ORT COMMONS

Toronto Globe.

May 27—Pay checks for thousand employees of the epartment should have been ot sent out today. True, the ave earned the money, true many of them will because llness of their salaries keen- withholding even for a few is further true that the f the department and every f the government as well as mbers on their side of the anxious to pay these two people, who are scattered end of the country to the nally, the most important ll is that the opposition are or this state of affairs.

* * *

use, no explanation, no f the real facts, no specious "patriotism" and "duty" them of responsibility. The are avowedly determined supply until the govern- s the election bill to meet nds. In other words, the t the House insist that the ust do this or that at their he penalty with which the re threatened in case of disobedience is not the t of the civil service of the Of course, it is childish; spute that, but there is the s it is untolded to the gaze ie today.

* * *

Foster, in speaking to his ce reform motion yester- the best part of two hours to show that his heart was rd the service, and a num- colleagues supported him. udes resulted in the block- business until midnight. ur Mr. Foster himself, fol- example set several times on this side of the House, e a petulant child to be go home. The government agree, desiring to get the sed for the 2,000 odd cus- loyees. Therefore Hon. and others of the opposi- cted every attempt to pass m. No progress had been the House adjourned at orning.

* * *

e impossible without tak- e to the extent of several begin to convey an ado- of the childish absurdity sition's conduct from mid- adjournment. The aver- nless he had been in the ee and hear them, would ve that adults could be making such an exhibi- d, there could be no doubt scene could be reproduced nefit many stalwart Con- would cast votes for the bers at the next election effective means of expres- disgust and administering ition well deserved chas- icayune is almost too dig- d with which to describe tactics resorted to, and should bear in mind that ny of the civil service is up the opposition are ir sessional indemnity h they had honestly earn- nscientious efforts to ad- usiness of the country.

* * *

k was reached at adjourn- Mr. Foster, who had sev- protested against charges l service resolution was a to cover obstruction, an t on the House being mov- ply again today he would question of cold storage. t this morning was or it- possible proof of his own s to anything but a de- business. He was simply the footsteps of Mr. Geo. Conservative whip, who e morning gave the whole ee away in the baldest mer by declaring in ef- e was nothing wrong with , they would be allowed in a very few minutes' rnment would withdraw nd seventeen of the elec- The fact that the measure to do with the estimates ke any difference at all r and his fellow-obstruc-

ILLIAM IN THE WEST.

d, Father William, the man said, hair it has grown very nstantly dancing the Red ig, k at your age it is right? my youth, Father William ver was troubled with e come West and inhaled e y as a whole bunch of

h, Father William, the man said, uth you had never a me to the West Dame you've wed, won you a woman so

the East, the old man out a homestead for journey toward Wealth made better speed ook up a farm on the

, Father William, the man went on— th a most pessimist fel- e of the game all your has gone, made you so cheery and

of my youth, the grey- plied, ct was every way e West such blessings I strange if I didn't feel

—Toronto News.

THE FIRST GUNS FIRED IN VICTORIA

W. H. White, Liberal Candidate in Federal Constituency of Victoria Enthusiastically Received.

The campaign being waged in the new Federal constituency of Victoria in the interests of W. H. White, of Fort Saskatchewan, the Liberal candidate is demonstrating in a notable manner the strength of Victoria as a Liberal constituency. At Vermilion and Vegreville, where meetings were held on Monday and Wednesday evening, the public halls were filled to overflowing by hundreds of enthusiastic citizens, who had shown their interest in the cause by getting out a full representation of the electors. The rally of old-time Liberals and the interest of the young men in the approaching election point to the splendid organization of the Liberal associations of the districts and to the popularity of Mr. White as the Liberal candidate. Dr. Ryan, president of the Liberal Association at Vermilion, and Chas. Gordon, who fills a similar position in the Vegreville district, presided on the respective meetings in a very acceptable manner. The citizens' band at Vermilion and an orchestra at Vegreville enlivened the proceedings with rousing selections.

An orb of light burst on the political atmosphere of the constituency by the speeches delivered from the Liberal platform by the candidate, W. H. White, Dr. Clarke, the Federal candidate for Red Deer, Duncan Marshall, manager of the Edmonton Bulletin, and J. B. Holden, M.P.P., of Vegreville. The Liberal cause was fairly presented to the intelligence of the electors, and it was clearly shown that the Liberal administration at Ottawa largely by the guidance of Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, has been able in an unprecedented manner to cope with the peculiar problems of the West.

