THE COUNTRY OF THE SOUDANESE

Interesting Address on That Part of Africa Delivered Before Canadian Club.

(From Monday's Bulletin.)

At the Canadian club luncheon this afternoon the members were addressed by Rev. Mr. Moody, a Presbyterian missionary, who has labored for many years in Africa. He took for his subject more particularly the British Soudan on the middle west coast of Africa, a portion of the country in which he has been deeply interested. The entire Soudanese country is composed of British, West and Egyptian Soudan, a district larger than the Dominion of Canada. Up the Niger river where he travelled in a big stern wheeler on a holiday trip last summer, were villages on either side, located close together. Far up the river he landed and travelled inland. Here he found big cities, not composed of savages entirely, as one might suppose, but including many civilized people. These Housi people, he had learned, were civilized for the past three thousand years. Away further inland he found more savage tribes totally without missionaries and speaking many languages. On this five months' trip he travelled by steamer, canoe, railway ,overland by mules, automobile and hammock.

Only 55 years ago the first missionary landed in Lagos island, which was then the great distributing centre for the slave trade. In little over half a century since that time the country has been marvellously changed.

In Africa there are 484 languages spoken. The British government in Mr. Moodey's opinion, is by far the best in Africa of any European power, but even the British have made mistakes. Put any man in a savage country giving him unlimited control and in a few years he is sure to deteriorate, he said.

Eleven million, out of the eleven and a half million of square miles of Africa is under the control of European countries. By means of a map he outlined the railways now constructed, about 13,000 miles in all, and those under construction which consists of about 10,000 people.

Speaking of slavery, he said the domestic slave was still in existence but where the slaves were treated right it was hard to distinguish them from the regular members of the household. When they ran away they were freed if they applied to the British officials.

At the close of the brief address a number of questions were asked by members and further light was thrown on what is generally known as Darkest Africa.

The vote of thanks was moved by Dr. McQueen, who said that he was partly responsible for Rev.Mr. Moody's appearance as he had procured him as a substitute in an address that he had been asked to give.

AMEER REPORTED ASSASSINATED

Report of His Death Reaches St. Petersburg but is Discredited.

St. Petersburg, May 14—Advices from Afghanistan report a rumor to the effect that the ameer has been assassinated and succeeded by his brother Nasr Ullah Khan. The latter is supposed to be opposed to British influence. It is impossible to secure a confirmation of the report. If true it will probably lead to the occupation of at least a part of Afghanistan by the British forces.

London, May 14—The report of the assassination of the Ameer of Afghanistan is discredited here. It is said that the Indian office would know if such had transpired.

Penalties for Insurrection.

London, May 14—Habib Ullah, the Ameer of Afghanistan, has hit on effective measures to prevent the anti-British agitation. An order has been issued in border districts that any person found guilty of spreading an agitation shall have his tongue torn out and anyone joining the tribesmen engaged in anti-British warfare shall have his feet cut off. It is reported that General Willcox reached the mouth of Kyber Pass and is preparing to give battle.

Will Not Assemble Troops.

Ottawa, May 13.—The assembling of 20,000 troops at Quebec for the 300th anniversary of the battle on the Plains of Abraham, will not eventuate. The four days' pay trouble, the box car transportation difficulty and the fifty per cent. of establishment have been settled with one sweep as far as the Militia Department is concerned, for the department will not assemble Canada's army on the old battlefields. The rural corps will go to camp just the same as usual, and the Quebec battlefields commission will choose any regiments it desires to add splendor to teh celebration at the historic capital.

Christian Science Meeting Disturbed.

Belfast, May 13.—Edward Kimball, Christian Scientist of Boston, lectured last night in Exhibition hall. A howling mob was present, composed largely of Queen's College students, who rushed indoors and by use of drums, tin cans, toy trumpets, did their utmost to prevent the lecture. On being expelled from the building they threw stones. Windows were smashed and the platform littered with missiles. Eventually quiet was restored and the lecture delivered.

Meter Registered Inaccurately.

Toronto, May 13.—At a test of a gas meter, at which the mayor and other civic officials were present, it was shown to-day that a ten foot dial instead of a five had been attached to the meter in error, registering twice the amount of gas consumed and entitling the consumer to a refund of $360 on his payments of the last two years. The test was the result of a civic agitation for a general test of gas meters.

MUCH PUBLICITY FOR THE CANADIAN WEST

Dominion Government Will Continue Aggressive Campaign—Four Different Parties of Editors Coming — Will Visit Edmonton.

