

BIENNIAL CONVENTION

ay Brotherhood Being
Atlanta. Important
age in Labor Policy

Ga., May 7.—From every
United States and Can-
than seven hundred dele-
gated here today for the
bivention of the Brotherhood
Trainmen under the presi-
Grand Master P. H. Mor-
Cleveland, Ohio. Matters
are to be considered
vention, among which is
on of holding conventions
years instead of biennial
to report on claims in the
which no convention is held
Discussion of labor policies
ular reference to the as-
idea which was employed re-
Chicago when forty railroads
with collective instead
dently as formerly.

Pleased With the Finding.

May 7.—Sir Robert Bond,
Newfoundland, in an in-
day on the decision of the
Court of the colony in the
the right of Newfoundland
to work on American
within the three mile limit,
himself as highly pleased
finding. He said that the
land fishermen would get a
aw, as it would not pay
fishermen to come to such
and bring their own gear.

FROM MONTREAL.

season is causing a great
butter in the city. Both
ry and farm production has
as compared with other sea-
the dealers are up against
ed butter famine. One pro-
miser is authority for the
that there is not a thous-
of butter to be obtained
today, and that it is being
from Montreal and other
ntres, entailing a cost of
cents per pound for trans-

THE POLICE COURT.

Magistrate Cowan this morn-
trunk lined up and pleaded
indulging too freely in in-
They were given fines
om \$4 up to \$5 each, ac-
cording to their condition at the
time.

IMMIGRATION HALL.

Immigration officials are
was evident from a call at
this morning. Both halls
to the utmost and the over-
ing lodged in tents, boarding
ed wherever accommodation
obtained. A party of 63 Ger-
men in on Monday, the most
went down the C. N. R. to
face and Vegreville districts.
A large arrived yesterday, among
re four German families di-
ing the fatherland.

Her Expected Soon.

May 6.—It was semi-
announced today that the
ent of Queen Victoria may
ed May 29th.

SETON'S REN LANDS

Excursion Into the
Dominion Govern-
Buffalo From State of
Canada Obtained Herd
Park.

about half as much, and that
reasonable price.
son and his party will travel
practically all the way north,
on expects to be away until
On his return he has ex-
sible willingness to lecture in
on the result of his obser-

Track Caused Heavy Death

Relief.

Press Despatch.

ork, May 8.—That a week
used the derailment of the
Express on the Harlem divi-
New York Central railroad
ary 16 last, killing 24 passen-
injury 143 others, was the
of the state board of railway
oners in a report made pub-
The board also found that
ness of the track was dis-
and reported to some of the
officials, and declares that
of the local superintendent
the engineers of the condi-
the track was a clear violation
of the law.

Railways Fined.

Press Despatch.
ork, May 7.—A federal grand
jury has been indicted re-
s to-day indicted the Chic-
ago, Milwaukee &
Railway company, New York
and Western Railway com-
pany and the Western Transit com-
pany for charges of granting rebates
to American Sugar Refining com-

Forty-five Cents

Isn't much, but it will buy about
the best pound of Java and Mocha
Coffee to be had.

GARIEPY & LESSARD.

The Edmonton Bulletin.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907.

SPAIN REJOICES, HEIR IS BORN

King Alfonso Celebrates Event
by Releasing 800 Prisoners
Sentenced to Death.

Madrid, May 10.—The news that the
male succession to the throne of
Spain has been assured by the birth
today of a son to Queen Victoria
sent a thrill of rejoicing throughout
the country, and tonight the happy
event is being celebrated from one
end of the land to the other. Queen
Victoria and the child are both doing
well. The hurried departure of
royal messengers from the palace at
ten o'clock this morning to summon
the courtiers and the members of the
diplomatic corps was to publish in-
mediately that the royal birth was im-
minent. The usual gathering out-
side the palace courtyard was soon
swelled by immense throngs of the
excited populace, who watched the
continual stream of brilliantly uni-
formed personages driving up to the
royal residence and tried to identify
the individuals. The crowd waited
in hushed suspense until nearly one
o'clock when the roar of the first
cannon shot signified that the ac-
couchement was over. The reports
were counted anxiously until the
fifteenth, and then silence ensued.
The seconds appeared as hours until
the sixteenth shot boomed forth.
Then the shots were continued until
twenty-one had been fired, informing
the public that the child was a son.
The sixteenth report was cheered
with tremendous enthusiasm, while
at the same time the Royal Standard
was hoisted over the palace. It was
then known that mistake had been
made. The people danced with joy,
and embraced each other shouting,
"Long live the King, long live the
Queen." They then rushed from the
spot carrying the news to the furthest
most parts of the city. Soon after
the royal salute the flags of Spain
and Great Britain were raised over
all the public buildings of Madrid.
Many business houses closed for the
remainder of the day as a sign of re-
joicing.

Meanwhile, the ceremony of pre-
sentation was being carried out in
side the palace. The mistress of
robes, carrying a huge silver tray,
upon which was lying the newly born
heir to the throne, accompanied by
King Alfonso and Premier Maury,
appeared in the ante-chamber where
the courtiers had assembled. The
young monarch appeared full of joy
as the Premier, raising the drape-
ry which covered the infant on the sil-
ver tray, said: "Gentlemen! It is a
prince." The solemn dignitaries
thereupon forgot all etiquette and
cheered both the King and Queen
heartily. The Minister of Justice,
Marquis Figaro, made out the birth
certificate, which was signed by all
the prominent personages present.
The gathering then broke up. King
Alfonso telegraphed the good news to
the Pope, King Edward and the heirs
of other states, and soon congratula-
tions began to come in.

The accouchement was in every
respect normal, and Her Majesty is
making very satisfactory progress to-
wards recovery. Her Majesty pro-
poses herself to nurse the infant
prince, who shows signs of the ut-
most vitality. He has a strong
voice, blue eyes and a fair complex-
ion, like his mother's. The Queen
was the first to kiss the baby, and
she was followed by the two grand-
mothers, Princess Beatrice of Batten-
burg and Maria Christina, the Dow-
ager Queen of Spain. Decrees were
issued tonight ordering a national
holiday throughout Spain for Satur-
day, Sunday and Monday.

Almost immediately after the birth
had been announced a Te Deum was
chanted in the chapel of the palace,
where the Holy Sacrament had re-
mained exposed throughout the ac-
couchement of the Queen. In ac-
cordance with tradition, the King
will soon confer various decorations
upon the grandees of Spain and the
commanders of the palace guard who
were on duty at the time of the
birth.

The halberdier who was on duty
at the door of the Queen's bed cham-

ber when the child was born, will
also be decorated, and will also, in
addition, receive the piece of gold
known as the Onza, which will also
be presented to all the other halber-
diers on duty at the palace.

The cabinet met this afternoon,
drew up and afterwards presented to
King Alfonso for his signature de-
crees transferring the title of heir
presumptive from Prince Charles of
Bourbon to the new born prince. It
has been decided that baptism will
take place on Tuesday next. In
court circles it is desired that the
baby be named Carlos, but the mat-
ter of his appellation has not yet
been definitely decided. King Al-
fonso, in honor of the event, decreed
the pardon of the thousands of pris-
oners today, including eight persons
who were condemned to suffer the
death penalty. The press of Spain,
without reservation, rejoices in the
birth of the little prince.

The News in London.
London, May 10.—The birth of an
heir to the Spanish throne was re-
ceived with unfeigned satisfaction by
King Edward and all the royal family
here, who received the first news
through a newspaper agency. The
general public, with whom "Princess
Ena," the name by which Queen Vic-
toria was known previous to her con-
version to Catholicism, was always a
prime favorite, was equally pleased.

English blood has long disappeared
from the veins of the Spanish royal
family and therefore the marriage of
King Alfonso and the Princess Vic-
toria marked a new epoch in Spanish
history. The birth of the royal child
at Madrid is therefore almost as
important an event for Great Britain
as it is for Spain, which is clearly in-
dicated by the warm friendship ex-
isting between King Alfonso and King
Edward, and the great interest tak-
ing by the latter in the interesting event
at the Spanish capital. King Ed-
ward, Pope Pius and the Emperor
William will act as sponsors at the
baptism of the royal infant at Mad-
rid.

Reports circulated alleged disagree-
ments among the Queen's medical at-
tendants and the departure from
Madrid of Dr. Glendonning, the Eng-
lish physician, together with the Eng-
lish nurse, but they were found to
be unfounded. Both Dr. Glendonning
and the nurse are acting in perfect
harmony with Dr. Gutierrez, the
Spanish physician, who had charge
of the medical attendance at the ac-
couchement. The Queen insists that
she will herself nurse the child, de-
spite the opposition of the royal house-
hold to such a departure from the
custom etiquette, as she desires to
insure it's good health.

Court Etiquette.
Considerable etiquette and publicity
attended the birth of a royal child at
Madrid. King Alfonso, on April 3,
signed a decree ordering the neces-
sary preparations for the presenta-
tion of the child to the high officials
of Spain and the diplomatic officials
accredited at Madrid immediately
after the birth. The decree, after
naming the various officials and
others to be present at the birth,
said: "As soon as the accouchement is
announced as imminent, all the per-
sons designated by the King in the
decree shall be notified to come to
the palace in full uniform. Immedi-
ately after the child is born, the mis-
tress of the robes shall inform the
prime minister, who shall then an-
nounce to the persons present the sex
of the child, at the same time in-
forming the captain general of Mad-
rid and the commander of the Royal
Halberdiers so that they may as-
semble promptly as possible give the orders
for the proper signals and salutes. In
order that the inhabitants of our
glorious City of Madrid may know
whether the newly born child is a
prince or princess, the Spanish royal
standard shall be hoisted over the
palace and a salute of twenty-one
guns fired, in case it should be the
prince of the Asturias, and in the
event of the Queen giving birth to a
princess, a salute of fifteen guns will
be fired and a white flag hoisted.
Should the event occur during the
night either a colored lantern or a
white light shall be hoisted, as the
case may be. As soon as this has
been carried out, the child shall be
presented to the diplomatic corps
and the other personages present by
the Prime Minister, accompanied by
the mistress of the robes and the
chief court chamberlains. The Min-

C.P.R. IRRIGATED LANDS SELL WELL

3,000,000 Acres put up Last
Year. 25 American Capil-
alists in South this Week

Winnipeg, May 10.—A party of
about twenty-five American capil-
alists passed through the city yesterday
en route to Calgary, where they will
inspect irrigated lands of the Cana-
dian Pacific railway, with a view to
making large purchases of the land
if they are satisfactory. The party
includes Dr. D. A. Purvis and F. C.
Walton, of Des Plaines, Ill.; J. K. N.
McCallister, of Council Bluffs, Neb.;
J. C. Bremer, of Three Oaks, Michi-
gan; J. Walker, of Lemar; G. B.
Brubaker, of Minneapolis; R. L.
Pheips, Clarence McCauley, and P.
H. Hiebert, Chicago; W. A. Trickett
and E. L. Adelman, of Monroe, Wis-
consin; and L. D. Kirkwood, of Min-
neapolis, who is in charge of the
party.