The Provincial Member.

J. B. Holden, M.P.P., took the opportunity of speaking to the electors of his constituency, and outlined the public improvements which the Ruth ernord government are undertaking this year. The steel bridge across the Vermilion will be constructed, and a ferry will be built across the Saskatchewan for the convenience of the settlers to the north. The road east to Campbell's Lake is being completed at a cost of $1,000, and the south road will be rushed to completion during the summer. Mr. Holden was pleased with the reception given Mr. White and bespoke for him the Liberal support of the constituency.

The Candidate Speaks.

Mr. White was given a great ovation on both occasions. He has spent 23 years in the West, and his contrast of the conditions previous to and since the Laurier administration, was accepted unreservedly as coming from one who has had practical experience of the conditions as they exist and existed. The Conservative party never had a policy which was in the interests of the settlers, but during their regime had played continuously into the hands of railway and grain corporations. With the C.P.R. holding up the farmer by exorbitant freight rates, and the conspiracy of the elevator men, a favorable market for western products was impossible. The great achievement of the Liberal government was the settling of the West, as shown by a comparison of the homestead entries. In 1895, the year previous to the inauguration of the Liberal policy in 1896, the homestead entries had dwindled down to 1857. In 1896 the number of homestead entries rose to 2,888 and to 41,869 in the year 1906. This great influx of settlers was largely due, said Mr. White, to the far-sighted policy of the British preferential tariff which Sir Wilfrid Laurier had secured for imports from Great Britain. A market was thus opened up for the products of Western lands, and settlement was no longer cramped, but expanded to a wonderful degree.

Grain Dealers' Combination.

Mr. White depicted very effectively the grain dealers' combination with the C.P.R. to keep down prices. By the Dominion Grain Act of 1900 every elevator became a public warehouse. The order board in the office was open to all the district and the grain dealer took his turn with the farmer in the shipments of grain over the C. P. R. Thus in a manner which must come home to every farmer, the Liberal government protected the settlers against monopolists.

As regards the Saskatchewan land deal, Mr. White showed the fallacies of the statements made in this connection by his opponent, F. A. Morrison. The land which was acquired by this company had been a barren waste and the portions held by the C.P.R. as a bonus for their building the line from Regina to Prince Albert were considered by that corporation to be useless. They were willing to dispose of their sections for $1.65 per acre. When the Liberal government was approached to consummate the deal the Saskatchewan Land Co. was told that the government had no lands to sell unreservedly, but that the land would be handed over at $1.65 per acre as soon as certain obligations were performed. The company were to place 32 settlers in each section before the balance of the section could be secured. This agreement was entered into, and when Mr. White and Mr. Holden went through that great district two years after as homestead inspectors, an average of 63 settlers were found in each township of that large area. The Saskatchewan Land Company, moreover, had built hotels, had contributed to the construction of railway stations, and in many ways contributed to the transforming of a wilderness to a splendid farming district. The famous Land Co., said Mr. White, had five directors, only two of whom were Canadian, and these were not friends of the government, as stated by his opponent, Mr. Morrison.

Settlers' Fishing Rights Preserved.

Mr. White disproved the statement that the fishery licenses, which had been granted by the government, deprived the settler of his right to fish in the lakes. Fishery inspectors looked after the rights of the settlers.

Dr. Clarke on Canadian Trade.

Dr. Clarke, the Federal candidate for Red Deer, more than made good his reputation as one of the best informed men in Canada on matters of trade and commerce. He hinted that Mr. Morrison's time had not yet come to represent Victoria at Ottawa and pleaded for a careful consideration of the principles at issue in the campaign.

"For any party to have a truly national policy," said Dr. Clarke, "that policy must be national in its breadth of view, in its aims, and in its results.

The Conservative party had no national breadth of view when they enabled the C.P.R. to be built, because a transcontinental railway was a preconception of the Alex. McKenzie government, and was commenced by that Liberal administration at an expenditure of $37,000,000. When the Conservatives returned to power the C.P.R. Co. was formed by several of the parliamentarians themselves, who took the subsidy to themselves.