Winnipeg, May 11.—The campaign of publicity which has been maintained by the Dominion government in the interest of western Canada for a number of years past will be continued this summer and the men who will visit the country will surpass both in standing and in number those who have been in the west in any previous year. W. J. White, inspector of the agencies of the Dominion government in the United States, is in the city to-day, and in the course of an interview he gave some details of the parties who are to make special trips through the prairie provinces.

Of these there will be four at least and it is possible that others may be arranged for at a later date. In addition to the large parties, numerous individual journalists will be in the country securing special information.

During the first week in August, the Minnesota editors will be in the city, and will go through to Calgary and Banff, making the trip to Edmonton over the Canadian Northern. There will be 175 people in the company, and a special train will be provided for their accommodation. The Minnesota editors were through the western provinces in 1898, and many of the editors who were here at that time will make the trip again this year. There are many hundreds of former Minnesota people now scattered through the west and the visitors will be able to obtain information at many of the points visited from former residents of their own state. There is some talk of Governor Johnson making the trip, or a part of it, with the Minnesota people, and he has been invited to do so, but Mr. White does not believe that they will be able to induce him to do so.

Michigan Editors Coming.

Michigan editors will come to the west in the latter part of June and will probably be in the country in time to attend the annual exhibitions at Calgary, Brandon and Winnipeg.

Two coaches will be provided for the Michigan people, and a number of the leading editors and newspaper men of the state will be in the party. Representatives from Detroit, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek and other leading cities of the states have completed their arrangements to take part in the trip, which will be made under the auspices of the Michigan Press association.

In the latter part of August these members of the National Editorial association of the United States, the largest association of newspaper men on the continent will arrive in the city and will visit the prairie provinces, going through to Banff.

This company will be made up of representatives of the various state Editorial associations, each state sending three or four men. Some of the largest and best papers in the United States will be represented in this party, and many of the papers which are of greatest value to Canada in connection with immigration will have special writers on the train. The party will leave Duluth on August 23, and will come to Winnipeg by way of Fort Frances, travelling over the new railway line between Fort Frances and Duluth. They will be entertained at various points and arrangements are now being made with the boards of trade of western cities and towns for special receptions, which will be accorded to them as well as to the other parties.

A New Feature.

A new feature in connection with the publicity work, this year will be the arrival here of twenty-six delegates from Scotland. These men have been nominated by the agricultural societies of Scotland, and in their selection the endeavor was made to get the best farmers in their respective districts. They will go through the Dominion from coast to coast and will seek to gain an accurate idea of the agricultural possibilities of the various provinces. Two Pullman cars, the Rainbow, and the Rover, have been secured for them and will be used during the entire journey.

Speaking of emigration from the United States to Canada Mr. White stated that their agents were sending more settlers than in any previous year, and that the correspondence in the offices in the United States were heavier than it had ever been. Although this is a presidential year, there was every indication that the movement to Canada would be as large as ever. There has been much interest taken in Canada in the states of Washington, Oregon and Idaho, and in the month of March seven hundred people from these states have entered the Dominion through the Spokane office alone. During the present month C. J. Broughton, agent in Chicago, had arrived in Winnipeg with eighty German settlers from Northern Illinois, and fully two hundred would remove as a result. The fact that the Minnesota and Michigan editors, and the members of the National association were desirous of seeing the country showed the extent of the interest which had been awakened, the reports of the weather which had also had much influence south of the line. Mr. White will leave again for the south tonight and will probably go through Montana and inspect the work of agents in that and neighboring states.

A HARD TASKMASTER.

Cardiff's Mayor Accepts Knighthood, But Loses Union's Financial Support.

London, May 13.—The British socialist is a hard taskmaster. A year or so ago, when the King visited Cardiff, its lord mayor was William Crossman, a workingman and socialist. The King conferred the usual honor of knighthood upon him.

Sir William resumed his work as labor representative of the trades council and the operative masons' society. The former, which contributes $7.50 of his munificent salary of $12.50 a week, apparently determined to get the most it could out of its only titled official, and since the beginning of the year has withheld its contribution.

Because Sir William refused to preach the doctrines of socialism on street corners and in parks on Sunday mornings and evenings, the session of the trades council yesterday adjourned in an uproar.

SUPERINTENDENCE NOT COMPLETE OWNERSHIP

Committee Appointed By Sir Richard Cartwright will Recommend Control of Terminal and Transfer Elevators By a Commission—The Recommendations.