Mr. Kirkwood is the head of the
Canadian Pacific Irrigation and Col-
onization for the state of Minnesota.
He is very enthusiastic over the pros-
pects of the west, and intends to
bring a car of prospective buyers to
inspect these lands every two weeks.
The C.P.R. put 3,000,000 acres of these
lands on the market last year, and
that they are meeting with the ap-
proval of investors is shown by the
large number of sales that have been
made. This is the first trip of the
new private car Calgary. This car
will be used exclusively for the pur-
pose of transporting prospective buy-
ers of land from the eastern states
to Calgary. The party will remain in
the west for about ten days.

Express Held Up.
On Northern Pacific Near Butte,
Bandit in Mountains With
Posse, After Them.

Butte, Mont., May 10.—An east-
bound transcontinental express on
the Northern Pacific was held up 18
miles east of Butte by bandits. The
hold-up occurred in a wild moun-
tainous region, with many places for
hiding. The bandits escaped to some
of these, but not before the engineer,
Frank Clow, was killed and Fireman
James Sullivan wounded. A big
posse, with dogs, are now in the
hills after the bandits.

Although this is the fourth hold-up
on the Northern Pacific in the past
three years, the total amount of
money lost has not been over \$3,000,
and all the thieves are now in the
penitentiary. The robbers did not
get any money on this occasion.

Earl Grey and Ministers Away.
Montreal, May 10.—The Allan liner
Virginia sailed from Montreal this
morning with Earl Grey as one of the
passengers. The Governor General
occupies the suite of rooms prepared
for Prince Arthur of Connaught last
year. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Mrs.
Fielding and the Misses Fielding,
Hon. Sydney Fisher and Miss Lytle-
ton, who has been visiting at Govern-
ment House, were also passengers.

TO SURVEY 11 MILLION ACRES

Department of the Interior Will
Do a Big Work Around
Edmonton This Year.

Ottawa, May 10.—The Department
of the Interior will survey during the
coming summer eleven million acres
of land for the incoming flood of
settlers to locate upon. Last season
lines were laid down on about ten
million acres. At the end of this
summer the total of land surveyed in
the Canadian West will total 123
millions. It is estimated that there
is at least this much more good
arable land unsurveyed. It lies
chiefly to the north and east of Ed-
monton, where there is a great basin
of land of a low altitude. The cli-
mate is moderate and the hours of
sunlight long.

Oxford Honors Mark Twain.

Associated Press Despatch.
Baltimore, May 10.—In an interview
to-day Samuel L. Clemens (Mark
Twain) said he had been offered the
degree of bachelor of letters by Ox-
ford university, and would sail for
England on June 8th to receive the
honor.

To Attend Privy Council.

Ottawa, May 10.—Sir Elzear Tas-
chereau and Lady Taschereau will
leave for Great Britain this week.
Sir Elzear will take part in the de-
liberations of the Privy Council in
London on June 1.

CHAS. W. MOYER AN EX-CONVICT

Present of Western Federation
of Miners Said to Have Ser-
ved Term for Burglary.

Chicago, Ill., May 10.—The Journal
prints a story under a Boone, Iowa,
date line, which is substantially as
follows:
"Frank S. Moyer, chief of police of
Boone for four years, and now a con-
ductor on a street car line here, is a
brother of Charles H. Moyer. He
said to-day: 'I heard that Charley got
into trouble in Chicago once and was
arrested; probably the least said
about it the better. I knew that
Charley went to Chicago in 1884 or
1885, and was gone about a year and
a half. I did not hear from him dur-
ing that time. Later he went to
Deadwood, and then to Denver. I
often heard him speak of Sam Wil-
liams, but I never saw Williams my-
self.'"

Is Moyer an Ex-Convict.
It appears that soon after the ar-
rest of Moyer the Pinkerton detective
agency became aware a man named
Chas. H. Moyer had been in the peni-
tentiary at Poliet. Men were set to
work at once to collect evidence as to
the identity of the convict, Charles
H. Moyer, for introducing it at the
trial of the president of the Western
Federation of Miners, in a certain
contingency.

No evidence on the subject can be
introduced unless an attempt is made
to show his good character. If this
be done at the trial of Moyer wit-
nesses will be on hand to show that
the president of the Western Federa-
tion of Miners is the Charles H. Moyer
who served a term in Joliet peni-
tentiary for burglary. If Moyer was
at work in the Black Hills in 1886,
and can produce proof of this the
jury will have before them a decision
of the question on preponderance of
evidence.

Story Denied at Headquarters.
Denver, Col., May 10.—The story
that Charles H. Moyer, president of
the Western Federation of Miners,
served a term in the Joliet peniten-
tiary for burglary is discredited at
the Federation headquarters in this
city. C. E. Mahony, vice-president
and acting president, said he had no
record of Mr. Moyer's entire career,
but was positive that the man who
served a term in Joliet penitentiary
was not the man who is now presi-
dent of the Western Federation of
Miners.

Canadians in New York.
New York, May 10.—Unusual pre-
parations are being carried out for
the forthcoming banquet of the Canadian
Club of New York at the Hotel Astor
on May 16. An interesting feature of
the event is that the Canadian Clubs
from St. John, N.B., to Victoria, B.C.,
will send their presidents. Each pre-
sident in turn will be called upon to
introduce one of the speakers. The
occasion is looked upon in New York
as possessing much international im-
portance.

Death by Live Wire.
Utica, N. Y., May 10.—Fred Garri-
son, 30 years old manager of the
municipal electric light plant at Tup-
per Lake, in the Adirondack Moun-
tains, was instantly killed last night
while fixing a street lamp. The
ground was very wet and Garrison
touched a bare wire in the lamp.

London Election Trial Postponed.
Toronto, May 10.—Justice Anglin
today granted postponement until
next sitting of the assizes at To-
ronto in the election bribery case, in
which John O'orman, William J.
Malloy, Daniel Wiley, George M.
Reid and E. I. Sifton are charged
with conspiracy in London. Defen-
dants were let out on one thousand
dollars bail each. The trial has been
postponed till the evidence of
W. T. R. Preston, at present in South
Africa, can be taken by commission.
Preston is to be at place appointed
for examination June 1, and Judge
Anglin in granting postponement said
it was important to have his testi-
mony.

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a difference you know, and unless you examine our stock before buying you
cannot tell whether you are getting the best value for your money or not.
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ing, in fact everything you need to build with. Good stock of Sash and
Doors always on hand. Factory Work Promptly and Carefully attended to.

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ence, Edson, Fort Saskatchewan, Bruderheim, Ross Creek, Mandare, Tofoeld,
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Seed Cleaner Fanning Mill

Land Packers and Steel Rollers and
all Kinds of Farm Implements.

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An Allover Lace beautifully made. Special value \$5.

White Mull Waists, embroidered front, short sleeves, with Val. lace \$3.50

STRIKE OR DIE.

Hungarian Intimidated Steel Workers
At Welland With Revolver
Display.

Welland, Ont., May 10.—Steve
Laucie, a Hungarian workman, is
charged here with efforts to intimi-
date steel workers into demanding
higher pay. Laucie went about
among the foreign workmen, who
seemed afraid of him, and those who
refused to strike he threatened to
shoot, pulling out his revolver as an
earnest of his intentions. The trial
goes slowly, the men being reluctant
to testify.

Disagreement Patched Up.

Washington, D.C., May 10.—The
Mexican Ambassador, Mr. Creel,
authorized the Associated Press to
say that the trouble between Mexico
and Guatemala, which has threaten-
ed to terminate the diplomatic rela-
tions between the two countries, has
been definitely and satisfactorily ad-
justed. Mr. Creel received advices
from his home government to this
effect tonight. The gist of the agree-
ment the ambassador declined to
disclose.

The Manchester House

Established 1886
A TALK ABOUT
SHOES



This is just to let you know that our
entire spring stock of shoes is now
in and we are prepared to supply you
with anything in the shoe line, from
the heaviest working shoes to the very
finest patent leather styles for dress
occasions.

IN CHILDREN'S SHOES
We are showing a very large range
of the latest and best styles for chil-
dren's wear.

FOR SHOE VALUES
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STOCK GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

In Session at Calgary. Will Submit to Cattle Dipping. Pass Resolutions.

Calgary, May 10 (Special).—At the eleventh annual meeting of the Western Stock Growers' Association held in the Alexander Hall yesterday the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. Huckvale; first vice-president, George Lane; second vice-president, A. R. Springat; representatives, Bow River, W. R. Hull and P. Burns; Maple Creek, A. J. Day and D. J. Coyle; Lethbridge, H. Harris and E. J. McLean; Sheep Creek, J. No. Lincum; High River, J. H. Brown; and A. E. Cross; Pincher Creek, E. Munsell and H. M. Hatfield; Willow Creek, Dr. McEachern and A. B. McDonald; Medicine Hat, A. P. Day and R. E. Margeson.

The annual report of the association for the year ending August 30th was read. The principal items of this referred to the prevalence of mange, hide inspection and the appointing of capable men as stock inspectors at Calgary.

Financial Report.

The report on the finances showed that the association had been in existence now for ten years, and during that period had handled \$43,934.18. Out of this amount over \$20,000 had been paid out for wolf bounties, and nearly \$1,200 has been required in connection with stock inspectors and inspection fees.

Dr. Rutherford's Plain Talk.

