

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

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

SON BOOM RACHED DENVER

the Minnesota Governor looking for Democratic

l. — The Johnson boom in care of Frederick

tion to Bryan say will be the ticket to

onal tennis. — Cecil Patin, former

Men's Overalls, Shirts, Gloves and Shoes in a good big range of prices and qualities.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER & CO. 267 JEFFERSON AVE., EAST.

Women

Whoop's Cure

DEALERS

TWO CONTENTIOUS CLAUSES REMAIN

To be Discussed and Except for These, Clauses of Elections Bill are Approved.

Ottawa, July 3.—The Commons today passed through its committee stage the Hon. Mr. Aylesworth's Dominion elections bill with the exception of the two chief contentious clauses, one and seventeen which stand over for further consideration next week.

Administration of Oaths. An amendment of G. O. Aleson (Con. Prince Edward), provided that deputies must be provided with a copy of all oaths and that they be published in the Canada Gazette.

As to Election Expenses. Mr. Aleson also proposed an amendment to introduce the British system, requiring agents to make statutory declaration of all receipts and expenditures before the member may take his seat and further, that all contributions be made to the agent.

Penalizing of Officials. A proposition of E. S. Lake, (Con. Q. Appelle) to penalize all Dominion or provincial government or election officers who set as election agents or canvassers was objected to by the minister on account of the witness

of its scope. This led to a discussion of class in point, and Hon. R. Levesque, who defended the country postmaster, declared that Mr. Borden was getting bumptious, to which the leader of the Conservatives replied that the postmaster general was impertinent.

Some time ago a set of postage stamps was proposed in connection with the Quebec tercentenary and these are expected to be on sale next week. The stamps are said to be beautifully designed and executed by an order in council, which gives authority to engrave into the conditions surrounding the marketing and handling of pork and pork products in the province, and the advisability, or otherwise, of government establishment or assistance to a pork packing plant or plants and a particular reference to the cost, capacity, plan of management and scope of operations thereof, and generally to enquire into and report upon the best means, under existing conditions and circumstances, of insuring for the hog producer therein a fair price for his products.

The stamps are all larger than the double heads and for the fine historic pictures given on the stamps of larger denominations.

Grain Inspection Act. The bill to amend the Manitoba Grain Inspection Act was considered in committee of the Senate today, and reported for its third reading.

Miners Allege a Conspiracy. Grand Junction, Colo., July 3.—A conspiracy has been formed to start a riot during the Fourth of July celebration at Telluride, which would result in bloodshed and followed by deportation, is claimed by President Charles H. Moyer, of the Western Federation of Miners.

DOUBLE DROWNING AT MOUTH OF MILL CREEK. Young Man, Aged 21, and Boy, Aged 15, Lost Their Lives Yesterday—Neither of Them in Swimming. Recovered—Were in Swimming.

A double drowning accident in which the victims were Alfred Jones, an Englishman, aged 21, of 344 N. Mayo avenue, and Percy Clay, an Edmonton boy, aged 15, of 122 Elizabeth street, occurred at Mill creek, just below the yards of the Edmonton Lumber Co., on the south side of the river yesterday afternoon.

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The Edmonton Bulletin

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, CANADA, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1908

PORK COMMISSION MEET HERE FIRST

Commission to Enquire Into This Important Alberta Industry Organizes in Calgary.

Bulletin Special. At a preliminary meeting held in Calgary on Friday evening the recently appointed pork commission decided to hold their first sitting in Edmonton on July 13 and 14 in the board of trade rooms at 10 a.m.

Whitenoath, Man., July 3.—A Gallium, covered with blood and many other people are James Bauer, James Red Deer, and A. G. Harrison, secretary of the Edmonton board of trade.

SOCIALIST-LABOR CONVENTION. A Shoemaker May Be Named as President.

New York, July 3.—Delegates to the Socialist Labor National convention may name a shoemaker for president. It is Thomas F. Brennan, of Lynn, Mass., who has a large following among the shoemakers in his state.

ADMIRAL THOMAS DEAD. U. S. Naval Officer Drops Dead From Apoplexy.

Del Monte, Cal., July 3.—Admiral Thomas dropped dead here this afternoon. He was in perfect health. He ate a hearty dinner and started for his room. Five minutes after entering his bed chamber he was stricken with apoplexy and died five minutes afterwards. Mrs. Thomas and her daughter were with the admiral at the time of his death. His body will be held here awaiting the arrival of his son from San Francisco.

Twenty Miners Killed. Las Esperanzas, Mexico, July 3.—Twenty miners are thought to be dead as a result of an explosion in slope 3 of the mine belonging to the Mexican Coal and Coke Company. It is believed that none of the night shift has survived. Just caused the explosion, the owners of the mine say. Relief forces are trying to rescue the bodies.

ST. JOHN'S BANK REVELATIONS. Transactions Which do Not Leak Worth on the Face of Them.