Ottawa, May 11.—Subsequent to the recent conference held here at which the report of the Royal Grain Commission was discussed by representatives of the Northwest grain growers, the western railways and the grain handling interests, the minister of trade and commerce, who called and presided at the conference, requested Messrs. Sifton, Greenway and Adamson to give the subject of the proposed modification of the Grain Act careful consideration with a view to recommending legislation designed to meet the requirements of the situation. It is understood that after going into the question fully, these gentlemen have decided to recommend to the government changes of such a character as to make a radical improvement in shipping conditions.

They, it is said, will suggest that substantially all the amendments to law, recommended by the Royal Grain Commission and approved by the grain growers' representatives be embodied in statutes. In addition to these provisions other important legislation will be suggested by the above-named gentlemen. It is believed that a great deal of difficulty at present experienced in connection with the grain business would be done away with if Winnipeg were made an order point, that is to say if the shippers were enabled to ship cars of grain to Winnipeg to be held there for orders. This would enable shippers in all cases where grain missed the grade to dispose of the same on sample. An amendment to the Grain Act providing for this will be advised.

One of the Commission to direct elevators most serious grievances relates to the conduct of terminal and eastern transfer elevators. It is recommended that a board of commission of two persons be appointed with large powers to superintend and direct the operation of terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William and eastern transfer elevators. This board of commission should have inspectors and weighmasters for each elevator, and should have absolute authority to direct the deposit of all grain into particular bins in which, in their opinion, such grain should be deposited. An exact account of all grain by grade, car and quantity that goes into terminal elevators should be kept, and an account of the grain shipped out of terminal elevators by grade and quantity In this way an exact record could be had of the operation of elevators would be free from any suspicion of impropriety. It is suggested that the farmers' organizations should be asked to nominate one of the members of the commission, the other to be a permanent official of the department of Trade and Commerce. The member of the commission nominated by the farmers' organizations would, of course, be removable whenever the said organization desired to make a change.

Better Than Government Ownership.

It is considered that such a mode of superintendence would afford the producers of grain the best possible security that their interests were not being tampered with. It is, moreover, perfectly clear that such a system would be much more effective for the protection of the interests of the grain dealer than would the system under which terminal elevators should be owned and operated by the government. Government officers in the latter case would have the responsibility of protecting themselves from the possibility of loss or shortage and would, generally speaking be loaded with so much responsibility as to fully occupy their time and attention. When the elevators are owned and operated by the railway companies or elevator companies the officials of the government have nothing to do except attend to certain specific duties which are required to be performed for the protection of the public. They would thus be enabled to perform those duties with efficiency and certainty.

These recommendations, it is expected, will take the form of a statute during the coming session of parliament.

Three Recommendations.

It is found that there is great difficulty in adjusting claims for shortages in quantities of wheat shipped. This is a prolific source of loss to shippers and urgently requires elimination. It is therefore recommended : (1) That section 2699 of the warehouse and grain laws of the State of Minnesota be enacted; (2) That the railway commission be authorized to make rules and regulations additional to the said provision; (3) That the railway commission appoint officers whose special duties shall be to examine into claims made against railway companies in respect of shipments, report to railway commissioner and upon such report that an order may be made disposing of the claim for compensation.

RESPITE FOR THE DOGS.

Calgary Canines Have Been Given a Few Days' Grace.

Calgary, May 11—The city of Calgary is acting fairly with the Calgary dogs and the police department is holding back the day of execution to give every dog that has a license to live an opportunity of showing his credentials.

It was decided some time ago that all dogs, not supplied with the necessary passport for life, should be put to death, and that the time for execution would begin on May 10. That was yesterday.

It was learned from police headquarters that this mandate is not to go into effect, according to the strict interpretation of he law, till tomorrow. The police will go forth to investigate the dog question and if a dog is found without any tag, and the owner can be ascertained, he will be interviewed. But the guillotine and the Black Maria and all these things which are necessary to all up-to-date dog killing corporations, have not arrived, so that that part of the proceedings will be postponed for some little time.

OUR TRADE WITH MEXICO.

Ottawa, May 11.—Mr. Dennelly, Canadian trade commissioner in Mexico in his report to the department of trade and commerce, says that Canada is beginning to get a foothold in the Mexican markets. Imports from this country during the last year were to the value of $317,115, as against only $26,025 two years ago. Mexico's foreign trade is rapidly expanding, the total for 1907 being upwards of one hundred and ten million dollars, as against forty-one millions in 1896.

THE C.P.R. EXPANDING.