The report of secretary and treasurer were adopted, after which Dr. Rutherford, a Dominion live stock commissioner, gave a short address to the members of the association, asking them to give their consideration to the subject of dipping. He told the stock breeders that dipping and the prevention of mange must be taken up thoroughly and without hesitation. Before 1904 and 1905 the department had a great deal of trouble through the smaller stock owner opposing and doing everything possible to obstruct the enforcing of the compulsory dipping regulations. This might have arisen through their not having a proper understanding of order, but this was hardly an excuse. He felt that unless all the owners co-operated with the department it was useless to try and enforce compulsory dipping. Dipped cattle had come through the winter in better condition than those which had not been dipped, a fact which in itself should commend to them the advisability of dipping. Last year there had been a great deal of inspection owing to the fact that some people obeyed the order while others again did not.

To Insist on Dipping.

The question of mange was one for serious consideration this season, and he had come to find the consensus of feeling on their part in the matter. The department wished to adopt a policy in this regard which could be followed up thoroughly in the interests of all. "There are a great many cattle in this country which will have to be dipped this year," said Dr. Rutherford. "Remember you are not the only people in Canada; there are others, and although the department does not wish to be ugly or cause needless hardship in this matter we are going to insist on the regulations. Some of you have fought us on this dipping question from the drop of the hat."

The Penalty of Disobedience.

He also hinted that they must have co-operation, or the department would draw a deadline around the entire district and prevent a single hoof being shipped out unless under government inspection. He hoped that they would on this occasion put their heads together with him in a strong effort to arrive at a basis of an effective policy to deal with this most important question.

"The main point for you to turn over in your minds before we return to the discussion proper is the mange dipping order. What we had better do and when are we going to do it."

Resolution Endorsing Dipping.

The meeting then adjourned until afternoon when the following resolution was passed after long discussion: "That dipping for mange be made compulsory for this year, and that it shall be commenced and finished between the 1st of June and the 15th of August."

The secretary was instructed to have a bill prepared dealing with the inspection of hides similar to the one in force in Saskatchewan.

A resolution was passed strongly urging upon the government the hardships that would be worked upon the stockmen if any new herd districts should be permitted to be organized in that portion of Alberta south of the C. P. R., and asking that no action be taken by the government without due notice being given to the association. This resolution was passed in view of the fact that attempts have been made to have the herd law brought into force in districts largely given over to the cattle business.

Object to Herd Tax.

Another resolution passed at the afternoon session reads as follows: "That information having reached us to the effect that it is the intention of the government to levy a tax of 1-4 cents per acre on all taxable land outside of existing school districts, this association desires to place on record its strong disapproval of the tax under existing conditions. The stock industry having just come through the worst winter in its history it will come particularly hard on cattlemen especially on leaseholders, to have to face such a heavy tax at this time. This association strongly urges that the legislation should be reconsidered, and in any event the levying of this tax should be suspended and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the premier."

Will Pay For Dipping.

A letter was read from M. E. Dowles, state veterinary surgeon for Montana, saying that there were a lot of Canadian cattle in this district reported as "cattlemen especially on leaseholders, to have to face such a heavy tax at this time. This association strongly urges that the legislation should be reconsidered, and in any event the levying of this tax should be suspended and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the premier."

ELKS WILL TAKE CHARGE OF GAME

Under Their Auspices First Home Ball Game Will be Played. Arranging for Demonstration.

The Edmonton Baseball club will open the season in Edmonton by a gala procession under the auspices of the Elks' club of Edmonton on the evening of May 30th. The Elks have practically completed all arrangements and intend to make the opening game with Calgary the sporting function of the season.

Invitations to attend have been accepted by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, His Worship Mayor Griesbach and the aldermen of the city. It is expected, too, that all the business houses will close at 5 p.m. that day to give ample opportunity for a record attendance.

The members of the Elks' club will form in three columns each one hundred strong, at the Edmonton opera house and march along Jasper to the Alberta, and thence to the new baseball grounds on Ross flats.

The guests of the club and the baseball players will be escorted in two tall-ho's, led by a troop of the C. M. R., and the Edmonton brass band, 20 pieces strong.

The game is a benefit one in which the Capitals will meet the Cow-punchers. Both teams are doing good work in training and a splendid exhibition of ball is assured. The game will be called at 6.45.

Military Appointments.

Ottawa, May 10.—Col. S. B. Steele, formerly commander of Strathcona Horse, appointed D.O.C. of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and Colonel Evans is confirmed as D.O.C. at Winnipeg. Major A. H. MacDonnell is to command new Strathcona's Horse, with headquarters at Calgary.

Commissioner of Patents.

Washington, May 10.—The President today appointed Edw. B. Moore, of Michigan, to be commissioner of patents to succeed Frederick I. Allen, resigned. Mr. Moore has been assistant commissioner for several years.

LONGSHOREMEN ON DEFENSIVE

Steamship Companies Gave Notice That Strikers Places Will be Filled at Once.

New York, May 10.—The resident heads of the steamship companies included in the international mercantile marine at this port, assumed the aggressive to-day toward the striking longshoremen. After a conference they served notice upon the strikers that unless they returned to work within a week their places would be permanently filled by other men.

At the meeting the steamship men re-affirmed the determination not to yield to the demand for higher wages. Under the adjournment the following was made public: "The compensation that has hitherto been paid to the longshoremen is a fair wage for the work done, and all of the lines are agreed that it is impossible to advance it."

"Men have been for several years past and are now paid 30 cents an hour during the day and forty five cents an hour for overtime. On the piers of the great majority of lines the average laborer can earn \$18 without overtime, and on many piers with overtime from \$25 to \$35 a week."

"No Demands Before Strike." "It is absolutely untrue that a demand was formed on all piers before the strike was declared. On most of the piers the men stopped work without any previous intimation. It is the consensus of opinion that the lines have been most unreasonably treated by the laboring men, as never before to their knowledge has any general strike been declared where employees had not previously stated their dissatisfaction and asked for consideration of their claims."

"No Compromise With Men." Gustave H. Schwab, general manager of the North German Lloyd Co., took occasion to-day to again deny that there was a possibility that the transatlantic lines would compromise with the strikers. In the face of these statements, Patrick Connor, president of the longshoremen's union (protective association), predicted complete victory by the strikers within twenty-four hours.

THE GZOWSKI CUP.

Presented to the Winnipeg Field Battery for Efficiency. Winnipeg, May 10.—At the field battery meeting today the commanding officer presented to the local battery the Gzowski cup, being the first prize for efficiency in drill and manoeuvres in the annual competition against all batteries in Canada. The inscriptions on the cup show the following winners: Quebec battery, 1892; Durham, 1893; Second Field Battery (Ottawa), 1897; Second Field Battery (Ottawa), 1903; 14th Midland Battery, 1904; 1st Quebec Battery, 1905; 13th Battery, 1906. The cup is of sterling silver, mounted on an ebony base and surmounted by the model of a field gun.

ONLY TWO CASES.

On Docket at First Sitting of Supreme Court in East Kootenay. Special to the Bulletin.

Fernie, B.C., May 10.—The first sitting of the Supreme Court of British Columbia in East Kootenay was held in Fernie today. Mr. Justice Clement presided. There was a very light docket, only two cases—one civil and one criminal. The grand jury brought in a true bill, and the cases went before the jurors. The criminal case was dismissed for want of evidence, and the civil case comes up tomorrow. In their presentation, the grand jury advised the erection of a new jail and court house, and also laid special stress on the necessity of fire escapes for the schools. The court adjourned until tomorrow morning.

Fierce Storm on Lake Ontario.

Rochester, N.Y., May 10.—Lake Ontario was swept last night by one of the worst storms in years, which drove back into the harbor such boats as ventured out on the lake, kept many others in port and caused many narrow escapes from wreck. In fact, grave fears are felt for the safety of such vessels as were caught on the lake and had to endure the full fury of the storm, which piled the surface of the lake into huge waves, which swept over the boats from bow to stern.

WANTED TO HANG INNOCENT MAN

Wild Mob in Butte Bent on Revenging Death of Harry Cole, a Bandit.

Butte, May 10.—Patrol Driver Chas. Jackson shot and killed Harry Cole tonight while he was attempting to escape and a mob of several hundred persons led by Cole's brothers made an ineffectual attempt to lynch Detective Charles McGarvey, the crowd laboring under the impression that McGarvey had shot Cole.

Cole was arrested by McGarvey on forgery charge and was suspected of being one of the two bandits who recently held up the North Coast Limited on the Northern Pacific railroad at Welch spur and murdered the engineer and wounded the fireman. Cole is a brother of George Cole, who is now serving a sentence for the robbery of the Burlington flyer, near Butte, two years ago. While undergoing an examination by the police, Cole, it is said tonight, asserted that he knew all about the hold-up of the Northern Pacific Limited, and then he dashed down an alley from the police station. Jackson, seeing that Cole was about to escape, shot him in the back, killing him almost instantly. An immense crowd immediately gathered. The impression gained ground that McGarvey had killed an innocent drunkard, and the cry went up, "Hang McGarvey."

Timothy Cole and another brother of the dead man led the mob to the county jail, where they thought McGarvey was hiding. They attempted to force a way through a line of armed officers. At this point Deputy Sheriff Jack Wyman stopped the leaders of the mob and told them that McGarvey had left the jail and they were welcome to search the building. This was done and the detective could not be found. Mounting the steps before the court house, Timothy Cole exhorted the crowd to avenge the death of his brother, who, he declared, had been shot down by McGarvey in cold blood. The miners approved this with loud cries of "Hang McGarvey," and shot him.

Cole, telling the mob to follow, made his way to the police station. The mob soon packed the streets for two blocks about the station. With revolvers, officers prevented the mob from searching the station and the crowd then made its way to a gun store. Despite the attempt of the police to guard the stores they forced their way into it and took a number of shot guns, but for some reason they could not find the right ammunition. The mob's leaders declared, however, that they would have the life of the slayer of Cole, but no further attempt was made either on the city or the county jail.

Weekly Bank Clearings.

New York, May 10.—The following are the weekly bank clearings as compiled by Bradstreet for week ending May 9, showing a percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year: Montreal, \$30,036,000, decrease 1.4; Toronto, \$24,798,000, decrease 5.7; Vancouver, B.C., \$3,510,000, increase 51.4; Halifax, \$1,802,000, increase 2.5; Quebec, \$1,919,000, decrease 2.8; Hamilton, 2,427,000, increase 75.8; St. John, N.B., \$1,469,000, increase 29.5; London, \$1,426,000, increase 6.3; Victoria, B.C., 986,000, increase 15.8; Calgary, 1,425,000, increase 46.3; Edmonton, \$1,000,000.

Durability of Steel Rails.