Montreal, July 3.—Sensational revelations have been made in connection with the ill-fated Bank of St. John's. It will be remembered that in the famous Black list which was published as being reported to the finance department as good values, there was a large amount representing notes of Mr. C. S. Roy, the president's brother. It now transpires that the discovery has been made that a great many of these notes were the president's and that others bearing the name of C. S. Roy had been substituted. This makes Hon. Mr. Roy's position even worse than was at first supposed.

PLUNGED INTO RIVER TO ESCAPE MURDERERS

Bleeding From Many Wounds, a Galician Took This Means of Evading Assassins, But Was Drowned—Called For Help; None Offered Him.

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HORSE THIEF SHOT DOWN.

Peter Daniels, Resident Arrest and in Exchange Was Shot by Constable. Indian Head, July 3.—A desperate fight between a policeman and his quarry occurred at Lake Katapaw tonight. The Mounted Police had been searching for Peter Daniels, charged with horse stealing a week ago in File Hills. He appears Constable Vanstone located his man and attempted to arrest him. Daniels immediately opened fire, but in the exchange Daniels was shot through the breast and leg. Dr. Hunt left with the police to attend Daniels, who is old and a resolute offender.

Hon. John Charlton's Illness.

Mildmay, Ont., July 3.—Hon. John Charlton has been suffering with one of his legs lately, and today the limb was amputated.

4,000 CASUALTIES.

Teteran, July 3.—It is reported there have been four thousand casualties in the fighting at Tabriz. Seventeen hundred persons are finding refuge on the premises of the Russian Bank.

JAS. McDONALD'S ESTATE \$117,392

Will of Former Edmonton Resident Filed For Probate.—The Beneficiaries.

Letters of administration have been issued in connection with the will of the late James McDonald, who died in Victoria, B.C., on January 23rd, 1906. The deceased was for many years a resident of Edmonton, being a contractor. He had considerable property in and near the city of Edmonton, some in British Columbia and some in Manitoba.

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SECOND DAY'S STOCK JUDGING

At the Dominion Fair.—Alberta Owned Hackneys Defeat Holgate's String.—The Race Results.

By a Staff Correspondent. Calgary, July 3.—The second day of the stock judging at the Dominion fair has brightened the interest of the visitors in the agricultural end of the show. The perfect weather conditions in addition to the excellence of the live stock exhibits speaks volumes for Alberta agriculture. The district exhibits in Agricultural hall were in their best attire for the judges, whose awards will be published later. The outcome of the contest is creating great interest.

Valuable Jersey Herd. Among the dairy cattle at the Dominion fair, none are attracting more attention than the beautiful herd of Jerseys owned by B. H. Bull & Son, of Brantford, Ont. The herd numbers forty-one animals and is the largest live stock exhibit on the grounds. One whole afternoon was devoted to the judging of the Jerseys and this herd won all the first prizes that were awarded.

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LICENSE INSPECTOR IS BUSY AT DOMINION FAIR

Attorney General's Department Takes Action Against Vendors of "Local Option Beer" Which Contains More Than Legal Quantity of Alcohol.

Bulletin Special. Calgary, July 3.—The license branch of the attorney general's department has swooped down on those "booths" which have been selling what is termed "local option beer" on the Dominion exhibition grounds. The record business which was being done to the detriment of the lemonade and soft drinks stands made Chief License Inspector A. D. H. Macpherson, a quantity of the article was obtained and sent to Dr. Revell, provincial health officer, for analysis. He reported that the stuff contained 3.34 per cent. of true spirits. As this is 1.14 per cent. over the legal allowance the license department closed down the booths.

The brewers are disputing the result of the analysis and Dr. Revell will be down here from Edmonton to analyze the liquor on the spot. If his previous report is sustained police court proceedings will follow and the parties will be liable to a fine ranging from \$50 to \$100.

Inspector DeWitt states that this is a test case for beer, containing more than 2.12 per cent of spirits is allowed to be sold in public places, the law will have to be amended to prevent it.

Parties selling cider containing more than the legal percentage of alcohol have also been apprehended by the license inspector and pending an analysis will be proceeded against if found to be infringing the law.

In the police court today several parties were convicted of selling quinine without a license and were fined \$50 and costs. Information in every case was laid by the license branch of the attorney general's department.

IT IS NO CRIME TO BEAT.

In New York State, as an Individual—Judge's Decision.

New York, July 3.—Horse race interests in New York state which have been adversely affected by the police application of the new anti-gambling laws at the race tracks, were greatly encouraged by a decision of Justice Bischoff today that an individual bet does not constitute a crime.

This decision was given in the case of Melville Collins, who was arrested at the instance of the Jockey club, charged with having violated the new law by making a bet on a horse and receiving \$5 which he won by it. This case was intended by the Jockey club as a test to secure a jury trial and judicial interpretation of the laws passed by the legislature at the urgent request of Governor Hughes, and the racing interests regard the decision as a distinct victory, and as certain to lessen the rigor of the police application of the law.

