporation offered a little more for the hogs.

Railway Discrimination.

Possibly the most important evidence of the day was given by Thos. R. Jevene, of Rosenroll. He told of a shipment of 33 cattle he made from Wetaskiwin, on October 11, 1906. He told the agent he was shipping them to Gordon, Ironsides & Co. The agent told him he would get them shipped at a rate cheaper than if he was shipping them on his own account, as Gordon, Ironsides & Co. ship so many.

"What was the difference in the rates?"

"I think I got our rate one-third lower. I have the statement at home and will send it to the Commission."

Mr. Jevene stated he got a splendid run to Winnipeg from Wetaskiwin. Although he did not send any word to Gordon, Ironsides & Co. that he was shipping, the company knew the cattle were coming and were ready to receive them the moment the cars pulled into the yards, and they were weighed immediately.

BIG SHIPPERS OBTAIN CUT RATES FROM RAILWAY.

Staff Correspondence.

Stettler, June 13.—The Beef Commission concluded its investigations into the conditions of the beef producing industry as they obtain in this district.

Four sessions were held in Erskine and one in Stettler.

After a careful scrutiny of the situation as it presents itself at the present time, and notably during the present season of 1907, it cannot be said that the grievances complained of were very acute, or that there was any great unanimity among those who gave evidence that the rancher's occupation was not a fairly profitable one.

It was not stated in the evidence, but in conversation with your correspondent, President Whitesides, of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' association, said that the ranchers could make 40 per cent. upon their investments, if they knew their business. This view was also expressed by other ranchers.

The prevailing opinion is that competition is increasing, and that the evil days are past. The ranchers and farmers are organizing and skilfully advertising their grievances. They are familiarizing themselves with methods of marketing, and the conditions that prevail in the world's markets—all of which is creating a strong public opinion with which the railways and trusts must sooner or later reckon, and capitulate. In this connection, the Stock Growers' association is doing a notable work.

The topics before the Commission here were pretty much of the same nature as in the other places. The 5 per cent. shrink came in for unsparing condemnation by the majority of the witnesses.

Many, however, stated it was not unreasonable. Facilities for shipping and treatment of small shippers occupied a good deal of attention. It is very plain that trere is a feeling of distrust in the minds of the majority of ranchers with regard to the C. P. R. There is no square deal for the individual shipper, they say.

Definite evidence of favoritism in this respect was submitted by Mr. Chas. Knight, the well known cattle dealer of Calgary, at the Stettler session. He told of a delay in Calgary which cost him $174 for feed. The C. P. R. refused to pay it, though they paid a larger sum for a similar delay to Mr. Shaw, the agent of Gordon, Ironsides & Co.

This same witness gave a glaring instance of discrimination against him, and in favor of Mr. Shaw, the agent of Gordon, Ironsides & Co. In the instance related by Mr. Knight he paid 90c per cwt. from Strathmore to Hochelaga, while Mr. Shaw paid only 71c for the same run to Hochelaga.

Be it true or not, there is a common opinion that rebates and cut rates are given to the big firms of Gordon, Ironsides and P. Burns & Co. It is persistently alleged, was stated in evidence here by Mr. nKight to the Commission, who said that when he was manager of the Calgary Cattle Co. the firm secured rebates and cut rates amounting to half the freight on live cattle shipped from points in Alberta to Calgary, and destined to be killed and shipped out as dressed meat.

Direct exportation by farmers and ranchers' organizations, with government intervention to insure adequate and just treatment in transportation, was the remedy approved by many. Others again thought the establishment of canning houses by private enterprise was the solution, while another solution offered by President Whitesides was government operation of the retail meat trade.

The brand inspection methods were carefully inquired into, and one of the assured results of the commission will be a change in the method of identifying the cattle and hides that are transferred from seller to buyer.

The question of the meat supply to the construction camps durng the time the Stettler branch of the C. P. R. was being built was investigated by the commission. The gossip is current in the district that there was some financial relationship between the Burns' company and Mr. Puffer, of Lacombe, over the supplying of the construction camps. It was difficult to get a statement of the real question, or grievance from the various witnesses who raised it. The only evidence submitted was to the effect that Mr. Puffer used cheques of P. Burns & Co. in delivering the meat to the various camps.

Didn't See Anything Crooked.

Two witnesses were called, A. M. Darrah, who was in charge of a camp for Thos. Norrish, a contractor. Mr. Darrah said he did sign some receipts of delivery of meat with the P. Burns & Co.'s name upon them; also some with Mr. Puffer's name; but he never found anything crooked. Mr. Norrish stated he never saw any of the Burns cheques in his dealings with Mr. Puffer.