New York, May 10.—An important step has been taken by manufacturers of steel rails and the railway companies, which make such extensive use of this commodity to bring about an improvement in the steel product, thus giving better security to the public against accidents and providing the highest grade article for the railroads. This movement results from recent criticisms made by railroad experts concerning the life and general durability of steel rails. It has been maintained that the breakage has been more frequent of recent months, and that there is a deterioration in the product. Whether this is due to the intrinsic quality of ores used in the manufacture, or the immense strain of increased tonnage is an open question. A committee of experts have been appointed, both the railroads and the manufacturers of rails being represented on the committee.

\$10 REWARD.
Lost—A white pony, branded 5 on high hip, brown saddle mark on back. Last seen on Fort Saskatchewan trail. Any person delivering same to Rolfe & Kenwood, Jasper Avenue, will receive above reward.

\$10 REWARD.
Strayed from the premises of the undersigned, a two-year-old bay filly colt, two white hind feet, one a little more than the other; white star on forehead. Last seen about five miles N. E. of Fort Saskatchewan on the farm of E. Lamoureux. Anyone giving information that will lead to the recovery of this animal will receive the above reward.
GEO. NEWTON,
Edmonton.

H. A. MacKIE,
Solicitor for Dominion Fire Insurance Company.

Money to Loan.
Office—McLeod Block, 135 Jasper Ave. East, (Over Perkins' Store),
Telephone 190.

TRADE

We can supply you with an Article second to none in the market, in the line of Hams, Bacon, Lard, etc., Fresh Meat, Sausage, etc., at reasonable prices.
Patronize Home Industry and help keep the Money in the Country.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

THE VOGEL MEAT AND PACKING CO., LIMITED

OMER GOUIN

Real Estate and Insurance Agent.
Loans issued on first mortgage. Farm lands and town lots receive our special attention.

Your Patronage Solicited.
Note.—It will pay you to write for information to me.

OMER GOUIN
Morinville, Alta.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.
Strayed from the premises of W. J. Davidson Ingt. April 21st, one four-year-old roan mare, one yearling roan mare, one two-year-old buckskin horse colt, one yearling chestnut colt with white face, and one yearling bay horse colt.
Any one giving information which will lead to the recovery of these colts will receive above reward.
W. J. DAVIDSON,
Ingt., Alta.

TENDERS WANTED.

POPLAR LAKE SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 185.
For stable, 32 feet long and 16 feet wide. Plans and specifications to be seen at the residence of John Menelly, Jun., Poplar Lake. Building to be finished by August 31st.
Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned on or before May 18th.
Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
WM. G. SPALDING,
Secy.-Treas.
Edmonton P. O.

Stylish Clothes For You

Clothing which in material, style, fit, tailoring and trimmings is equal to best custom tailored clothes—such is

THE SOVEREIGN BRAND

See that your next suit has this proof of quality upon it.

W. E. Sanford Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

There is Nothing Better Steel Stubble and Sod Plow

Fitted with the Celebrated "Garden City Clipper" Bottom.
MADE BY DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., BRADLEY, ILL., U.S.A.

About the best thing you can get hold of for all classes of work. At home in the stubble or fallow, turns a good flat furrow in the sod. Just a nice medium between the more abrupt old ground plow and the long, slow turning breaker. Hardened moldboard, share and landside. If we knew anything better suited to general work in this locality, we'd be selling it. But we don't think there is anything better. You'll agree when you see this one. Come in and let us show you.

SOLE SELLING AGENTS
Manuel & Corriveau, Edmonton, Alta

Are You Building?

Remember that in this country WARMTH should be the first consideration.

E. B. Eddy's Impervious Sheathing Paper . . . ensures this.

Tees & Persee, Limited, Agents.
Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary.
Always everywhere in Canada USE EDDY'S MATCHES.

If You Are Buying or If You Are Selling

Come and see for yourself who does the business every

Saturday at Two O'Clock on the

Market Square, Edmonton

Cattle, Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc.

Auctioneer Smith

Office of The Seton-Smith Co., McDougall Ave.
Office Phone 250.
Stable Phone 323.
Edmonton, Alberta.
P. O. Box 3

Northern Hardware COMPANY

We're after your trade, Mr. Farmer, and have selected our large Stock with this particular end in view. We want you to try our Store, and we are satisfied that when you test our prices and service you will come back.

This is house cleaning time. Improve the look of your home, inside or outside, by adding a fresh coat of paint. We are Sole Agents for

Sherwin-Williams' Paints
THE BEST PAINT MADE

and in this line we have everything you need. Let us assist you in your spring clean-up campaign. Call on us for color cards.

We have just unloaded three cars loads of

BARB WIRE! BARB WIRE!
and can fill your requirements in this line.

In Washing Machines and Churns
we are heavy stocked and would like to quote you prices.

DO YOU NEED A STOVE? We are Sole Agents for
McClary Stoves and Ranges

and carry everything from the Kootenay and Pendera Ranges to the small camp stove.

We have heavy stocks of Screen Doors and Windows, all sizes; Refrigerators; Hog Fencing; Poultry Netting; all kinds of Garden Utensils, such as Rakes, Hoes, etc., etc.

We will be pleased to have you examine our stock. WE WANT YOUR TRADE. WE GUARANTEE SQUARE DEAL.

Wilson, Dewar & McKinnon
Remember the Stand: Opposite Northern Bank
304 Jasper East.

Phone 330 Phone 330

AN INTERESTING CHAT WITH S

He Says Canada Can't Independence if Wants it.

Toronto, May 9.—A man something of almost every has met nearly everybody sequence, who has stored an exhaustive fund of knowl- has penetrated the secrets and cabinets, and above who has the prime journal- ty of making anything be- interesting—that is the con- pression which Mr. W. T. distinguished journalist ar- gues when he submits his- operation of interviewing.

St. Charles, the other night had enjoyed the hospitality onto Press Club, with a and his feet resting on a

In the course of his ta- stance, there were most touches regarding such di- sonalities as Mr. Bayard, Steyn, Cecil Rhodes, Count low, Sir Henry Campbell-B Mr. Arthur Balfour and S Laurier, all of whom Mr. S among the "men T know," the topics discussed they re- Canada to the propensities Scottish people, from the S can war to the position of from the House of Lords, tion and woman's suffrage graton.

Emphasizing the import maintenance of good relation members of the English race especially, he told a Cecil Rhodes.

"Discussing once this very with Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Stead said that in order to secure unity of the English-speak he would be prepared, if he could not be secured by othe to apply for admission to the can Union.

Mr. Rhodes paused for a and then exclaimed: "You but never tell anybody the that."

Still pursuing the questi relations of Canada with the States, Mr. Stead drew a parallel between the Scotch Canadians, pointing out the pies who lived in the north ally more energetic and effi man beings than those who warmer climates. He declared had great faith in Canada because they were nearer Pole than Americans.

By an easy transition, passed to the South African expressed some views on the with which he has made a familiar.

Smuts he regards as the a in Botha's cabinet.

Mr. Stead holds strong op the position of the press, ar them is that American jourm distinctly gone back.

"I think the Boston pa ada to the mother country about the worst I struck in ican," he added.

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"That," he explained, "is House of Lords comes in, a mending or ending of that ism," it was a very difficult

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He did not think Can anything by her connect Great Britain. Rather, he she gained from being a fed at a great confederation for a basis of liberty and law.

Mr. Stead's last words were: "If you want an indep stance you may have it. N our country will prevent you

For You

al. style, fit, equal to such is

BRAND

this proof

ing Co., Ltd. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Better Sod Plow

Bradley, Ill., U.S.A.

for all classes of work. At furrow in the sod. Just round plow and the long, have and handside. If we this locality, we'd be sell- better. You'll agree when

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Building?

RMTH should be the

Nervous Paper

Agents. Calgary. DODDY'S MATCHES.

ing or Selling

es the business every

Clock on the Edmonton

Harness, Etc. Smith Ave. Edmonton, Alberta. P.O. Box 3.

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Stock with this ed that when you

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ar spring clean up

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all camp stove.

all sizes; Re- ds of Garden

YOUR TRADE.

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Phone 330

AN INTERESTING CHAT WITH STEAD

He Says Canada Can Have Her Independence if She Wants It.

Toronto, May 9.—A man who knows something of almost everything, who has met nearly everybody of any consequence, who has stored up an inexhaustible fund of knowledge, who has penetrated the secrets of nations and cabinets, and, above all, a man who has the prime journalistic faculty of making anything he has to say interesting—that is the composite impression which Mr. W. T. Stead, the distinguished journalist and publicist, gives when he submits himself to the operation of interviewing.

Seated in a comfortable room in the St. Charles, the other night, after he had enjoyed the hospitality of the Toronto Press Club, with a cigar alight and his feet resting on a chair, Mr. Stead discoursed on many things.

In the course of his talk, for instance, there were most interesting touches regarding such diverse personalities as Mr. Bayard, President Steyn, Cecil Rhodes, Count Von Buelow, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. Arthur Balfour and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, all of whom Mr. Stead counts among the "men I know"; and as for the topics discussed they ranged from Canada to the propensities of the Scottish people, from the South African war to the position of the press, from the House of Lords, Irish question and woman's suffrage to immigration.

Emphasizing the importance of the maintenance of good relations between members of the English-speaking race especially, he told a story of Cecil Rhodes.

"Discussing once this very question with Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Stead remarked that in order to secure working unity of the English-speaking race, he would be prepared, if that object could not be secured by other means, to apply for admission to the American Union.

Mr. Rhodes paused for a moment, and then exclaimed: "You are right, but never tell anybody that I said that."

Still pursuing the question of the relations of Canada with the United States, Mr. Stead drew a suggestive parallel between the Scotch and the Canadians, pointing out that the peoples who lived in the north were usually more energetic and efficient human beings than those who lived in warmer climes. He declared that he had great faith in Canadians, first, because they were nearer the North Pole than Americans.

By an easy transition, Mr. Stead passed to the South African war, and expressed some views on that subject with which he has made the world familiar.

Smuts he regards as the ablest man in Botha's cabinet.

Mr. Stead holds strong opinions on the position of the press, and one of them is that American journalism has distinctly gone back.

"I think the Boston papers are about the worst I struck in America," he added.

Asked whether he regarded "intellectual preference" extended by Canada to produce good effects, he replied that as the proprietor of a magazine circulating in Canada, he hoped so.