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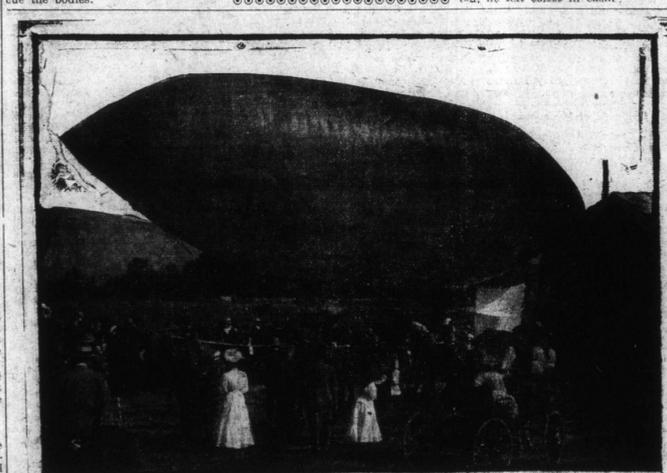
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Captain Dallas in His Famous Strolch. This is one of the Big Airship Immediately Preparatory to an Ascent at the Dominion Fair, Cal. Attractions for Sightseers at the Fair, few People Ever Having Witnessed the Flight of a Dirigible Balloon.

(Specially Photographed for the Bulletin.) THE AIRSHIP AT DOMINION FAIR.

PROSPECTS; BUSINESS REVIVAL

Statement Made by Manitoba Free Press—Jobbers becoming Active.

July 3.—Under the caption "The Outlook," the Manitoba Free Press today strikes a most optimistic note regarding the business situation in this city...

WILL REACH PEACE RIVER JULY 15

T.P. Being Pushed Ahead Rapidly—Steel For Bridges and River and Clover Bar Placed Simultaneously.

The construction of the Peace River and Clover Bar bridges is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible...

Risk Ruining Butter

cheap imported salt sold throughout the city

Windsor Salt

MORE THAN these Windsor Salt

Why for years has Windsor Salt been the center of the salt business?

It is for Women. It is the most valuable and with strictly scientific Dr. Schenck's...

THE COMPLETE COLLAPSE OF THE HODGINS' CHARGES

Resume of the Allegations of Major Hodgins in the Light of the Evidence of Major Hodgins—Counsel Throws Up Brief and Plaintiff Admits the Matter is One for Expert Arbitration—Opposition Press Now Hunting for a Hole to Get Out.

By a Staff Correspondent. Ottawa, June 26.—The Hodgins' charges have collapsed and lie on the dump, while a hundred Opposition papers are trying to get the public to forget the structure of criticism they reared about the unstable framework of charges made by a man who didn't know what he was talking about or who talked in the direction opposite to his knowledge.

Stood On Over-Classification Charges. Frank Hodgins, K.C., who was looking after the interests of his cousin, Major Hodgins, at the outset of the investigation stated that he and his client were proceeding on the stand or fall on the charges of over-classification. They repudiated responsibility for the investigation with Major Hodgins appearing in the Victoria Colonist on April 19th, stating that language was attributed to Hodgins which he had not used, and that much that he had said had been misrepresented. They stood by the charges contained in the letter of April 15th, appearing in the Colonist of April 17th, and have submitted the charges in specific form to the committee. In these formal proceedings, the instances of irregular excavation and loose rock, the contractors price for which are 23 cents and 60 cents respectively, into solid rock, the contractor price for which is \$1.70, are cited.

Approved Higher Classification. These transfers occurred in the estimate of work done by the contractors in the month of July, 1907, and were reported by Major Hodgins to the chief engineer, who, on August 6th, 1907, submitted the estimate for approval. There is no objection taken to them in this letter, and no disapproval of them was expressed therein; but the estimate containing them was approved by Major Hodgins, such approval appearing on the estimate.

Parent Objected to Hodgins' Plan. From the memo, addressed to the secretary of the commission dated August 28th, the chairman, Hon. J. D. McArthur, appears that the transfers that came to the attention of the commissioners on August 26th, the following day, August 27th, Mr. Parent wrote to the chief engineer objecting to certain orders reported to have been given by Major Hodgins to classify cuttings by "force account," which means paying the contractor the actual cost of the work plus ten per cent, and declining to approve the estimate submitted by Major Hodgins until a full explanation had been furnished of the reasons referred to.

Must Stand By Contract. The chief engineer on the same day telegraphed Major Hodgins in cipher advising that the commission had not approved his classification to division engineers, and that classification must be as per contract and specifications. On August 27th, Mr. Lumsden, the commissioner, chief engineer, replied to the chairman of the board recommending a change of estimate for the work done in Hodgins' district.

Hodgins Corrected Accounts. It appears from the correspondence that the Lumsden did not reply to Major Hodgins' resignation until September 12th, and that in the meantime Major Hodgins had corrected the contractor's estimate, and was referring back into common excavation and loose rock the items which had been transferred into solid rock in the estimate of work done for the month of July.

Insubordination. In the chief engineer's letter of August 27th, referring to Major Hodgins' orders to classify "force account," Mr. Lumsden says, "Major Hodgins' conduct in issuing without authority from me orders to his division engineers to classify cuttings by use of force account, irrespective of the actual material in them, was unwarranted, and in no way authorized by me. I told him I did not and could not approve of any such orders without authority from the commission, and that the commissioners declined to authorize such classification."