Mr. Puffer, who was present, explained that P. Burns & Co. obtained an agreement with some of the contractors to supply them with meat though no contract was ever signed. The Burns Company found it did not pay to handle the meat, and as a consequence turned it over to Mr. Puffer. Mr. Puffer said it was true that some of the Burns delivery cheques were used by him when his were run out, but further than that there was no relation between his firm and that of P. Burns & Co.

It is difficult to see why the question was raised, and apparently made so much of by several witnesses. Nothing dishonest was charged by anyone, and Mr. Puffer's explanation was received with general acceptation. As far as can be ascertained from the spirit of the evidence, it would seem that the witnesses desired to impress the commission that the whole situation of the live stock and dressed meat trade is controlled and dominated by P. Burns & Co.

No Competition at Calgary Sale.

Wm. Tees, of Tees, related the history of his sales during the last few years. In 1905 he sold for 3 1-2 cents, and in 1906 he sold by the head 42 cattle for $2,000.

This year Mr. Tees tried a new plan of selling his cattle. He fitted them up and took them to the Calgary spring show. He was surprised to learn that the buyers apparently evaded him, though his cattle were prize winners. Before he went to Calgary, he wrote to different firms of his intention of going to Calgary, but finally he was compelled to telephone P. Burns & Co., who purchased them at 5c. He found no competition at the spring sale. He said it looked like an understanding among the buyers to freeze him out, which they hoped would compel him to sacrifice his cattle at the last moment.

He further stated that prices had jumped this season because in his opinion, Mr. Begg, a buyer from British Columbia, had come into the district. Hitherto producers in the vicinity of Tees had to drive their cattle or hogs to Lacombe, a distance of nineteen miles. Mr. Begg shipped from the local point, which caused other dealers to follow suit.

Mr. Tees' remedy for the lack of competition was producing more stock and the establishment of packing and canning houses by private enterprise, with others by the government as a regulator and a competitor.

Competition That Cuts Both Ways.

Mr. Tees informed the commission of a form of competition he did not relish. In 1905 Mr. Puffer and P. Burns & Co. cut the price of dressed meats from 6c to 5c to the construction gangs, who were building the Stettler branch of the C. P. R.

One Rancher Satisfied.

Harry Simpson, of Ewing, told the story of his sales, which he said were satisfactory. In 1905 he sold fifty head to Mr. Puffer for 3 1-2c, and had three buyers in an hour. He did not see any great evil in the contract system, if a farmer chose to use it.

The witness was asked if he was in favor of the 5 per cent. shrink. He said he did not think it was unreasonable, but would not state absolutely what would be a fair percentage of shrinkage, because he was not familiar with shipping and the conditions at the terminal markets in Winnipeg.

In 1906 he sold fifty head to Gordon & Ironsides for $3.75 per cwt. Dafoe & Shaw offered him $3.65 per cwt. for the same cattle without seeing them.

Mr. Simpson said things were getting better every year in the cattle business, and submitted it as his opinion that cattle could be driven long distances without loss through shrinkage. He had done it. He thought the buyers on the whole fair.

C. P. R. and Pat Burns.

Edward Barnett, the oldest rancher in the Erskine or Lacombe district, having been here since 1882, was the next witness. He was the first man to sell steers to P. Burns north of the Red Deer.

Mr. Barnett believed that the C. P. R. and the P. Burns were one, and said it was practically impossible for a small shipper to get fair treatment from the C. P. R. He told the story of a buyer called Hempville, who came to the district in 1903 to buy cattle for the Klondike market. He purchased two hundred head, and loaded them at Lacombe. The C. P. R. ditched his load in the Selkirks, and he was finally obliged to sacrifice them to P. Burns & Co., his competitors. He described the 5 per cent. shrink as a "regular steal," and thought it could be prevented if the ranchers refused to stand for it. He thought the government should see that the small shipper got justice in transit, and was confident that P. Burns & Co. and Gordon, Ironsides & Co. obtained rebates. Mr. Barnett went on to say that the C. P. R. and P. Burns were not complete without Mackenzie & Mann, whom he described as the "orphan twins" of the C. P. R., to which Mr. Nolan replied: "They must be very unfilial twins."

A Successful Shipper.

John Ewing and Benjamin J. Foxhall, of Ewing, gave evidence from the side of the small shipper who had dared the C. P. R. and the coercion of the cattle kings. Mr. Ewing stated that in 1906 he got $3.65 per cwt., which was the highest price he ever received to that time. He thought the 5 per cent. shrink was an imposition, and unsparingly denounced the contract system. Conditions for the rancher were improving, and he did not think the ranchers would ever see the same unfavorable conditions again, as they had experienced in formed years.