The political situation in Britain then engaged his attention for a few minutes. He declared himself a convinced Home Ruler, but was satisfied that a satisfactory measure would not be forthcoming during the present British Parliament.

"That," he explained, "is where the House of Lords comes in. As for the meddling or ending of that 'anachronism,' it was a very difficult question."

A few words on immigration, which he thought was not flowing as fast as it might do, led him to pay a tribute to Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Sir Wilfrid," he said, "is the greatest statesman in the British colonial empire. None has so clear an appreciation of things as a whole."

He did not think Canada lost anything by her connection with Great Britain. Rather, he thought she gained from being a federal part of a great confederation founded on a basis of liberty and law. Almost Mr. Stead's last words were:

"If you want an independent existence you may have it. Nobody in our country will prevent you."

IMMIGRATION AT FLOOD TIDE

The Edmonton Quarters for New Settlers Crowded to the Roof.

From Saturday's Daily. The rush of immigrants into the Edmonton district is now at flood tide, and the energies of the officials are being taxed to the utmost to handle the flow. A Bulletin man visited the new hall near the G.N.R. depot yesterday and found it literally filled to the roof with beds, cots and baggage, not that they are mixed in helpless confusion, but every available inch of space is utilized to provide sleeping accommodation and store the personal belongings of the settler. Even the private offices of the officials have been turned into temporary bedrooms, and the ladies' waiting room is used as a baggage room. The record number at the hall any one day has been 183, and the average for the past two weeks has been 126 persons. A surprising thing was the cleanliness, tidiness and decorum evident in both the people themselves and the sleeping rooms. Every immigrant appears pleased to comply with the rules as interpreted by assistant officer Jcs. Brunelle.

The great need of the Immigration Hall is that of sewer connections, and perfect conditions cannot prevail until the water is turned on in the sewer mains.

Settlers are being rushed out as quickly as possible in order to provide room for those coming in, and the time limit of seven days has to be strictly adhered to. The new settlers are more than ordinarily well to do, and all appear to have more or less money.

MAYORALTY CONTEST.

In North Battleford a Hot One. Will Be Between Gregory and Simpson.

North Battleford, May 10. Interest in the mayoralty contest to choose the successor of the late Mayor E. F. Chisholm is at fever pitch. J. T. Simpson, who at the last meeting took the field in opposition to J. A. Gregory, Dominion Lands' agent, has developed surprising strength. The result will be close. Mr. Simpson has served on the council and has been vigilant in his duties. He was acting mayor during Mayor Chisholm's sickness and after his death. Mr. Gregory stands for a business administration. The larger property owners and merchants are supporting him. Both men addressed an exciting public meeting on Wednesday. The election comes Monday.

PRINCE ALBERT.

At a recent public meeting a combined railway and traffic bridge across the Saskatchewan was unanimously decided upon.

An old citizen passed away several days ago in the person of David Pollock.

Dan Elliott, logging supt. for the Prince Albert Lumber Co., left this week for the drive on Sturgeon Lake and river. John McBride will have charge of the Little Red and will have 120 men with him. There will be about 24,000,000 feet on Sturgeon Lake drive. All this is for the Prince Albert Lumber Co. On the Red there will be about 11,000,000 feet. Last year the drive began on April 1st.

C. W. Speers, chief colonization agent, has been in the city discussing the immigration question with regard to the large areas of rich farm lands in the Prince Albert district, of which twenty new townships are now being opened up by the Dominion Government.

Great difficulty is experienced in getting lumber in Prince Albert.

Frank Kennedy is taking a string of horses belonging to this city over to Battleford, where he will train them for taking in the Western Racing circuit. The string consists of some of the best horses in the West and includes Geo. Stalker's two pacing mares, Maggie S., 2:22 1/4, and Mattie Weaver, 2:22 1/4, and H. W. Hudson's trotter, Hugh Scott, 2:22 1/4 and J. B. Storton's trotter, Minnie P. Green.

Resume Aquatic Relations.

Boston, Mass., May 10.—Harvard and Columbia will resume aquatic relations tomorrow after a lapse of 20 years. The two varsity crews will race mile and seven-eighths on the Charles river.

AN OUTSIDER'S VIEW OF SITUATION

At Prince Rupert. G.T.P. Construction Work There is at a Stand Still.

From Saturday's Daily. A letter has been received by F. A. Richardson of this city from a friend in Prince Rupert, which is of considerable interest. The letter says the situation at Prince Rupert is a puzzling one to the outsider, but the general opinion is that the whole question centers around the dispute between the two governments as to the lands held by the Indians. In the event of the dispute not being settled by some concessions to the railway, terminals may be located elsewhere. The bridge contractors and the G. T. P. are not pulling together well and bridge building has been discontinued, although work on the wharves and connections is still going on. There is a much better harbor and terminal facilities on the Indian Reserve than on lands purchased from the B. C. Government and it is improbable that Prince Rupert will get the terminals unless the railway gets the reserve. Most all have confidence in the place, but some are leaving. The weather is ideal. The G. T. P. is still using the town as its headquarters for offices and supplies, but a great feeling of uncertainty exists and the town may remain stationary for another year.

New Combination Wires.

The men of the city electrical department were engaged yesterday afternoon in placing the new combination wire with feeders from Second street to Fraser avenue. The old wires were all transferred to the new poles. Yesterday was chosen as it was a holiday and the electric power consequently shut off for some hours in the afternoon.

Prisoner Shot While Escaping.

Associated Press Despatch. Butte, Mont., May 10.—Patrolman Jackson tonight shot and killed Harry Cole as the latter was attempting to escape. Cole was arrested on suspicion of being one of the Northern Pacific train robbers. A mob of 2,000 persons besieged the city jail, led by Cole's brother, in an effort to lynch Detective McGarvey, who it was thought shot Cole.

BRANDON.

The International Gas Co., who have a franchise in Brandon and whose cheque for \$1,000 is now on deposit as a guarantee of good faith, expect to be well under way by July 1st.

Alderman Adolph is acting mayor of the city during the absence of Mayor Clement, who is in the East selling debentures in company with Alderman Jeffrey.

It is expected the population this year will reach the 12,000 mark and the assessment will show an increase of \$1,000,000.

LACOMBE.

A turf association has been formed here and a two days' race meet will be held on June 21st and 22d. Purses to the amount of \$1,500 will be hung up.

W. B. Freel of Woodstock, Ont., arrived in Lacombe on Saturday, with a couple of stallions which are hard to beat.

Senator Talbot has returned from Ottawa.

The C. P. R. has renovated the station here and will shortly add 50 feet to the freight sheds.

RED DEER.

A troop of the 15th Light Horse will be established here in command of Lieut. Gogarty.

Red Deer will have a Dominion Day celebration.

The Red Deer Brick Company employees are hard at work and will have 100,000 brick ready for the kiln by Saturday night.

John Forrester, who went to Edmonton with a car of horses some time ago, has returned. He found the market slow for a time. He realized fair prices and says the horses he took up from here were the best bunch taken to that city for some time. He is looking around for more horses now.

TWO TOWNS ARE AFTER ASYLUM

Camrose and McLeod Both Want Provincial Building. Mr. Cushing Interviewed.

From Saturday's Daily. Mr. R. L. Rushton and A. J. McNimara, who hold large interests in the growing town of Camrose, were in the city to-day. They interviewed the Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works, for the purpose of securing the location of the provincial asylum in Camrose. The situation on the banks of Stony Creek, they consider would be an inducement to locate that institution there.

MacLeod Wants It Too.

Camrose is to have opposition for the location of the provincial asylum. Mr. Malcolm McKenzie, M.P.P., for McLeod, was in the capital yesterday pressing the claims of the windy city of the south, and interviewed the minister of public works on the subject.

The decision of the government will not be made known for some days yet on this matter.

ONTARIO APPOINTS MINING ASSESSOR.

Toronto, May 10.—Order in council was passed at a meeting of the cabinet today appointing Professor G. K. Mickle, of the School of Practical Science, as mining assessor under the Mining Tax Act, which was put through during the last session of the legislature. Professor Mickle will leave in a few days for the North, where his first duty will be to assign districts to the eight new inspectors of mining claims whose appointment was announced a day or two ago.

The Act vests very wide powers in the mining assessor. If his decisions do not give satisfaction appeals may be taken to the Bureau of Mines, and these the Minister may refer to the Mining Commissioner for the Ontario Railway Board. Where the tax exceeds \$100,000 a further appeal may be carried to the Court of Appeal, and the decision of this court will be final.

WILL ORCHARD TELL HIS STORY

On the Stand at the Haywood Trial in Boise. The Case Hinges on his Story.

Boise, Idaho, May 10.—Several members of the Western Federation of Miners now in Boise watching the progress of the case do not join in the belief in some quarters that Orchard will refuse to testify. They believe he will make his statement on the stand. On all sides there is speculation as to how far Orchard will be allowed to go in his statement, which it is alleged, implicates Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone. It is around this evidence undoubtedly that the whole case will move. A story printed today by the Chicago Journal, charging that one, Charles Moyer, was sentenced to one year in Joliet penitentiary in 1886, was printed here today and created much discussion. That Moyer the prisoner now in the jail here charged with the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, is the same man, is denied by the prisoner and his counsel.

Considerable Seeding Done.

Winnipeg, May 10.—Reports were received today from representative points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, regarding the progress of seeding and the outlook for the season's crop. They indicate that about 15 per cent. of the crop in Manitoba and ten per cent. in Saskatchewan is sown, and with favorable weather a good crop is anticipated. Rough wheat area will be somewhat curtailed.

HIGH RIVER.

All the electric-light machinery has arrived and is being installed. The contractors state that all will be in readiness in about 90 days.

The report is current that the C. P. R. will construct a stone station at Fourth street.

Despite the recent cold spell and heavy fall of snow, winter wheat is looking up its many heads along with the green grass. Warmer days will make a great change.

Butter Direct From Milk

The Ideal Butter Separator will take Butter direct from Sweet Milk in Seven Minutes. It will also take it from Sour Milk and Sweet and Sour Cream. It costs but \$24.00 for 7 gal. size; \$35.00 for 15 gal. size; and \$40.00 for 24 gal. size. If you are interested write for particulars. This Butter Separator does away with the Cream Separator and Churns of all kinds. It separates the butter direct from the Sweet Milk in less time than a Cream Separator separates the Cream from the Milk. Our Ideal Butter Separator combines both the working qualities of the Cream Separator and the Barrel Churn at a less cost than either one or the other.