Force Account. Under the contract and specifications it appears that "force account" can properly be applied to such work only as there is no price named for in the contractor's schedule of prices, such work coming therefore under the heading of "extra work." Major Hodgins' purpose, in classifying by "force account" loose rock cuttings, was to take a job of estimating and measuring. I could not really give an estimate of it, because I do not know how much boulders were in it. There was very little work on it, and very few men were there.

Q.—Was there any difference in information so far as you could see between the contractor's estimate and the one given by you? A.—It was evidently a slide coming down from the side of a hill. It occurred in the Victoria Colonist, his formal charges submitted to the committee, the following statement occurred: "I thought if the commission would be so good as to let me, Sir Wilfrid Laurier would set matters right, a soon as I appeared to him; here I made a miscalculation. The chairman of the commissioners, Monsieur Parent, got in first and hypnotized the government." Major Hodgins has admitted on oath that he was an appeal to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and that he had no personal knowledge of what Mr. Parent may have said or done.

Major Hodgins has testified in his letter in the Victoria Colonist, that he had no personal knowledge of what Mr. Parent may have said or done.

Q.—The fact that differences between the engineers representing the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company and those representing the commission were anticipated when the agreement between the government and the company was entered into in 1903. Under the agreement the company is to operate the government section, and is to pay interest at the rate of three per cent annually on the amount of the loan. To protect the company from having to pay interest on an excessive cost, the agreement provides for the joint supervision, inspection and approval of the work by engineers representing the company and engineers representing the government. Any differences between these engineers as to specifications or as to the work are to be decided by a board of arbitrators composed of the chief engineer of the commission, the chief engineer of the company and a third arbitrator to be agreed on by these two, or if they cannot agree, then it is to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The company has given full and free access to the records of the commission at these points. It was not to be expected, of course, that on a work of this magnitude objections would be made outside the practice of the contract, and when engineers differ, for instance, as to the proper classification of cuttings, they are to be referred to a board of arbitrators to be agreed on by these two, or if they cannot agree, then it is to be appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

PEACE RIVER LAND CO.

House of Commons, Hansard Report, June 5, 1908.

Mr. Aves: Has the survey been completed of the sixteen townships which are to be included in the Peace River District for the Peace River Land Development Company? Mr. Oliver: Some six townships or more of the townships were surveyed some time ago.

Mr. Aves: Is the government taking any steps to encourage the agricultural possibilities of these particular sixteen townships? Mr. Oliver: Not at the present time.

Mr. Aves: How long were they given to show that the government should be cancelled? Mr. Oliver: I do not know there was any definite time limit set for the cancellation of the agreement.

Mr. Aves: The minister stated that he was inclined to consider the matter in the light of the fact that the company had not been able to raise the money to develop the land. Is it not the policy of the government to encourage the agricultural possibilities of these particular sixteen townships? Mr. Oliver: Not at the present time.

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METERS ARE DEFECTIVE

Test of Toronto Gas Meters Shows Some Fair and Some Slow.

Toronto, July 2.—Of 13 meters on the city list 24 were fast, 19 slow and 9 were fast on one pressure and slow on the other, while one would not work. The fastest meter was 38 per cent fast, and the slowest was 11.11 per cent slow. Of this lot 29.3 per cent were fast, 68.3 per cent slow and 1.4 per cent would not work.

Mr. Oliver:—Your contention is that there has not in regard to the question of the character of the land, I have to hold to the first position, that it has nothing to do with the case. The company has not been able to raise the money to develop the land.

Mr. Aves:—The government, as I understand it, is a matter which was classified from a number of years ago, as far as 1906, notified the president of the company that they would be given thirty days to produce evidence of their intention to carry out the agreement.

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MEXICO SUSPECTS TEXAS OF BAD FAITH

United States Called up to Punish Authorities of Del Rio, Who Permitted Lawless Raiders to Return to Texas Side of the Line.

City of Mexico, July 3.—Mexico will ask the United States to punish severely the local authorities of Del Rio, Texas, and possibly others of the state under whose authority they acted on the grounds that officers knowingly failed in their duty by allowing persons who took part in the Las Vegas raid to return to the Texas side and to bring with them their wounded.

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THE HOMESTEAD PROVISIONS OF NEW DOMINION LAND ACT

Conditions to Which Canada Offers Millions of Acres of Fertile Land to the Men Who Will Make Farms of It—First of Series of Reviews of Clauses Contained in the New Bill

Ottawa, June 26.—An analysis of the new Land Bill may be of general interest—or of such classes as relate to the practical working of the homestead and timber regulations. As the bill includes a compilation of the Act now in force and of the numerous amendments which have been made from time to time it is bulky for complete publication, or even for complete review. The bulk is increased also by clauses necessary to make it good law and to provide for the innumerable complications certain to arise in the administration of the Dominion. Following is given the gist of the clauses bearing most directly on the administration of the homestead lands. The sections relating to pre-emption and the disposal of timber will be reviewed in subsequent articles.

To What Land the Bill Applies. The Bill applies to Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, North-west Territories, the three million acres in the Peace River valley in British Columbia, to which the Dominion is entitled. It does not apply to the Yukon, nor to the railway belt of British Columbia, except in clauses specifically cited.