"The Conservative party stands for the C.P.R. and consequently can not have a national aim or outlook. On the other hand, the Liberal policy has always been national in that it stands for Canada as opposed to vested interests. The Conservative policy of high protection looks to the interest of the thirty per cent. of the population represented by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, while the Liberals stand on the tariff question in the interests of the seventy per cent. who are tillers of the soil.

"That the Liberal party has the only true national policy is judged by results."

The Conservatives built up a record of debt and deficits, while the Liberal administration had practised economy from year to year. Were it not for the burden of building the Grand Trunk Pacific the national debt would have been considerably decreased in the last budget report.

The British preference was held up by Dr. Clarke as a concrete result of the Liberal national policy of expansion. The Liberal administration realized that a reduction of the tariff in favor of British goods of at first 25 per cent. and then 33 1-3 per cent. would attract British trade to Canada and that every returning vessel, as a natural consequence, would convey Canadian farm produce to the best market in the world. This was the secret of the great development in the West, and also explained why R. L. Borden in his tour of the West last year said nothing about tariff revision west of Winnipeg. He knew it would be poor campaign material with which to fill Western farmers.

A Pure Business Proposition.

Dr. Clarke assured his hearers that the Liberal Government negotiated the British preference in the Canadian market for no sentimental reasons, but because he thoroughly understood the laws of commercial reciprocity and the needs of the west. International trade was an interchange of commodities, not of bullion and therefore every import was a customer in that it enticed an export. Statistics from the government trade and commerce report showed how Canada's trade had enormously increased under the preference. In 1896 the exports of butter amounted to $893,000 while in 1906 the amount was $7,560,000, and this in the face of the keenest competition from dairy countries that confronted any Canadian farm product. Flour to the value of $377,000 was exported to Great Britain in 1896, and increased under the preference to $6,180,000 in 1906. A corresponding and in some cases greater increase in British imports from Canada was shown in other farm products.

"The difference between a commercial supremacy and commercial mediocrity," said Dr. Clark, "is the amount of internal trade of a country as opposed to foreign trade. The United States has not a great merchant marine because of her high tariff wall. Great Britain enjoys her great supremacy because of the refusal to put any impediment on her trade relations with foreign nations."

Protection Does Not Make Industries.

Dr. Clarke then expressed his belief that protection did not build up industries. They grew by natural means. The demand for manufactured articles was a greater spur to industry than protection. If Canadian farmers had access to the best markets of the world they would increase and multiply and where there was the population, manufacturers would develop as a cabbage would grow when planted in the soil. They were, therefore, a secondary consideration for any country.

In conclusion Dr. Clarke paid a high tribute to the stability of Canadian farmers, and urged them to more and more realize their opportunities and to have renewed faith in their future and in themselves.

Dr. Clarke understands the British markets and he understands the problem of Western farmers. His words made a profound impression on his hearers as no statement could be effectively gainsaid.

Duncan Marshall, manager of the Edmonton Bulletin, also spoke, and was well received. He compared the records of the two parties, and dealt effectively with the question of the timber limits, and the government's land policy.

The Lloydminster Meeting.

Lloydminster, June 2—The Liberal rally held in the Masonic hall last night was the largest attended and the most enthusiastic ever held here. The hall was packed to the doors and was graced by a large number of the ladies of the town and district. J. F. McNamara, president of the Lloydminster Liberal association, occupied the chair and with him on the platform were members of the association, and the speakers of the evening, Messrs. J. B. Holden, M.P.P., W. H. White, Dr. Clarke and Duncan Marshall.

The best of order prevailed and the speakers were all given a truly Lloydminster welcome.

The chairman extended an invitation to any representative of Mr. Morrison, the Conservative candidate, to take the platform to speak in Mr. Morrison's behalf. Mr. Moore, provincial organizer of the Conservative party in Saskatchewan, addressed the meeting briefly from the floor of the hall. He was given a respectful hearing. A telegram was read from A. Champagne, M.P.P., the representative of the Saskatchewan section of Lloydminster in the Saskatchewan legislature, regretting his inability to be present.

J. B. Holden, M.P.P., Speaks.

J. B. Holden, member for Vermilion in the Alberta legislature, Vegreville, was the first Liberal speaker. Mr. Holden spoke briefly upon provincial issues. Mr. Holden is very popular here and was given a rousing reception. He dealt fully with the question of road building and promised to use his influence to secure the improvement of the roads leading into Lloydminster.