Messrs. Ewing and Foxhall shipped 56 cattle themselves last July to Winnipeg. Mr. Foxhall, who accompanied the shipment, stated they were two days on the run to Winnipeg, delayed at every turn until they wired William Whyte. After that they had splendid treatment. They found conditions at Moose Jaw very satisfactory. Their cattle netted them $3.85 weighed off cars. Mr. Foxhall thought the delays were caused by the subordinates of the railways in most cases.

Co-operation the Remedy.

Wm. Trevenen, of Alix, stated that the grievances from which the ranchers were suffering might have been obviated in the early days if any measure of co-operation had been possible among the ranchers themselves. He approved of a cold storage business conducted under the supervision of the government to obviate a trust among the private companies in the same business. He approved the suggestion of the commissioners to have a government agent at the terminal shipping points to look after the interests of the small shippers who were not familiar with the methods and operations of buyers and professional traders, and to protect them from the imposition of the monstrous fictions that were so often perpetrated upon the innocent uninitiated.

Mr. Trevenen, who manages a ranch for Mrs. Westhead near Stettler, further stated that a few years ago Mrs. Westhead sold her cattle to an outside buyer. The next year all the local buyers boycotted her so that she was unable to sell her cattle the next year. J. B.

CHARGE WITNESS WITH PERJURY.

Boise, Idaho, July 15.—Another warrant charging perjury against a witness, who has testified for the defense in the trial of Wm. D. Haywood, for the murder of Frank Stuenenberg, was issued this evening. C. W. Allor, formerly a telegraph operator and ticket agent for the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad, at Cripple Creek, is charged with the offence by the proseuting attorney of Ada County.

Eleven witnesses in rebuttal were examined today. Harry Orchard was asked about his acquaintances with some witnesses for the defense who have testified to his movements. On cross-examination, Orchard admitted that his uncle, Peter McKinney, committed suicide by hanging in Canada some years ago, and was insane before he killed himself. The prosecution also tried to show that his maternal grandfather was insane, his monomania being imaginary crimes committed long since in Ireland. Orchard denied knowledge of his grandfather, and said that his uncle was not demented over imaginary crimes.

Contradicted Allor.

During the afternoon session witnesses contradicted the evidence given by Allor. Allor testified in support of the charge of conspiracy for the defense against the Western Federation of Miners, in which, it is alleged, the Mine Owners' Association, the Citizens' Alliance and the Pinkerton Detective Agency were concerned. Allor swore that he saw Orchard and D. C. Scott together at the station of the Florence and Cripple Creek Railway one Sunday about three weeks prior to the explosion of the independence station. Scott swore today that he was not then in Cripple Creek, and a number of witnesses corroborated him. Information was therefore sworn out before court adjourned charging Allor with perjury.

The Bradley Explosion.

The explosion at the house of Fred Bradley, in San Francisco, was again under consideration today. The manager of the Boise Gas Company, C. D. Lampson, once a resident of New York, qualified for the state as an expert. He discredited the assertion that gas could have been ignited by the glow at the end of a cigar. He was cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Richardson. The general effect of his evidence was that the explosion at the Bradley home could not have been caused by gas. Some excitement was caused by a controversy between E. F. Richardson and E. M. Sabine, an attorney of Idaho Spring, Colorado. Sabine was engaged in the prosecution of a number of cases charging fourteen members of the Western Federation of Miners with crime and conspiracy during the labor troubles of 1903. Mr. Richardson was the defending counsel in these cases.

FOSTER'S FORECAST.

Washington, D.C., July 15.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent 11 to 15, warm wave 10 to 14, cool wave 13 to 17. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about 15, cross west of Rockies country by close of 16, great central valleys 17 to 19, eastern states 20. Warm wave will cross west of Rockies country by close central valleys 17, eastern states 19. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about 18, great central valleys 20, eastern states 22.

This disturbance will bring a heated term, a great hot wave and the highest average temperatures of the month. Ten days of serious and damaging drought may be expected in some of the principal corn-growing sections of the Missouri and Mississippi valleys.

This heated term will probably close by 21 to 23 and about that time the drought will be partially broken by occasional showers and cooler weather. Storm forces will be above the average, but the most dangerous storms will come later in the month, particulars of which will be given in next bulletin.

Indications are that the great hot wave will affect the middle west much more than it will the eastern states. I expect moderate temperatures in Maryland and eastern Virginia during July, averaging only a few degrees above normal and therefore a fairly good time to visit Washington and the Jamestown Exposition. Not much rain in July.

The temperature of August will be more favorable for visiting Jamestown and I expect but little rain about Washington during that month. Probably a little more rain about Norfolk and Jamestown in August than in July. I would advise August and September as the best time for visiting Washington and Jamestown. My bulletins, dated July 20 and 27, will give specific advice on that subject.

Flood Creating Havoc.

Frankfort-on-the-Oder, July 15—The Oder is in flood. Tre bottom lands along the river are covered and all the tributaries and streams are overrunning their banks. The crops are being spoiled and villages and towns along the rivers are being damaged.