Lands Open For Homesteading. All surveyed agricultural lands in this area are thrown open for homesteading, except areas reserved for any other purpose, or already disposed of. No land shall be open for entry or sale until surveyed.

Squatters' Rights. A person, however, who has homesteaded land in any province or on agricultural land before the survey thereof and is in occupation of and ordinarily resident on the land at the time of survey shall be eligible under this Act to make entry for a homestead, or a purchased homestead, have a prior right to obtain entry for the land so settled on. Provided that this right is exercised within six months after notice in writing that the land is open for entry has been given by the local agent to the said person, or has been posted in a conspicuous place on the land, and that a homestead shall not be allowed for more than a quarter-section as a homestead.

Who May Homestead. Every person who is the sole head of a family, or who is a British subject or a person who is a British subject or declares intention to become a British subject, and who makes application in the manner hereinafter provided, shall be entitled to obtain entry for a homestead for an area of available agricultural land not exceeding one quarter-section. Provided that where the area of the homestead is less than one hundred and sixty acres, the minister may permit the homesteader to have added to his homestead an adjoining land, a sufficient area to make up, but not to exceed, one hundred and sixty acres.

What Constitutes Entry. The acceptor's acceptance of application for a homestead and of the fee shall constitute entry. A receipt shall be given to the applicant, and shall entitle the applicant to take up, occupy and cultivate the land applied for.

Personal Entry. Every application shall be made by the applicant in person, except otherwise provided by regulations of the Governor General in Council. Record May Be Secured. The local agent or the officer acting for him shall furnish over his signature to any person who applies therefor and pay him a fee of twenty dollars, an abstract from his records showing whether the quarter section mentioned or referred to in an application is available for entry or not, if the land applied for is not available, the name of the entrant and the date on which he obtained entry shall be shown on the abstract, as well as, where the records show any transactions calling therefor, the date on which cancellation notice to the entrant in default is returnable, or the date on which the period of protection will expire, in the case any has been made.

Second Homestead. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, every person who has received a homestead, or who has become entitled to letters patent for a homestead by the performance of the conditions of the Act, without payment of purchase money, or by the local or scrip thereon, shall be deemed to have exhausted his homestead right and shall not be entitled to obtain another entry for a free homestead. Provided, however, that any person who, on the second day of June, in the year one thousand, one hundred and eighty-nine, had obtained or had become entitled to letters patent for a homestead, shall be permitted to make a second entry for a homestead.

Disputes. The settlement of disputes as to the right of homestead entry rests with the minister, who may divide any improvements according to their value, and may make up any deficiency between the land allotted to either party and a quarter-section from other lands. Perfecting Entry. The entrant is given six months in which to take up residence on the land. This period may be extended to a year for cause, but not for any longer period. A homesteader may abandon his homestead in favor of his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible. Homestead Duties. The entrant is required to: 1. Grant through every acre, his own use and benefit for three years. 2. To have resided at least six months of each year upon it. 3. To have erected a habitable house. 4. To have cultivated a satisfactory area each year. 5. To be a British subject. Cancellation. An entry shall be cancelled if it is found to have been secured by personation. Entry may also be cancelled: 1. Grant through error, misrepresentation or fraud. 2. If found within six months of the date of the homestead certificate upon it. 3. If the land is found necessary to protect any water supply, for the construction of a railway, for the development of water power, or for the purposes of any harbor or landing. In the event of the death of an entrant, his legal representative may succeed to the homestead, in case of the insanity of an entrant, his guardian or committee may obtain patent by similar means to those of the entrant. In case of sickness. An extension of time may be granted, an entrant who is prevented from fulfilling his duties by sickness. Volunteers. In case of entrants engaged as volunteers in active service, the time spent in service may be counted as residence. In case of disablement, the patent may be issued to the volunteer, but he must be entitled to the land. Forfeiture Liability. Failure on the part of an entrant to apply for patent within five years of the date of the homestead certificate shall render the homestead liable to forfeiture. TO MOVE ON THE CLOCKS. The Daylight Bill is Generally Approved in Great Britain. London, July 3.—The daylight bill, a measure by which the United Kingdom is to be lured in starting the clock work one hour ahead of the time indicated by the sun, has received the unqualified blessing of the select committee of the House of Commons, all indications point to its becoming effective next April. The bill proposes to advance the clock one hour in April, in order to promote the greater use of daylight and to give the masses one hour more play time by light of day. The greatest objection to the measure came from the stock exchange, which presented the argument that its clock one hour in April, in order to promote the greater use of daylight and to give the masses one hour more play time by light of day. The greatest objection to the measure came from the stock exchange, which presented the argument that its clock one hour in April, in order to promote the greater use of daylight and to give the masses one hour more play time by light of day. The greatest objection to the measure came from the stock exchange, which presented the argument that its clock one hour in April, in order to promote the greater use of daylight and to give the masses one hour more play time by light of day.