Candidate White's Address.

W. H. White, the Liberal candidate for Victoria, was then called. Mr. White was well received. He spoke at some length on the questions of the day. He dealt with the policy of the government as contrasted with the lack of policy of the opposition, showing clearly that the Liberal party is and always has been the party of the masses; while the Conservative party has just as certainly been allied since its inception with the corporations and the classes.

Mr. White also dealt with the immigration policies of the present and the preceding government, showing by contrast the splendid progress of the west under Liberal rule to the stagnation existing under the Conservative regime.

Mr. White then dealt with the railway policies of the two parties, giving particular attention to the question of facilities for the transportation of grain and other farm products. In dealing with these questions Mr. White was interrupted repeatedly by rounds of applause following each point scored by him, and he was compelled to wait until the outbursts of enthusiasm were over.

Mr. White took up the statements made by Mr. Morrison, the Conservative candidate here, in his address a few weeks ago in regard to certain land sales, which Mr. Morrison alleged were irregular. White, in a very clear and convincing manner proved to his hearers that Mr. Morrison either did not quite understand what he was talking about or else he was deliberately misrepresenting the facts. Mr. White closed by a few general remarks and was given another round of applause.

Dr. Clark, Liberal candidate for the Red Deer federal constituency, who was heralded as one of the keenest debaters in Western Canada, was the next speaker. He was greeted with the very warmest enthusiasm, and from his first sentence it was apparent that his reputation as a public speaker was well earned. He opened his remarks with a patriotic reference to the empire and his pleasure in meeting so many fellow Englishmen. Dr. Clark then entered into a discussion of the leading issues of the day, ably dealing with the policy of the present government and that of the Opposition when in power. His arraignment of the Opposition's claims regarding the building of the C.P.R. and the opening of Western Canada was perhaps the ablest exposition of this question ever delivered here. He held his hearers spell-bound by his convincing arguments and powerful oratory. He made a forceful comparison of the C.P.R. land subsidy and the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company's grant. There was no question to which the western settler was more keenly alive than this great C.P.R. land steal. Every settler knew by his yearly tax reminder that a favored monopoly held exactly one-half of this great country, and, the settler had to pay his own taxes and enough more to pay the taxes on that of the C.P.R.'s free land.

Dr. Clark next discussed the fiscal policy of the Conservative party and that of the present Liberal government, and his arguments were both new and clear. The doctor then dealt with the immigration policies of the two parties and gave some startling comparisons between the results of the Conservative propaganda and that of the present government.

Following this, Dr. Clark took up the trade question and no man has ever created a more favorable impression than he did in discussing this question. On the fiscal question he is in a class by himself.

He closed his able address by a very patriotic appeal to his hearers upon the great imperial development necessary in this country. At the conclusion of his address he was given a great ovation.

The Last Speaker.

Duncan Marshall, manager of the Edmonton Bulletin, was then introduced. Mr. Marshall is no stranger here and was greeted very warmly. After a few preliminary remarks he delved right into his main address, which was both scholarly and able. He spoke principally upon the tariff issue.

The meeting closed by a vote of thanks being unanimously tendered to the speakers, and the National Anthem was then sung.

OLD MAN RIVER IN FLOOD.

Bridges Carried Away—Sergt. Bryan Retires From R. N. W. M. P. at Macleod.

Macleod, June 1—The Old Man river is abnormally high and big timbers in the tide indicate that some bridges have been carried away. There is an unconfirmed rumor that two women, clinging to logs, were swept by in the river.

Sergt. Major Bryan, of D division, is retiring from the Mounted Police, after 20 years, and becomes clerk of the District court here.

A sample of fall wheat, 24 inches long and with a fully formed head ready to emerge is exhibited here. The field will be ready to cut in July.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS ARE WEAKENING

Opposition Caucus Decides Not To Oppose Militia Dept. Estimates. Fear Public Opinion.