EVERY SEPARATOR GUARANTEED TO DO AS REPRESENTED. AGENTS WANTED.

The Iroquois Manufacturing Co., Limited, Iroquois, Ont.

VEGREVILLE.

The vote on the market site resulted in the by-law being carried by a slight majority. The by-law to provide a dam was defeated.

A. H. Courtmanche in booming a well for N. M. McIntyre, struck a great flow of water. A 14-inch hole was bored and at a depth of 59 feet the water rushed up within a few inches of the top in a very few minutes.

The sample of water is very soft. The water was under a two-foot seam of hard coal. Vegreville is underlain with coal.

When a Horse Gets Hurt USE Fellows' Leeming's Essence

But don't wait until an animal is injured. GET IT NOW—and you have the remedy that CURES all lameness in horses. If your dealer does not handle it, send for it to National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, MONTREAL, 12



P. Heimnck Co.

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Third Street, north of Jasper. (Near Canadian Northern Station.) Board \$6.50 per week Board \$1.50 and \$2 per day. N. POMERLEAU, Proprietor.

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First-Class Accommodation; Finest Liquors and Cigars. H. SIGLER, Proprietor.

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Country Merchants, Traders, Ranchers, having Raw Furs will do well to drop me a line for price lists, which will be sent free on request. Send or bring me your collection. I guarantee you prompt returns.

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Local Improvement Forms. School District Forms.

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D. R. FRASER & CO., LTD.

Manufacturer of all kinds of Spruce Material. We have stocked up for the coming season in all kinds of the best quality B. C. Material

All orders attended to promptly. Telephones—Mill 5a, Town 5b. Branch Yard Vegreville

The Sommerville Hardware Co. Limited

Begs to announce: We are settled in our temporary quarters immediately adjoining our new brick block on First Street, looking down Rice Street. Our stock is much more convenient to handle and to display. We assure you of our desire to serve you.

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BULLFINCH CO., LTD.,
DUNCAN MARSHALL,
Manager.

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1907.

THE SESSION.

The two outstanding legislative features of the five-month session of Parliament, which closed on April 27th, were the tariff revision and the Labor Disputes Act.

It speaks volumes for the tariff revision of 1897 that after ten years' operation in times of marvelous industrial and commercial development, when the foundations of a national fiscal policy are most severely tested, that the revision of 1907 was much less a general overhauling than a readjustment of minor features. Nothing of the nature of reconstruction was found necessary, there was no alteration of essentials, and the tried and proven principle of a revenue tariff with a British preference remains the foundation work of Canada's real national policy. While it was found necessary in some cases to lessen the preference on some classes of goods used largely on the farm the purchaser was given the benefit of a lowering of the general tariff.

That our tariff is still a tariff for revenue and that the British preference remains is certainly no fault of those Canadian enterprises whose coffers would be filled by a tariff which enabled them to exact more from the consumer, nor of the political party whose tariff ideal is the exclusion of all foreign-made goods. Never has the Manufacturers' Association carried on a more persistent campaign for high protection than during the life of the present Parliament and never has the Opposition been more admittedly willing to become the handmaid of this powerful and wealthy organization. The demand, both of the manufacturers and of their Parliamentary representatives is simply that the Canadian consumer be delivered into their hands by a tariff "adequate" to prevent the importation of any and all manufactured goods. With these demands the Government have not complied and while manifesting the greatest sympathy with the development of Canadian industries have reminded both their fiscal and political opponents that there are others in Canada besides the manufacturers who have a right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." The reminder to has been in the form of a wavering adherence to the principle of tariff for revenue purposes.

The Labor Disputes Act is notable rather for what it indicates than as a forceful or coercive measure. The ground-work of the bill is the enunciation in law of the principle that the Canadian public has an interest in the operation of public utilities which neither the greed of employers nor the indifference of employees should be permitted to overlook or to destroy. But the measure takes cognizance of the fact that offences will come in the industrial world and makes provision for the peaceable settlement of such differences without the rights of either the disputants or the public being ignored or infringed upon. One the one hand, the public interest is safeguarded by making it illegal for either employer or employees to stop the operation of a public utility until the cause of dissatisfaction has been investigated; on the other hand, the rights of both employer and employees are safeguarded by provision that either may demand and secure such investigation and that the inquiry shall be prompt, fair and impartial. The session of Parliament in which the Act was passed had not closed until a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia had been settled amicably by the application of its provisions, and until the striking miners of Southern Alberta and British Columbia, on being made aware of these provisions, had returned to work, pending the finding of the arbitrators. The measure is a long step toward the peaceable solution of labor troubles and is at the same time the "bill of rights" of the public regarding the operation of utilities.

Of possibly not less importance to Western Canada than either of these enactments was the new Dominion Lands Act, which was introduced, but could not be carried through during the session. The purpose of the measure was twofold: First, to consolidate the present Land Act and amendments, with omissions, amendments and alterations where experience had proven desirable, and second, to provide for the disposal of 40,000,000 acres of western land heretofore tied up in railway reserves, but now released by the satisfaction of the railway companies' claims to land grants. A further object in view in determining the manner of disposing of the land was the necessity of securing the construction of a railway to Hudson Bay at an early date. Legislative provision has been in existence since 1856 for a land grant in aid of such line, but it is not the policy of the Government to extend the land grant for the 480 miles of road still remaining to be built. It was considered fair in disposing of the 40,000,000 acres of land now freed from reservation to secure to the Dominion some compensation for what assistance it may be necessary to give to the Hudson Bay Railway. On the other hand, it was not considered desirable to throw the land open for indiscriminate sale, as experience has amply shown that this would be equivalent to placing it in the hands of speculators who would hold up the future settlers for whatever prices they might desire. The pre-emption privilege was, therefore, adopted, by which the actual homesteader was permitted to purchase a second quarter-section at a fair price, provided he performed settlement duties on the land, similar to the homestead duties. By this means the land would pass directly into the hands of the farmer and the national treasury would be recouped in a measure for the burden of the Hudson Bay Railway.

From the outset the Opposition made war upon the bill. Mr. Foster assailed it with the fury of a land speculator, who saw his hopes of a speedy turnover threatened by the prospect of this large area being put upon the market at a moderate price; and his companions joined with less rancor, but equal energy in blockading the measure. Owing to the departure of the Premier, to attend the Colonial Conference, contentious legislation had to be postponed and the Land Bill went over until next session.

The new postal arrangement, while not a matter of Parliamentary action, was one of the most important Government announcements of the session. By this the postage on British publications is lessened and that on American publications is increased. The former needed no justification beyond the desire to promote friendship and business relationship with the Mother Land. Under the previous arrangement the Canadian mails were loaded down with American publications and for the expense involved, Canada got no adequate compensation. A worse feature was that a very large proportion of these publications were merely disguised advertising sheets, and Canada found herself paying for the distribution of advertising matter designed to draw Canadian trade to American business houses. This was too obviously suicidal to continue.

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A COLONIAL PREFERENCE IMPOSSIBLE.

The Mail and Empire has gone out of its way to criticize Sir Wilfrid Laurier for not demanding a preference for Canadian products in the British markets as a quid pro quo for the preference Canada has given to Great Britain, as if such were imperatively necessary for the continued unity of the Empire. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has very wisely and with almost prophetic vision, pointed out what the basis of unity must be. Each member of the Empire must look to its own interests and will best serve the whole by so doing. The colonies have received full fiscal independence and have used it to develop their trade, while at the same time they have built up tariff walls against the Mother Country. Doubtless, the colonies feel this policy is vital to their interests. In the same way the British Government holds that free trade is vital to the interests of the people of the United Kingdom. The essential point in the consideration is that the British people depend for food and raw materials on external sources of supply. There is no doubt that it is only by her special productive activity, by the enormous earnings of her shipping and by keeping the largest open market in the world that Great Britain is able to maintain her commercial supremacy in the keen competition of this generation. All these factors depend in the long run upon keeping food and raw materials on the same basis and at an equitable ratio of prices. After the fullest discussion on both sides of the fiscal question the British electorate by an unexampled majority have declared for an open market, and with Mr. Asquith's splendid budget fresh in their minds they will show no disposition alter their views.

Moreover, the growth of Britain's colonial trade has not increased sufficiently to warrant such discrimination on the part of Great Britain against non-British nations. Over fifty years ago, when Britain was beginning her phenomenal commercial development as a result of free trade the imports from the colonies were 27.7 per cent. of the total imports of the nation, and although the imports to Great Britain have enormously increased since that time, yet the imports from the colonies are only 23.4 per cent. In the case of the exports the percentages are 31.6 per cent. in 1875 and 32.8 per cent. in 1906.

MR. SETON'S NORTHERN TRIP.
All true lovers of literature and all who have an ear for nature's message as it is expressed and portrayed to the higher intelligence of man in the humbler creation over which man has been called to dominate and control will find an intense personal interest in the visit of Ernest Thompson Seton, the noted author and naturalist, to the city, and especially in his proposed trip to the so-called Barren Lands that comprise the northern half of the great Laurentian plateau that sweeps round Hudson's Bay. This territory has a message for the rest of Canada and the world which has yet to be told, and we are assured that the lure and mystery of the north will be revealed by Mr. Seton in a manner that will command the attention of thousands, young and old. Mr. Seton pursues this work in the spirit of the scientist whose chief end is to reveal the truth, and will interpret his work with the sympathy and insight of the true poet. His aim is to study the fauna and flora of this unknown region and show that the term Barren Lands is a misnomer, that the land is not barren, but has flowers as luxuriant and beautiful as the semi-tropical belts of this continent, and a range of animal life more useful to the purposes of man than those found in the warmer climates. He will show that this vast area is infinitely rich and that the old idea that the far north of Canada was nothing but a few acres of snow is gone forever. A good deal of the literature of the past relating to Canada has been full of allusions to snow and frozen fields. We are coming to learn that these fields are of rich and varied resources and that they will be highly prized in the future.