FOUND BODY IN WELL

Ottawa, July 3.—Henry Paull, farmer of Gloucester Township, fished the body of a man out of his well this afternoon. The body had been there several days. The man, who was about 45 years of age, is unknown. He had probably leaped down to have a drink and fallen in with no chance of escape.

Two Fatalities at Ferris.

Ferris, B.C. June 3.—Two fatalities distinguished the day. A pipe-fitter, whose name was not given, was run into and killed by a car of timber in the yard of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Michel. A Russian laborer, unidentified, was drowned in the boom of the Elk Umbur Company.

Miss Wood Being Prosecuted.

New York, July 1.—The Grand Jury has returned two indictments against Mae C. Wood, whose suit against Senator Platt fell through. The first of the charges is for forgery in the second degree, and the second for perjury regarding the alleged marriage. She will be before the court Monday.

Charged With Raising Cheque.

Prince Albert, July 3.—Nicolas, a street cleaner, was charged with attempting to pass a C.P.R. pay cheque drawn on the Montreal bank in Winnipeg for twenty-nine dollars and 50 cents. He was remanded till July 10th for trial.

The Queen is Well Now.

Lisbon, July 3.—Queen Amelia of Portugal, who has been suffering from a mild attack of diphtheria, is steadily improving and all danger is over.

German Renominated in Welland.

Welland, July 2.—The Welland County Liberal Convention this afternoon occupied but a few minutes. W. M. Gorman, M.P., was again nominated. He promised that if elected he would introduce a measure to prevent obstruction. Hon. Richard Harcourt thought the only remedy was the abolition of Hansard. It was decided to hold a picnic at Niagara Falls, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fielding will be present.

IN THE PRESS GALLERY

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CANADA'S INDIAN AFFAIRS

Ottawa, June 23.—In the debate of Indian affairs yesterday the minister of the interior spoke as follows (from Hansard):

Hon. Frank Oliver (minister of the interior)—Mr. Speaker, I am sure the House is indebted to the hon. gentleman for the information which he has given to us as a result of his two years' research, and notwithstanding his assertion of my hon. friend, I think it will be admitted, so far as proofs are concerned, the Indian department has come through the ordeal with every reason for gratification. However, I think those who have followed in my hon. friend's remarks throughout will agree that in no case did he make a statement that he did not afterward contradict so that balancing the contradiction against the statement, it comes out fairly well. However, the administration of Indian affairs in this country is an important question.

It is a matter that may very well receive from the House more attention than it does receive in the House. I have no fault whatever to find with my hon. friend for having made a study of the question during the past two years for having for modern education the benefit of his conclusions. I am, however, within my right in stating my view of those conclusions.

As to qualifications, the view expressed by my hon. friend that one great lack is a minister who knows something about the department, I accept, the criticism in the spirit in which it was given, and shall have to leave the question of the majority of the criticism also to the judgment of the House. I would like to say, however, in my own defence, that having assumed a responsibility in connection with the department of Indian affairs, I have done my best, so far as my limited ability, time and opportunity allowed, to discharge that responsibility as honorably and creditably, for the benefit of the Indians and the welfare of the country. That I am not familiar with every detail of the administration of that department I will freely admit, and I will go further and assert that were my hon. friend in my place, he would be as earnest as he is pleased. I think the statement which he has made before the House today is ample evidence that he would not be more familiar than I am, if he were nearly as familiar with the details of that department.

Conditions Differ.—If I could gather anything from the criticism of my hon. friend, it was that because it costs more to administer the Indian affairs for one part of the country, in proportion to the number of Indians, than it does for another part of the country, therefore there was either incompetence and waste on the one hand, or a deliberate want of regard for the interests of the Indians on the other hand. I can only say that such a statement places before an intelligent assembly no credit to the study that my hon. friend has given to the subject; because there are many things that are more marked than another in connection with the department of Indian affairs, it is the wide difference that exists between the conditions of the Indians in one part of the country and among one set of Indians from those prevailing in another part and among another set. So that the comparison which my hon. friend has made is absolutely without meaning or purpose or reason. It will be admitted that the conditions are entirely different who have never seen the face of a white man, as is the case with some Indians in Canada, must differ very radically from those amongst Indians who for generations have lived in the midst of white men, surrounded by and necessarily subjected to all the conditions of civilization. Yet my hon. friend has undertaken to draw a comparison between the expenditures on these two classes of Indians, and there is no comparison between them. However, let me deal more in particular with the conditions.

For instance, in the maritime provinces and in Quebec the occupation of the country by white people was established without arrangement with the Indians—that is, the Indians were simply forced back. The treatment of the Indians by the whites, as handed down from times past, is on the basis of mere concession; they have been displaced from the country at large and are dealt with as I do not use the word ostensively—as merely a class of poor whites. They are, to a certain extent, dealt with as paupers.

Coming west into Ontario, we find that the Indians have been dealt with on a very different basis. There the Indian was not dispossessed of his country as in the maritime provinces and Quebec, but gave up his lands under treaty, which treaty secured to him certain rights and considerations, requiring the payment to him of certain annuities, and gave him the title to certain lands to be occupied by him or to be sold for his benefit. And it is hardly to be wondered at that our expenses under treaty obligations have increased under those circumstances. We spent one and a quarter millions on Indian affairs in 1905. Of this amount \$200,000 was in payment of annuities, payments agreed to by the government on making a treaty with the Indians as a part of the purchase price of their land. Nearly half a million dollars was spent on education and relief, and \$260,000 for all other expenses lumped together as expenses of management.