Ottawa, June 3—At an opposition caucus this afternoon it was decided that the obstruction policy would not be forced against the item in the militia estimates for holding annual training camps this year. The opposition are realizing that the policy of complete exclusion of all items of supply is getting them into bad odor with the civil servants throughout the country, who are being kept out of their salaries, with the consequent far-reaching effect upon the public generaly. There was some plain talk in the caucus today against the folly of unnecesarily holding up pressing and non-contentious items in the estimates. By letting a small amount of estimates through each day, it was pointed out the public might be led to think the time-killing criticisms which take up the time of the House each day are in a measure legitimate. At the same time the obstruction would be equally as effective as by passing only small amounts of supply each day the session could be indefinitely prolonged.

Want a Compromise.

The growing feeling in the country against the wilful waste of time in the commons and the blocking of public business, is beginning to have its effect on the members to the speaker's left, and the wisdom of resisting all offers of compromise is doubted by many members of the opposition. The two leaders are both anxious to arrive at some agreement on the contentious first clause of the election bill that will be satisfactory to both parties, thus enabling the business of the session to proceed. It is hoped that the negotiations toward this end, which are now under way will result next week in a way out of the present impasse and what both sides say they want will be achieved, viz., fair lists in Manitoba.

That will pave the way for the winding up of the rest of the sessional agenda, and with morning sittings of the House from now on prorogation may be reached early in July.

The Morning Session.

At the morning session today Col. Worthington (Cons., Sherbrooke), was informed that the militia department had not brought down with the other correspondence the report of Major Gaudet, of Quebec, on the Ross rifle. This was because the company objected to not having had its own expert at the test. A test is being now made at Quebec to settle the question at issue.

Geo. Taylor (Cons., Leeds), complained that the public works department disregarded an order of the House by bringing down the papers regarding the Petite Rocher breakwater only up till 1905 instead of up till 1907.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley thought the correspondence ended at the former date, but Mr. Taylor produced a letter in the latter year, declining, however, to give the names and addresses.

Mr. Pugsley maintained his ground, offering, however, to give the additional information asked for.

R. S. Lake, (Cons., Qu'Appelle), in conection with the mail destroyed in the Kenora wreck, was assured, though it took time, the offices of the origin of the mail would be informed of the destruction of the mail.

R. L. Borden reiterated his question as to pressing Judge Cassells' commission and he thought that the opposition would be justified in refusing the marine estimates. The opposition had allowed necessary legislation so as to allow the judge to go through the enquiry speedily. The premier replied that Judge Cassels would return this month and he presumed he would then be ready to continue the inquiry if relieved. The bill is now before the senate.

On Interior Department Estimates.

The House then went on with the interior department estimates. The vote for the boundary surveys caused some cross-firing, R. G. McPherson (Lib., Vanvouver), asking questions with a view to showing that the delay in the passing of the vote was owing to the obstruction preventing the necessary supply.

E. A. Lancaster (Cons., Lincoln), said American surveyors were working in aCnadian awters at Niagara and he feared the Canadian authorities were not thoroughly informed and that the Americans by asking more than they expected would secure a compromise that would secure them more than their rights.

Hon. Mr. Oliver said this was within the purview of his department and he presumed Canadian interests would be protected.

Mr. Borden inquired as to the government's attitude to the civil service commission's recommendation for uniting all survey and map making departments, Mr. Lake also urging the necessity of topographical surveys. He said that much costly work was duplicated by necessity, corporations and private companies having made their own surveys.

The minister explained that the maps were made by different departments for different purposes, and would necessarily have to be done in separate departments. In answer to Mr. Lake Mr. Oliver stated that the officials were already busy with the line of survey and the government was not justified in entering on other plans of such large proportions. On the immigration vote of $175,000, Dr. Roche (Cons., Marquette), read a clipping from a Minneapolis paper advertising half a million acres in Alberta, intending purchasers to inquire at the Canadian government offices in St. Paul.

The minister asked for the clipping. The vote was under fire when the House rose at six after passing $216,293.

Before adjournment R. L. Borden awnted information as to the June camps, but the minister of militia was absent.

Hon. Mr. Fielding stated that Thursday's business would be taken up considering the interior department estimates.

BABY'S FATE IN BALANCE.

Wealthy Woman Who Adopted Stolen Child Determined to Keep It.

Chicago, June 1.—The United States Court of Appeals will be asked to decide the possession of the famous incubator baby of St. Louis Fair.