A PROVINCIAL VICTORY.
The recent judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada sustaining the Medical Act passed by the Alberta Legislature at its first session, is another victory for provincial rights, and is very satisfactory evidence of the unrestricted autonomy of the province. It will be remembered that shortly after the medical act was

passed a physician applied to be enrolled under the old North-West Territories act claiming that until the old medical council was dissolved the province had no powers to establish a new one. Hon. F. W. G. Hamilton took up the case in favor of the old act and threatened Dr. Lafferty, Registrar for the Medical Council, with a mandamus if he refused to register his clients under the old regulations. A test case was taken before the Supreme Court here with the result that a decision was given declaring the Alberta act ultra vires. The decision however, was not unanimous, the vote being three to two against the Alberta act. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada which gave a unanimous decision reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court here and sustaining the Alberta act. The rights of the province were more or less at stake and it is a matter for congratulation that the province has won.

While the matter was pending a small section of the opposition endeavored to turn the matter to partisan account. The Journal ever eager to make party capital out of anything could not wait for the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada for fear its opportunity would disappear, said: "It will be interesting for the legal fraternity to watch how the Attorney-General legislates himself out of the predicament of his faulty legislation." It will now be interesting to watch the Journal explain to its readers that the Attorney-General's legislation was not faulty, in the opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada. It is appropriate, indeed, that the Journal should have dubbed its editorials "The passing show."

The department of the Attorney-General of this province has been conducted with singular ability, as the status of Alberta will attest. How Mr. Cross has legislation to his credit that proves his eminent fitness for the position he holds, and he has been ably assisted in the work of his department by the Deputy Attorney-General, who also represented the province before the Supreme Court of Canada in the hearing of the appeal to the Medical Act. We doubt if in any province of Canada so much has been attempted and successfully accomplished during the same time by the Attorney-General's department, and the acts passed have been in themselves models. This is the first time the authority assumed by the Department has been questioned and the decision of the Supreme Court has been a signal victory for the Alberta government and adds nothing to the legal fame of Mr. Haultain who seems to be loud for provincial rights when partisan advantage is his object but not so jealous of the principle when the validity of one of our provincial laws is at stake.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT WORK.

The Calgary Albertan strongly endorses the opinion expressed at Vegreville by Hon. W. H. Cushing that the local improvement system should be abolished and the work taken over by the government.

"The local improvement system is rapidly developing into a farce. The work is not well done and for the most part is neglected. The taxes are not collected at all. This is not the case in every district but it is the case in many of the districts." "Besides this there is no uniformity between districts, and no way of making leading highways through out the country." "If the government would take hold of this work, it would put it on a business basis at once. It would see that the work was done well and done. The active operations would be placed in the hands of experts. There would be good work done with no favoritism. The taxes would be collected right up to date and there would be a uni-

form system throughout the province. "It is to be hoped that the policy that was adopted in the north he will have rendered a great public service." The recrudescence of the self-made man is doubly unfortunate at a time when the world is busy trying to determine the value of unearned income in every man's career. The self-made man is bound to hog everything in his life which seems to be good without pausing to consider what a little accident might have submerged him so far below the surface that he would have suffocated in perfect silence.

NOTE AND COMMENT.
Well! A May snow storm is not as bad as an earthquake.
Sherman will persist in being a prophet of evil.
Cheer up! We will not have another March in May until 1933.
Winter's grand finale has not made much of a hit this season.
Calgary has 7,000 loads of winter ashes. The Herald man counted them.
Springs are spouting lava in Chili. That happens in Calgary every time a settler passes through there on his way to Edmonton.

One can quote Scripture on charity like a man who has just given twenty-five cents to the minister's stand.
There is one consolation in having this weather. It has forestalled the release of the usual outburst of spring poetry.
There is one crop this spring that is in no danger at least, and that is the crop of stories about peculiar springs we have seen.
London is to have the milk supply of that great city distributed in paper pails that are germ proof. As yet, however, no one has invented a water-proof milk bottle.
John L. Sullivan by keeping sober for 116 weeks has won the promise of a rich New York woman to marry him. Those weeks must have seemed as long as an Alberta spring.

Although the British people refused Chamberlainism, the universal talisman for all her economical ills, she has shown a wonderful vigor that has disappointed the protectionists of the old country. The last budget indicates a surplus of \$25,000,000 and a reduction of \$66,000,000 to the public debt.

After all the talk of graft and exposure, the session has ended without fastening a single administrative scandal on the Federal Government. Several members of the Opposition have been discredited by cold facts. Not a shred of evidence which would damage a Liberal member has been produced.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Seton will find rich and ample material for several books and publications as a result of his trip to the north. Some of his former work has done

KILLED BY A LOBSTER.

A Chicago chef has just died from blood poisoning following upon a nip from a lobster. Zam-Buk applied immediately after that trivial accident would have saved that man's life! Zam-Buk is just as fatal to poison and disease germs, as these are fatal to us, and a little more so; because, while we sometimes get germs into our system and still live, when those germs get Zam-Buk they give up the ghost without a struggle. One of England's leading analysts has proved this. Write to us for his report. Meanwhile, when you sustain a cut, a burn, a bruise, a scratch, or any injury, just apply Zam-Buk. Two processes right away—cleanses the sore, thus preventing

blood poison and suppuration, and commences to heal. Incidentally it takes out soreness. Soreness is not necessary to Nature's healing processes. So free sample offer in adjoining column. All stores and druggists sell at fifty cents a box. Nothing like it.

THE MAGISTRATE IS RIGHT
Magistrate Perry, of Goldfields, B.C., believes in making a good thing known, and we do not blame him either. Writing of Zam-Buk, he says: "After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years' standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for. I would cer-

tainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in his home." He is quite right. Every home needs it. Is it in your home? If not, why not? All stores and druggists sell at 50 cents a box.

A GENUINE OFFER
Test Zam-Buk at Our Expense
We appreciate the position taken by the man or woman who says to us: "If your preparation is what you claim, you should have no objection to letting us try it before spending money on it." To every person taking this view we say, "We agree!" Send us one cent stamp to pay return postage) and name of paper, and we will mail you a free trial box of Zam-Buk.

EVERY HOME NEEDS Zam-Buk
"RUB IT IN"

THE TOWN WAS IN ADVANCE OF THEIR ANTICIPATIONS.

The town was in advance of their anticipations and they both expressed unbounded surprise at the remarkable progress made inside of the eight-months since Vegreville was founded.—Vegreville Observer.
Vegreville school has an elaborate program for Arbor Day.
The first real telephone service in actual use in Vegreville has been installed by Rev. Fr. Maur.
The tarred road to the farming Vermilion broke the town dam last week.
W. D. McMurdo of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has been transferred to Lethbridge.
R. L. Hughson of Whitford was in town during the latter part of last week. He failed to make connections with the Holden banquet, much to his regret. Dick is usually considered a Conservative, but so far as this constituency is concerned, he says: "My politics is Holden."
Among the banquet visitors was Gray Turgeon of Hardisty. His town is at the extreme southeast of the constituency and in order to get here, Mr. Turgeon had to go to Wetaskiwin over the C. P. R. He was accompanied by the C. & E., and to Vegreville over the C. N. R.

REGINA.
R. F. Schraeder, agent of the Independent Lumber Company at Bethune, is charged with the embezzlement of \$200. Schraeder was arrested by the R. N. W. M. police.
T. L. Chapman has been appointed city gardener, the position being rendered vacant through the resignation of George Watt. The salary attached will be \$83.33 per month.
Cement City, or what was years ago known as "Pile o' Bones," that historic butte about seven miles east of Regina, has changed hands, and C. R. Morden has sold his interest in the place to W. H. Mulholland of Toronto.

The city has fixed a new scale of water rates for building contractors. For each 1,000 brick the rate is 13 cents, each cubic yard of concrete 10 cents, and each 100 square yards of plastering 25 cents.

MEDICINE HAT.
J. L. Rose, who arrived recently from Montana, has purchased a section and a half of land outside the city and intends starting farming on a large scale. He starts immediately to erect one of the finest houses that will be found in agricultural districts in the West. A fine stable will be built immediately and later in the year, a big barn. Ten thousand dollars is to be spent in equipment.
It is announced that in the near future a number of the officials high up in the C. P. R., at Winnipeg are coming to Medicine Hat to witness a second series of experiments in connection with the tests being made of gas as fuel for the car shops.

The Mayor and Publicity Officer Hall will go to Calgary to investigate the rumors that the Crow's Nest train will run only as far as Dunsmore Junction.
Some discussion has been going on in the council as to the value of wooden water pipes instead of iron. In the West wood for water pipes is increasing rapidly and little of a reliable nature has been available as to its merits or demerits.
A horse met death last week at the fat by jumping on a hydrant which entered its body.

VEGREVILLE.
Hon. Mr. Cushing and Hon. Mr. Findlay confess to having had a revelation of things unbecoming of before by them in regard to Vegreville.

Make Sure of Success

After spending all the time and money necessary to properly prepare the soil, and after finishing the work of seeding, you cannot afford to take any chances on harvesting the crop.
The great element of safety and success in this work depends upon selecting the proper harvesting machine.
The McCormick binder will meet the most exacting requirements.
This is true not only because of the cutting and binding capacity of the machine, but also because of its easy draft, ease in handling and its remarkable strength and durability.
It is impossible in this small space to set forth the meritorious features of the McCormick binder in detail.
Someone in every community has a McCormick. Before you buy a binder ask this man about it.
Ask him if it has not given better service than any other binder he ever owned.
Ask him if it has not always been ready for work, and if it has not worked well in all kinds and conditions of grain.
Call on the local McCormick agent for information or write nearest branch house for catalogue.
CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSES: Calgary, Lethbridge, Montreal, Toronto, Regina, St. John, Winnipeg, Ottawa.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, (INCORPORATED)
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

HAPPENINGS IN OTHER PLACES.

The building permits granted in Moose Jaw last month aggregate over \$307,000.
The new Empire Hotel has opened up at MacLeod.
A daily train will be run this summer from Lethbridge to Cardston.

REGINA.
At the morning service at Knox Presbyterian Church on Sunday, about 50 new members were received into the congregation. Many of those who joined and partook of the communion cup were former residents of the East, who joined by letter.
As an indication of the amount of building in progress in the city at the present time there are no less than five carloads of brick standing on one siding of the C. P. R. here today, being unloaded and delivered to different contractors in the city.
Major John Watson, veteran of the Northwest Rebellion and an old-timer in the West, died here on Saturday.
Second Vice President Whyte of the C. P. R. has written stating his ability to receive Mayor Smith and Ald. Peverett, chairman of the finance committee, in Winnipeg on Wednesday in connection with the proposed scheme of wholesale warehouse track sites.