Mr. Armstrong.—The statement is made in regard to the increase of expenditure was for the ten years previous to 1906. The minister is referring to the last two years. Previous to these treaties the expenditure averaged \$378,369 per annum.

As to expenditures, Mr. Oliver—As was not directly responsible for the work of the Indian department during those years, I scarcely succeed each other in cycles, that after a series of years of scarcity and the Indian, by reason of his hon-

of life, does not provide in his years of plenty for the years of scarcity. So in the years of plenty he is a case of the survival of the fittest and there is starvation in that great northern country amongst those Indians. It has seemed right to the government to save under those circumstances the great trading company, the Hudson's Bay company, which has trading posts and money on the Indians. Now in regard to annuities, that is not a matter of policy, we owe the money and we have to pay it. Our great expenditure is in regard to education. We spend half a million dollars on education in this country to save from starvation the Indians who were the first inhabitants and who are the only supplies in that country should be asked not to see the Indians starve.

Then, in this year we will say scarcity, there has been a large expenditure in this country to save from starvation the Indians who were the first inhabitants and who are the only supplies in that country should be asked not to see the Indians starve.

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friend's suggestion that I am not posted in the affairs of the Indian department. I would like to say that his criticism is, on the one hand, that we have not given proper attention to the Indians, and on the other hand, that we have not given them money on the Indians. Now in regard to annuities, that is not a matter of policy, we owe the money and we have to pay it. Our great expenditure is in regard to education. We spend half a million dollars on education in this country to save from starvation the Indians who were the first inhabitants and who are the only supplies in that country should be asked not to see the Indians starve.

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branches of higher education. It is not even the reading and writing and the arithmetic he needs. Even a white man may live and live well and never know how to write his name or to read a book. But what the Indian does need is to have the moral character instilled into his mind and heart. That, the government does not pretend to do. It looks to the churches to do that and it is with that end in view the government has sought the co-operation of the churches in imparting education to the Indians. Perhaps we have failed, perhaps the churches have failed, perhaps the co-operation has not been as satisfactory to either party as it should have been. Remember, it was not this present government that undertook that co-operation, but I am stating to the House what I understand to be the foundation reason of the co-operation and I believe it to be a good reason and while I find difficulty in carrying out the educational work in connection with the church—I think the church is difficult to deal with, difficult to satisfy if you like—I still recognize that I believe in the improvement in the condition of the Indians, that improvement must start in the mind, in the heart, in the soul. I do not think that even this government can satisfactorily undertake that work.

May Rely Upon Churches.—I think we may very well look to the churches of the Province of Alberta, led by His Honor Lieut. Governor Juley, formed the advance guard with their conspicuous silk hats, which lighted the contrast to what was to follow. Almost directly behind them came a procession of hundreds of Indians, some of whom were the most long-headed fellows. The Indians walked themselves in their efforts to depict a scene which is fast disappearing in the west. This train of the most latent imagination had it directed to the depths as the proud and aristocratic chiefs with their dispiriting followers rode by. The more visions in the minds of those who do not know by actual experience, that the Indian has never been in his palmy days before the coming of the white man to appropriate his heritage. As the procession passed boldly by there was a certain feeling of remorse and sympathy for the fate of the redskins.

When this scene of a bygone day had passed the camera view a remarkable succession of scenes which depicted the coming of the Vikings to the continent of America. Then followed the European trader, who opened the way for a flood of emigrants from all the countries of Europe. Some of the greatest men began to penetrate the domain of the Indians and the log cabin of the white man took the ground once occupied by an Indian. The first white man who was brought by the pioneers, the early missionaries the Hudson Bay or the half-breed old timers and the cowboy.

Then followed a scene of ultra modernism. Benders, three-wheeled bicycles, gas decorated automobiles and carriages passed by. Every effort was made to depict the latest ad of civilization, while above the wonderful scene calmly floated a dirigible balloon.

The Dominion fair can be said to be the most successful and virtually opened by the wonderful scene of the Indians and the log cabin of the white man took the ground once occupied by an Indian. The first white man who was brought by the pioneers, the early missionaries the Hudson Bay or the half-breed old timers and the cowboy.

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Indians Got the Best of It.—We have sold large quantities of Indian lands in the province of Ontario. We have sold islands belonging to the Indians. These sales have been made on conditions agreed to with the Indians, but carried forward today as if they were established by the government. I do not know whether they were established by our predecessors—perhaps by some preceding government—but carried forward today as if they were established by the government. We have sold lands that have been disposed of by public sale to the Indian is twenty cents ahead, that the Indian has the twenty cents and the man who bought the land has nothing of value.