Marion Alberta Bleakley, as her real mother has named her, or Dorothy Edith Barclay, as her alleged adoptive mother insists on calling her, is only 4 years old, but four important courts have passed on the question of her guardianship, and now a fifth, still more dignified, is to hand down a decision. She has been rushed from one to another of three States by Mrs. Bleakley in efforts to keep her from Mrs. James C. Barclay, who claims her. Once she has been whirled over many miles by Mrs. Barclay, three times by Mrs. Bleakley.

Mrs. Bleakley gave birth to the girl on February 15, 1904, in a St. Louis hospital. On the same day a child was born dead it is said, to an actress. The matron of the institution substituted the dead baby for the living and sold Mrs. Bleakley's daughter to the infant incubator company at the fair. Meantime, Mrs. Barclay, whose home is in Buffalo, saw the Bleakley baby in the incubator and arranged to adopt it. The mother, convinced through the matron's lie that her little girl was dead, readily signed a paper waving her claim to the incubator baby. She suspected the matron a few weeks afterward and, taxing the woman with the substitution, obtained a confession.

The baby's alleged adopted mother hastened away from St. Louis and was stopped in Rock Island on a kidnapping warrant. A circuit Court in the Illinois city restored the baby to Mrs. Bleakley. The infant's mother took her to Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Barclay took an appeal in Illinois, then went to Lawrence and began an action to recover the baby. A Kansas District Court gave Mrs. Bleakley six hours in which to return the child to Mrs. Barclay, saying the adoption was legal. A deputy sheriff went to Mrs. Bleakley's home to get the infant. Mrs. Bleakley, with her daughter in her arms, left the house by a back door and sped from Lawrence in an express.

A decision by the Illinois Supreme Court reversed the Rock Island Circuit court and gave the child to Mrs. Barclay. Mrs. Bleakley, disguised, fled with her daughter back to Kansas, where she had taken an appeal from the decision against her in the Lawrence District Court, thus going against the Illinois Supreme Court, by deciding the little one belonged to her real mother. From that time Mrs. Bleakley and the youngster have lived in Lawrence.

LESS LIQUOR CONSUMED.

Internal Revenue Figures in Canada and U. S. Show Decreases.

Ottawa, June 1.—Whether because of the growth of the prohibition movement in Canada or the present financial stringency, advocates of temperance may regard as significant the fact that the returns of the Inland Revenue Department for the past six months show there has been a decided decrease in the amount of liquor consumed in Canada. For the months of November, 1907, to April, 1908, inclusive, the aggregate internal revenue receipts from the liquor traffic show a decrease of nearly $450,000, or over ten per cent. In November, the decrease was in round numbers, $104,000; in December, $58,000; in January, $30,000; in February, $53,000; in March, $62,000, and in April, $140,000. The decrease in the receipts for last month as compared with April, 1907, was twenty per cent.

The decrease in the production and consumption of liquor may, of course, be only temporary, but it is significant that it has taken place despite a time of rapid growth in the population, and reflects a similar shrinkage in liquor production in the United States where during the first ninety days of 1908 there was a shrinkage of nearly $25,000,000 in the quantity of liquor manufactured. Of this decrease in manufacture in the States approximately sixty per cent. or about $14,500,000, is whiskey production, and forty per cent. or $9,880,000, represents the falling off in the beermaking business. No internal revenue figures in forty years have shown such an astonishing decline in the liquor production of the States.

The figures above given in respect to both Canada and the States may be due to exceptional causes, but it is not improbable that the growth of the temperance movement in both countries, the passing of local option by-laws, etc., may have had a large effect in producing such a result.

No Dull Note in This.

Detroit, Mich., June 2.—Speaking last night at the annual banquet which closed the convention of the International Boilermakers' Association, Charles M. Schwab, formerly president of the United States Steel Corporation, predicted that in 1910 the annual production of steel in the United States would be 40,000,000 tons, as against 27,000,000 tons in 1907. Mr. Schwab said that there existed today the greatest depression ever known in the history of the steel trade, but conditions were improving. Nothing, he said, could retard the progress and prosperity of the United States.

Grain Thieves Apprehended.