Will Absorb Great Western and Soo Lines, Says Report.

Minneapolis, May 13.—A merger between the Canadian Pacific railroad the Great Western and Soo line roads is the probable result of an investigation into the Great Western company's property. An investigation of the Great Western property has just been started by Horace F. Burt, former president of the C.P.R. Stockholders in both the Great Western and C.P.R. are the same, and it is said the system can be properly operated in connection with the C.P.R. Whether the Great Western will issue bonds for its further operation depends upon the report of Burt, who has been employed by the Great Western stockholders to examine the property. The investigation of the property of the Great Western will cover every department. Burt will examine the physical condition of the road first of all. It was to bring the road up to first class physical condition that the recent gold notes were issued and London stockholders were anxious to ascertain if the money was well spent.

SAD VIGIL OF FARMER'S WIFE.

Woman Barricaded Body of Her Dead Husband in a Room.

Kenora, May 13.—William Allison, a farmer, living 15 miles out on the lake, discovered the dead body of Walter Beckett, lying dead in his house, about eight miles from here.

Beckett had been lying dead for nearly three weeks, having died of heart disease, during which time Mrs. Beckett with her four children had lived in the small kitchen of the shack and barricaded the dead man in the other room.

Allison took Mrs. Beckett and children in his boat and rowed them into town yesterday and in company with another man returned for the body of Beckett. Beckett was a big, healthy-looking man, but his doctor here warned him last fall not to live away from civilization too far, as his heart was hot very strong. Deceased was about 30 years of age.

The ice had gone out of the lake and Allison thought he would come into town, and on the way call upon his friend, Walter Beckett, another farmer, who was living with his wife and four children. Before reaching the island he had to break through a quarter of a mile of ice.

BLOOD MAKING TONIC TREATMENT

A Cure for Anaemia That is Showing Remarkable Proofs of Cures in Stubborn Cases.

BLOOD MAKING TONIC TREATMENT.

A Cure for Anaemia That Is Showing Remarkable Proofs of Cures in Stubborn Cases.

When the body becomes weak and run down, either from overwork, worry or severe illness, an examination of the blood would show it to be weak and watery. This condition is called anaemia, which is the medical term for "bloodlessness." The common symptoms are paleness of the lips, gums and cheeks shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart after the slightest exertion, dull eyes and loss of appetite. Anaemia itself is a dangerous disease and may gradually pass into consumption. It can only be cured by treating its cause — which is the poor condition of the blood. The blood must be made rich, and red, thereby enabling it to carry the necessary nourishment to every part of the body.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the greatest medicine in the world for making new, rich blood and they have been curing anaemia and other blood diseases for nearly a generation, and are now recognized the world over as an invaluable household remedy.

Mrs. D. Estabrook, Brooklyn Road, N.B., says:—"My daughter Gertrude, who is now in her sixteenth year, was sickly from early childhood, we were constantly doctoring for her, but it did not seem to help her in the least. In fact as she grew older she seemed to grow weaker. She was always pale and listless, suffered from headaches, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. She did not rest at night, and would often toss and moan the whole night. Finally she had to discontinue going to school, and as she was continually taking doctor's medicine without benefit I grew discouraged, and feared we would lose her. Friends urged us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I finally decided to do so. By the time she had taken three boxes there was an improvement, and a little later she was able to return to school. From that on she grew stronger, had an excellent appetite, slept well at night, and is now as healthy a girl as you will see. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved her life, and as a mother I would recommend these pills to every family in which there are young girls.

All medicine dealers sell these pills or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PREMIER TAKES FIELD IN ELECTIONS ACT DEBATE

Continued from page one

be in the same peril he was in in 1904. Somebody must do the work of adjusting the local lists in the Dominion constituencies by erasing the names which were not in the Federal constituency and adding others which ought to be on the lists.

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid said: "Who then shall do this duty? We did intrust it to the returning officers, but we would not do so now. After having conferred with the minister of justice and my colleagues, we are ready to accept the suggestion made by my honorable friend from Marquette (Mr. Roche) in his speech the other day.

"In the event of the territory comprised within or partly comprised within an electoral division being changed and included in another electoral division, or other electoral divisions, whether newly created or not, a judge of one of the county courts divisions of the province, to be nominated and appointed by the lieutenant governor in council, shall sub-divide the names appearing on the lists of electors as so finally revised according to the altered boundaries or limits, and make a complete list of the electors for the electoral divisions affected as aforesaid, and appropriately divide the national electors and allot the territory between suitable polling sub-divisions as shall, in the opinion of such judge, be just and equitable. I must say that provision of this act of the legislature of Manitoba seems to be fair. We are disposed to accept it. But we cannot do this except by legislation and legislation of this parliament, and I say to my honorable friend that if this would be agreeable to friend and Tory alike, for my part, I am quite willing to take this means of giving satisfaction to friend and Tory alike.