Mr. Armstrong.—Does the minister think it is the best way to have the lands sold at private sale by the agent, and the price fixed by the agent, or does he not think it would have been a wise thing if the 620,000 acres of Indian lands that have been disposed of had all been disposed of by public sale or sale instead of by private sale of 500,000 acres? Does not the minister think it would have been in the interest of the Indians, if all that land had been disposed of by public sale, that the Indians were not created to follow the civilization of the white man—I am assuming that at that rate, and experience shows that the life of the white man, under the circumstances compel him to follow the white man, it does not agree with his position, and his health suffers in consequence. Now, if there is one obligation that rests more heavily than another upon the white people, it is the obligation to educate the Indian. It is in that so far as medical education is available, and within a reasonable measure, we should be able to do it. There should be no lack of such medical care as will compensate for that radical change in the life of the Indian forced upon him, and that we should be able to do it. He is undertaking to cross the railway when there is no measure of wheat with a yard stick instead of with a bushel measure. He made some suggestion that we had better have a reserve of wheat for the Indians. There are conditions under which we sell land without the consent of the Indians. Under the Railway Act, when a railway requires to cross a reserve the Indians are paid for the value fixed by the department. That is in accordance with the Indian act, that is a practice, that is what he is doing today. Where the land is of sufficient value to make it worth while to sell by auction, a sale by auction is made and where the land is of insufficient value to make it worth while to sell by auction, then a price is fixed and it is sold to the first man who will pay the price. My hon. friend in this matter, as he has done in other matters, makes a comparison when there is none to be made, when there is no similarity of cases, and when the conditions are entirely different. He is undertaking to measure wheat with a yard stick instead of with a bushel measure. He made some suggestion that we had better have a reserve of wheat for the Indians. There are conditions under which we sell land without the consent of the Indians. Under the Railway Act, when a railway requires to cross a reserve the Indians are paid for the value fixed by the department. That is in accordance with the Indian act, that is a practice, that is what he is doing today. 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AROUND THE CITY

Judge Taylor returned to the city on the C.N.R. last night from Fort Saskatchewan, where he heard a couple of minor cases...

The first news of the Alberta harvest comes from Battle River, where Harrington last week commenced harvest operations by cutting a hundred acre crop of fall rye.

The city electric department are today completing the installation of the "house" motor for the new box factory in the east end of the city.

The local immigration hall officials have been asked to locate a Mrs. Sharp who has an aunt in the old country by the name of Mrs. Edson.

The summer sitting of the Supreme Court in the province will be held in Calgary commencing on Tuesday July 27th.

The following names were omitted from the provincial list for the Alexander Taylor school: Intermediate I, Senior III, A. Barnes, E. Stirling, D. Bell, J. Little, J. Mohr, N. Lauder, J. Miller, G. Brown, H. Armstrong, J. Lehman, E. Blatchford, G. Purcell, A. Denham, J. Davidson, L. Smith, E. Standish, H. Oliver, W. Forrier, F. McDonald.

Commenting Wednesday evening the "Citizens" Band will give the first series of "concerts" at the ball park, which will be devoted to a band fund. Since their first appearance this spring when they made such a success of the "band" at the ball park, the proceeds of which will be devoted to a band fund.

The independent service from the water main to the water supply office in the Herriott building. This will enable Mr. McLeod to keep tabs on the water pressure in the city gauges are also located in the office of the public works commissioner at the city hall and in the fire department but these vary considerably at times as the pipes do not come directly from the street mains.

The report of the veterinary inspector, Dr. Shearer, for the month of June shows that most of the city dairies are in good condition with regard to their sanitary conditions and cleanliness. During the month a pair of milk have been found to contain butter fat as the city is purchasing a new Babcock testing machine, the old one having been condemned. The following is the report on the different dairies:

A. M. Bowman, Cherry Grove—Six cows, stable and complete, milkhouse good, utensils good.
A. H. Hallett, Delton—24 cows, stable good, milkhouse good, utensils good.

THE WEIGHT OF LOAVES. The question of the weight of bread loaves being sold by the city bakers is now engaging the attention of the police as several complaints have been received that loaves being sold do not conform with the by-law in regard to weight.

PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments appear in the Alberta Gazette:
Hon. J. G. Macdonald, Minister of Education, has appointed...

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STRATHCONA NEWS

EDMONTON DEFEAT STRATHCONA. (From Saturday's Daily.)
The Strathcona nine made a disappointing showing last night against Edmonton at the Strathcona Grounds, being defeated by a score of 3 to 1.

The following districts have been empowered to borrow money:
The Vermilion School District \$2,500, to provide additional cost of creating, furnishing and heating school building; treasurer H. V. Fieldhouse, Vermilion.

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STRAIGHT LOANS

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Dress Muslin.
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CREDIT FONCIER, F. C. EDMONTON. ON IMPROVED FARM PROPERTY. APPLY TO CREDIT FONCIER, F. C. EDMONTON.

THE LAND FOR THE SETTLER. 100 MILLION ACRES OF IT. By Our Own Correspondent. Oklahoma, June 28.—Hon. F. Oliver moved the second reading of the new Land Act today, giving an extended explanation of its main features.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS SOLD ON THE MERITS OF MINAR'S LINIMENT. THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

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