Miniota, June 1.—Grain stealing is so prevalent that a vigilance committee has been formed for watching suspects. Three men hitched up and drove seven miles and were found digging in an oat bin, when the reinforced watchers closed in and captured the three men with the goods. They proved to be T. E. King and his son Cecil, with the hired man, Jack Evans. The prisoners were given in charge of Provincial Constable Bell and removed to Birtle.

Smallpox on Ship in Puget Sound.

Seattle, June 1—At the Puget Sound navy yard, the yellow flag floats from the mast of the battleship Kentucky, as a result of smallpox having developed aboard. One sailor is confined with the disease and several others show signs of it. The Kentucky is now anchored above Charleston. She will be fumigated thoroughly.

Dairy Butter

The demand for gilt edge dairy butter is greater to-day than at any time in the history of Alberta.

Why not get into direct touch with this market which affords a steady demand at top prices? You cannot spare the time to personally look up the business, but we offer you an excellent silent salesman.

Wrap your butter in Butter Parchment with the name of your dairy, along with your name and Post Office address printed thereon. You will be surprised at the number of people, who procure your butter from the local dealers, who will be requesting you to supply them direct, at higher prices for regular delivery.

....We will supply you with the best quality Butter Parchment Wrappers printed in blue, black or brown ink at the following prices:

500 wrappers,	$2.25
1000 wrappers,	3.00
2000 wrappers,	4.25

Delivered as you request. Cash must accompany order. Mail orders promptly filled.

The Bulletin Co., Limited

Edmonton, Alberta

CHICAGO PRIEST THREATENED.

Priest and Attorney Receive Letters Warning Them of Their Death.

Chicago, June 1.—Father Peter J. O'Callaghan, head of the Paulist order in Chicago, and Attorney Francis E. Hinckley have been informed through an anonymous letter written in blood and wrapped in crepe, that they have been marked for death by mysterious enemies, and St. Mary's Church, Wabash avenue and Hubbard court, has been doomed to be blown up with dynamite. The letter was dropped by an unknown hand into the poor box at St. Mary's Church, of which Father O'Callaghan is pastor.

It was unsigned and unaddressed. One one side was a rude picture of a skull and cross-bones.

Death to the priest and lawyer was threatened, it is believed, in consequence of their efforts to obtain a pardon for Herman Billek, under sentence to hang on June 12 for poisoning six members of the Vzral family.

A chemical analysis proved that the red fluid in which the letter was writen was blood, and not red ink. Father O'Callaghan declared last night that he would lay the letter before Governor Deneen in the hope that it would induce the governor to pardon Billek.

Father O'Callaghan and Mr. Hinckley drew a confession from Jerry Vzral a few months ago that he had given perjured testimony against Billek at the trial. By this means they succeeded in bringing Billek's case before the pardon board. The board sat with Governor Deneen in extraordinary session in the district attorney's office and examined the evidence. The investigation led the governor to reprieve Billek and to advance the date of his execution to June 12th.

Shall Canada Have a Navy?

Toronto, June 2.—The Navy League offers a prize of $400 for the best essay on "Shall Canada have a navy of her own?"

NOTICE TO CREDITORS, NEXT OF KIN, LEGATEES, DEVISEES AND OTHER CLAIMANTS AGAINST THE ESTATE OF PETE MATTSON —DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by virtue of an order of His Honor Judge Taylor, dated the 22nd day of May, A.D. 1908, that the creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of the said Pete Mattson, Deceased, are to send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims, together with a statement of their securities (if any) held by them, verifying the same by Statutory Declaration, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to Messrs. Emery, Newell & Bolton, Edmonton, Alberta, Solicitors for the estate of the said Deceased, before the expiration of seven weeks from the first publicatiin of this notice, as noted hereunder.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the expiration of the said period the Administrator will be at liberty to distribute the assets of the said Deceased, or any part thereof amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he has then notice.

Dated this 3rd day of June, A.D. 1908.

EMERY, NEWELL & BOLTON,
Solicitors for the Administrator.

First Publication of this Notice the fifth day of June, A.D. 1908.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 25c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

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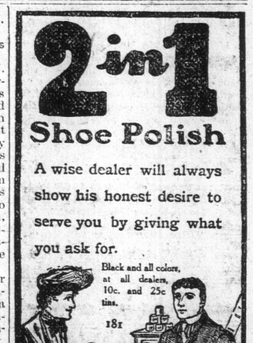

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