Roche's Inconsistency.

"But my hon. friend should have some consistency in his speech. After making this offer he has moved an amendment which practically defeats the object he has in mind."

Mr. Roche—"No."

Sir Wilfrid—"Yes, because if the amendment is carried there can be no reference to judges to allocate the names."

Mr. Borden—"Why."

Sir Wilfrid—"Because the bill will be defeated."

Mr. Borden said he had pointed out that the difficulty was not confined to Manitoba and had stated that they were willing to accept the provisions of the Manitoba law as general legislation applicable to all Canada.

Sir Wilfrid—"But this difficulty arises in Manitoba and elsewhere it does not arise."

Mr. Borden—"Why."

Sir Wilfrid—"Because everywhere else the lists are prepared by municipality."

Mr. Borden—"But that cannot make any difference in the division of the lists."

Sir Wilfrid—"Did the hon. gentlemen ever hear of any difficulty before that?"

Mr. Borden—"There need be no difficulty where the law as it stands is honestly carried out."

Sir Wilfrid—"Oh, that red line is too thin altogether.

To Prevent Overlapping.

"In Manitoba where the lists are not made by municipalities or by poll divisions, but for the whole constituency, it is absolutely indispensable that there should be somebody, in the case of overlapping,to locate the names according to the divisions.

Mr. Foster—"Let us be perfectly clear. The right hon. gentleman has nothing further to say with reference to the polling divisions which are not divided by the boundaries of the constituencies.

Sir Wilfrid—"If the polling divisions are not divided by the boundaries of the Dominion constituency I do not see any necessity for intervention. It is only where they are divided, so far as I can see that the necessity for intervention arises. Now so far we agree, that there is a measure of relief which would give satisfaction to both Grits and Tories alike. That is a point at which it is satisfactory to have arrived. The question, however, does not rest there. On this side of the House there is an intimate conviction that the lists in the province of Manitoba are very unfair to the political party to which I belong.

Radical Defect in Act.

"The amendments from Manitoba who sit on this side have given what seems to me conclusive evidence on that point. I have looked into the Manitoba act. In many respects it is a commendable act. But in my humble judgment the Manitoba act has a radical defect in this, that it places the whole machinery of the revision of the lists in the hands of the governor in council. The act, section 22, says:—

"'The governor in council shall fix the date or dates, the place or places at and the hours between which application for registration and the correction and striking off of names of electors will be received and shall be completed in each electoral division.' I speak subject to correction as I have not given to this act all the time I would wish but in my hasty perusal of it I did not find anywhere that the registration clerk or the revising officers have the power to extend the locality in which the registration is to take place. Is that fair? Is that right? Is that according to justice? Mr. Greenway the other day gave an example of it.

40 Men Disfranchised.

He stated to the House that in a certain place which turned out to be Beausejour, the revising officer, finding that a certain number of men in another settlement in the same registration district called Lac Du Bonnet could not come to register their names, took upon himself to go to Lac Du Bonnet to extend the place and there he registered the names of 40 qualified electors and stated after that when this registration list was brought to the attorney general's office the names were simply contemptuously torn from the lists and these men were disfranchised.

"Shall it be said that although the law of Manitoba will allow justice to be done under such circumstances we have to sit still and allow these men to be disfranchised? That is the position in which we are placed and that is one reason why we came to the conclusion that we had to take some action in this matter. My hon. friend from Marquette and every other hon. member on the other side of the House does not want this passed, because if it were to be passed it would give the preparation of the list not to their own friends but to our friends. Now if they think it is unfair that the lists upon which they want to go to the election should be prepared by their opponents, do they think it is fair that the lists upon which we would have to go to the election should be prepared by our opponents?

Provide Impartial Tribunal.

"Can we not agree, therefore, to devise a law which will remove the control of the elections both from the Grits and the Tories, so as to give satisfaction to both Grits and Tories? That is the proposition which I have to make to my hon. friend from Marquette and to all the other hon. gentlemen sitting on the other side of the House. The proposition I have to make is that the judge who was empowered to adjust the lists will be entrusted with the work of correcting all errors which may have been committed in the preparation of the lists in Manitoba. If this bill becomes law and if the registration clerk is appointed by this government will Mr. Roche be satisfied?"