KING EDWARD'S STRENUOUS LIFE.

London, July 14—The program of activity which King Edward is undergoing this summer marks him as one of the busiest and most hard working monarchs of his time. The German emperor has a popular reputation for activity and President Roosevelt's name is linked with "the strenuous life," but when it is considered how much older the King of England is, he may challenge comparison with either. The visit to Ireland last week was the last chapter in the King's work before an August vacation at Marienbad, and concluded a strenuous summer. This week the King will go to Newmarket for racing, and after that to the Goodwood races and to the Cowes regatta, before his departure for Marienbad. While abroad the King will meet the Emperor of Austria in September. The German emperor will visit King Edward while the court is in residence at Windsor. He will meet much entertaining, reviewing of troops and formalities, but the recent announcement has failed to excite any enthusiasm in this country.

Been Very Busy

During the two months since the King returned from his journey to the continent and the Mediterranean His Majesty has led a remarkably busy life, devoting his time to official functions, to society and race meetings. In two months he has officiated at three levees, which impose considerable physical strain, attended every race meet of the Ascot week as well as the Derby, received hundreds of officials and disposed of quantities of routine official work. The amount of travelling and the change of uniforms and civilian suits involved, constitute a considerable physical effort for a man 66 years old.

There was much sighing in society during the years of Queen Victoria's widowhood for the splendor of court life. King Edward is giving the court and the country a memorable social reign, apart from his duties as a diplomat.

BANK CLEARINGS DURING THE YEAR.

A year ago the first of July, the Edmonton Clearing House was established in the Sandison Block, where it has since been holding daily meeting.

From the weekly average clearings of about $650,000 at that time, there has been a steady increase, and on several occasions the million mark has been passed.

The largest amount was recorded for the week ending December 6th, when a total of $1,166,184.27 was reached.

The following are the figures for each week since the opening of the clearing house:

July 5th (five days)	$ 615,715.82
July 14th (nine days)	1,030,274.08
July 21st	1,021,564.34
July 28th	678,135.27
August 3rd	596,346.65
August 16th	710,922.16
August 23rd	652,850.95
August 30th	719,644.47
September 6th	608,709.63
September 13th	761,573.07
September 20th	737,894.70
September 27th	572,365.71
October 4th	717,245.09
October 11th	815,864.45
October 17th	645,771.71
October 25th	804,971.27
November 1st	696,960.05
November 8th	922,334.30
November 15th	847,294.03
November 22nd	812,617.15
November 29th	$850,079.00
December 6th	1,166,184.27
December 13th	849,636.13
December 20th	911,600.92
December 27th	805,522.37
January 3th	745,686.33
January 10th	813,422.15
January 17th	767,708.65
January 24th	717,649.41
January 31st	687,942.03
February 7th	776,359.22
February 14th	755,987.82
February 21st	890,184.90
February 28th	864,083.47
March 7th	937,605.51
March 14th	971,284.16
March 21st	922,850.39
March 28th	896,709.94
April 4th	753,919.30
April 11th	1,017,272.55
April 18th	974,137.50
April 25th	1,122,389.77
May 2nd	882,195.24
May 9th	1,004,079.69
May 16th	880,194.94
May 23rd	889,591.03
May 30th	763,661.84
June 6th	973,845.19
June 13th	937,747.04
June 20th	1,111,179.50
June 27th	808,278.85
July 4th	706,065.96
July 11th	1,017,348.00

The monthly record is as follows:

July, 1906	$3,157,008.79
August, 1906	3,102,513.63
September, 1906	2,832,839.68
October, 1906	3,316,159.16
November, 1906	3,726,934.93
December, 1906	3,937,721.60
January, 1907	3,348,831.17
February, 1907	3,286,615.41
March, 1907	3,870,835.49
April, 1907	4,275,329.77
May, 1907	4,011,485.12
June, 1906	3,963,919.59

Only Another Press Story.

Ottawa, July 14.—The press despatch from Newfoundland, stating that Governor MacGregor would shortly meet Earl Grey on the Labrador coast to confer with him concerning the Labrador boundary, has been pronounced here by Hon. R. W. Scott, secretary of state, merely "a hot weather yarn." This boundary question is now before the court Judicature and can only be settled by a decision of the privy council.

Lord's Day Act Conviction.

Regina, July 15—The deferred charges against several Regina hotels under the Lord's Day act came up again today in the police court. The proprietors of the Victoria and Lansdowne hotels were each fined $10 for employing servants in the bar on Sunday morning. Other cases were postponed for eight days. Notices of appeal were made.

Drowned While Bathing.

Wingham, July 14—Joseph Casemore, aged 20, was drowned in the Maitland river, near Worchester, while bathing.