Mr. W. J. Roche—"I will if you apply the same law to every province in the Dominion. We are not going to be singled out."

Appeal to Justice.

Sir Wilfrid then dealt with other provisions of the bill, explaining that it was prepared on the principle that wherever there was no municipal preparation of lists, they should entrust the preparation of the lists to the authority provided for by this bill.

Concluding he said: "My hon.friend, the leader of the opposition, has appealed to me and I appeal to him also. I appeal to him in the name of fairness, of broad equality, of natural justice to help us to frame an act which will place the whole machinery of the preparation of the lists under a judicial authority so as to give satisfaction to Grits and Tories and so that when an election takes place sooner or later these voices of the people absolutely unframmeled may be given expression to. That is the position which we take and that is the position which we place before the House and before the country."

Secrecy of Ballot.

Mr. Foster—"My right hon. friend has not said anything about the ballot."

Sir Wilfrid—"On that question I must say that in my opinion very little justice has been done to my hon. friend, the minister of justice. There is no such intention as has been attributed to my hon. friend to try and tamper with the secrecy of the ballot. What we have in mind is to prevent, if possible, a recurrence of what has taken place when the voice of the people in certain elections has been baffled and set aside by the intervention of mere technicalities. I have to say that upon this point and upon every other point of this bill, we are prepared to receive suggestions to amend the bill if necessary so as to give effect to the policy contained in it, which is the secrecy of the ballot without stifling the voice of the people as pronounced by them." (Liberal cheers.)

Cleveland's Condition Unchanged.

Lakewood, N.J., May 13.—The condition, ex-president Grover Cleveland in the Lakewood hotel remains unchanged. It was announced early today, and to all inquiries, Mrs. Cleveland makes the same answer, "Mr. Cleveland is doing very nicely."

NOTICE

We want every farmer in Northern Alberta to read the advertisement that will appear in this space for the next year. Cut this ad. out and send or bring with your order. It will SAVE YOU MONEY.

NORTHERN HARDWARE CO.
J. R. HARPER, Manager.

STRATHCONA TO HAVE A $10,000 EXCHANGE

Property for Sister City's Telephone Exchange Building Purchased by Department of Public Works—Provincial Telephone Exchange Will be Established in Legislative Buildings.

(From Wednesday's Bulletin.)

The public works department of the provincial government have purchased lots 12 and 13 in block 67 in Strathcona from Dr. Collison for the erection of a local telephone exchange building. The site is immediately opposite the Strathcona Methodist church. Plans have been prepared for this building and tenders will be called for its erection and the work started immediately.

The new telephone building will be a two story brick structure 23x67 feet, costing about $10,000. The building will be finished by the middle or latter part of June.

Tenders have been called for the erection of this building and should these prove satisfactory they will be accepted. The various branches of the construction work will thus be done by contract under the direct supervision of a competent government engineer, who will have charge of every phase of the construction work.

In this new building will be placed the automatic machinery of the Chicago Automatic Telephone exchange to be installed by the government in Strathcona. There will also be one long distance booth to connect the city exchange with the government long distance lines in the province. The provincial government now have a representative in the Crow's Nest pass securing the cedar poles for the outside construction work.

A slight misconception has arisen in the minds of some regarding the purpose of this new telephone building in Strathcona. It will be used exclusively as a local exchange building for the Strathcona system. The provincial telephone exchange will be in the basement of the temporary legislative assembly hall at the south end of the library. The necessary equipment has been ordered for this building and will be installed as soon as it arrives. Besides this exchange several long distance pay stations will be established in both Edmonton and Strathcona. Telephone subscribers may also get direct connection with the long distance lines by their own telephones.

Wall Street Supporting Taft.

Washington, May 14.—H. B. Martin, secretary of the anti-Trust League, has declared that Secretary Taft's managers have made a truce with Wall Street, and the big interests of the Street are supporting his candidacy. He alleges that the steel trust has given a big contribution to the campaign fund, and Carnegie a quarter million to the same object.

RAMOND STRAIGHT GRADE
--FLOUR--
FOR $2.65 PER 100
TIMOTHY SEED
FOR 10C A POUND
H. WILSON
144 Queen's Ave, Between Jasper and Market Square.

Boyd's
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Cupid, the little King of hearts With Boyd's Chocolates Points his darts.
Chocolates
W.J.BOYD CANDY CO.
WINNIPEG.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINARD'S LINIMENT