Much Money Invested.
He grabs young hustling men, man has invested close to million dollars in his baseball in Cincinnati. When Hanlon can catch great baseballs as Kelly, Corcoran, Delahanty, Weimer and Steinfield there eruption in fandom. Herman kicked, but Foxy Ned was of He said to Hermann, "Garry me into this mixup with your fers and now you must stand work. I have never tailed with er, and I will not depart for busy town of yours until I have ed you a winner."
"Well," said the smart He "I'll stand or fall by you, M lon."
Then the famous hero of Ba and Brooklyn got busy.
His team arrived in St. Lo the first game this year and w line-up was given out to the p the wise ones laughed three sive times. Davis, Kans, Krue Otter Kruger, mind you), M Mowery, McLean and Mason natural question was, "what did this bush tribe ever play in this mob get into the N league?"
The Post-Dispatch man ask Hanlon the same question. His reply, "Well, just ask Chance and John McCloskey that. Aiter we play a few gam you won't have to continue y searches."
Of course, the majority of the outside of big Johnny Ganzel Davis, Ewing and Miller Hugg "busting into the big league, heralds or bunting, but I think will go a route and finish c some good clubs."
Age is Unknown.
The then wonderful old fell started baseball in 1877, bet majority of us enthusiastic ever heard of a baseball walk to order his hand to dress. H age is not definitely known. lege that he played his first 1877, which is just thirty ye He further alleges that he w lined up with the noted Pro sweet sixteen when he joie Providence independent baseb his first club.
While old Ed was trying t the Post-Dispatch baseball ex brand of salve up walked Fran

PATERSON'S COUGH DROPS
Not more easily, though they are soothing—A cough as well as a cold. Cures the life of all kinds. Doctors say these drops cure more than all other cough cures. They will cure.

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CAREER OF ED HANLON, MANAGER OF THE CINCINNATI REDS

he has Been in the Game for 30 Years.

There was only one Hanlon gaged in baseball who ever a to anything, Sir Edward, w from Baltimore. Haslon took the reds a year ago last mo ceeding Joe Kelly, who had blommer as a manager in R Kelly, perfect gentleman that and a finished flier as ev a spike and a slugging dem was a rank failer eas a team Hanlon was manager of the club yer before last and the Hermann asked him to come land and pull his tail-enders the mire a mighty kick went the little town close to the bridges out east. Hanlon, I was game and moved out of B though he still has interest in the club. He signed a three y tract with Hermann callin \$12,000 per annum. It was of a baseball nine that the had to be introduced to a y The old gang of vets, Kelly, C Delahanty, Harper, Frazer, S and goodness knows ho what were in full control, chasing Herman and friendly Frank l up and down the field and th the other way. Hanlon conten sell with sailing along as cool last year. He was p then to chase the old invaders as the season progressed the ers disappeared one by one winter he cleaned up entire went out into the highway's ways, where bush leagues gre picked the best he could find, shrewd dealer in baseball.

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He grabs young hustling men, man has invested close to million dollars in his baseball in Cincinnati. When Hanlon can catch great baseballs as Kelly, Corcoran, Delahanty, Weimer and Steinfield there eruption in fandom. Herman kicked, but Foxy Ned was of He said to Hermann, "Garry me into this mixup with your fers and now you must stand work. I have never tailed with er, and I will not depart for busy town of yours until I have ed you a winner."
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BEGINNING OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Its Early History Unfolded by Walter Moberly Who Founded Vancouver

An interesting chapter of the history of British Columbia has just been unfolded by Mr. Walter Moberly, who may be said to have laid the foundations of Vancouver, and who took a leading part in the exploration and development of various parts of what is now one of the most flourishing provinces in the Dominion. Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the Canadian club at Vancouver, Mr. Moberly gave an account of the first exploration of the coast away back in the fifties, and more recently of the interior of the province in the early days when it was a crown colony. In 1855 Mr. Moberly spent the summer of that and the two following years in exploring the country west of Lake Simcoe and north of lakes Huron and Superior, these being the first explorations which had in view the building of a transcontinental railway. At that time he met the acquaintance of Mr. Paul Kane of Toronto, the celebrated Canadian artist who had just returned from a long expedition across the continent under the auspices of the late Sir George Simpson. From talks he had with Mr. Kane it occurred to Mr. Moberly that the true northwest passage was by land and not by water, and that a transcontinental railway through British North America was the proper way to secure for the nation its future commercial route to the Orient.

Gold Hunters at Victoria. Thus convinced, he returned to Toronto in 1858, sold all his interests in Ontario and set out for Esquimaux. At the end of 1858 Victoria was a small town, with muddy streets, peopled by a rough class of men who formed part of the army of gold hunters that made the first rush to the gold fields of the Fraser river. Having as his object the establishment of overland communication through British territory and a meeting with Captain Palliser, Mr. Moberly crossed the Gulf of Georgia and ascended the Fraser river to Fort Langley, which at that time was a very large fort. He then sailed up the Harrison river and Harrison lake, to Port Douglas in a canoe. Port Douglas was a small, newly-built village, crammed with miners, packers, and traders. Hiving an Indian who afterwards deserted him, Mr. Moberly set out on what proved a hazardous and trying journey across the mountains of British Columbia. He succeeded in making his way as far as Pavilion mountain, some distance above the present town of Lillooet; but being nearly starved to death he returned to Fort Langley, convinced that the route was very unfavorable for railway construction. In 1859 he was engaged by R. C. Moody of the Royal Engineers to proceed to the locality he had previously visited, and there founded the new capital of British Columbia.

Founded City of Queenborough. The new city was called "Queenborough," but the name was subsequently changed to that of New Westminster. Shortly afterwards he made several other explorations, and having pre-empted the land on which Vancouver now stands he decided to found a city there. Mr. Moberly, failing to obtain assistance from Governor Douglas for the purpose of making a thorough exploration of the country west of the valley of the Fraser river to the Rocky mountains, next turned his attention to the work of developing British Columbia, and in 1860 and 1861 was occupied in opening a trail and constructing a portion of a wagon road over the Hope mountain. He also explored a large part of the country north and east of the 49th parallel of latitude, including the valleys of the Fraser and Thompson rivers. Satisfied as the result of his observations that the proper route to adopt for the great trunk wagon road through British Columbia was by way of the valley of the Fraser River through the formidable canyons between Yale and Lytton, he set to work to find a pass through the gold range for a railway that he intended should have its western terminus at Burrard Inlet, or rather at the city of Vancouver.

Got Cariboo Road Constructed. About the end of the year 1861 the wonderful deposits of gold in the Cariboo section of the country gave Mr. Moberly the opportunity to make an effort to get the great Cariboo wagon road constructed. He accompanied the Royal Engineers accompanied

him up the valley of the Fraser River to examine the obstructive canyons, road constructed. Colonel Moody of and was as convinced as Mr. Moberly that the great wagon road should be built through them. Representations were a once made to Governor Douglas, who eventually undertook the construction of the great Cariboo wagon road, which was mainly instrumental in developing British Columbia.

Another important work with which Mr. Moberly was actively associated was the exploration of the valley of the Columbia River. In 1866 he sent one of his party, Mr. Albert Perry, to explore the valley of the southeast fork of the Illicileweat River, and what is known as "Roger's Pass." Mr. Moberly claims that Mr. Perry was the true discoverer of Roger's Pass, having found it, he says, twenty years before Major Ross saw the Selkirk Mountains. Mr. Moberly was never in favor of the Canadian Railway crossing the Selkirk range. The line he proposed for from Revelstoke, following the valley of the Columbia River round the "Big Bend," thus avoiding the crossing of the Selkirk range and materially reducing the grades by adopting the Howe Pass instead of the Kicking Horse Pass. Thence, he proposed the railway should take an almost air line over the prairies, passing through Winnipeg and reaching the northwest extremity of the Lake of the Woods. Mr. Moberly is convinced that that would have been a far better line in the interests both of the country and the railway company.—Toronto Globe.

LAKE STE. ANNE.

Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker arrived here recently and proceeded to their homestead, five miles distant.

Mr. Hodgins and family returned to their homestead last week to take up their residence for the summer.

The Indians round this district have all a very pleased grin on their faces as the black ducks are now very plentiful round this and adjoining lakes. They seem very grateful, indeed, and more than appreciate the courtesy of the present government in allowing the killing of their ever beloved "kas-kahyapp" (scooter). It is certain that the votes in their favor shall be increased at the next opportunity west of 50, where this permission exists.

The trail out from Edmonton is excellent, considering the quantity of snow which has fallen during the winter, and a marked improvement where driving came down from Edmonton, although suspended owing to the heavy snow. The enlarging is to go on at once and it is hoped that the order of things 'twixt here and the Capital.

Great interest is aroused in the settlement at the impending lawsuit between Randall Chown and W. C. Connor, of the hotel here. The latter claims that the former was never a partner, though all the settlers regard him as such, and Mr. Chisholm is very popular indeed with all comers.

Mr. S. M. P. Michaelson, we are glad to say, is about again after his long illness and is now spending a few days with his friends at Onoway. His new villa at the lake is nearing completion, and we are looking forward to his farewell dance, ere he departs for the old country for rest and change.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

On Sunday last the Oddfellows, some 40 strong, turned out to attend their service in Simmons' opera house. Owing to inadequate train service only those who could make it convenient to drive came down from Edmonton and Strathcona. Rev. A. R. Aldridge, of emillion, preached an appropriate sermon.

The fire brigade had a call on Sunday night about 10 o'clock to the Union bank. Owing to defective work near the furnace pipes one of the floors had caught fire, but it was soon extinguished without much damage being done.

Messrs. Karan Bros. have been awarded the contract of building an 8 foot sidewalk on English avenue, north of the C. N. R. track, between Ross and Government streets.

Mr. T. Sullivan, contractor for Kelly & Warren's large implement warehouse on Ross street, is pushing the work ahead and hopes to have it completed by the 20th of this month. The building is one and a half stories high and 32 by 40 feet. Mr. Sullivan intends to extend it 80 feet, in the near future, when material is more plentiful. At the present time lumber has to be hauled from Edmonton owing to the tie-up of freight on the C. N. R.

Mr. W. Hodgins is erecting a \$3,000 cottage at the Sturgeon. Mr. T. Sullivan is the contractor.

Rev. A. B. Aldridge, B.A., of Vermilion, preached in the Methodist church here on Sunday evening last, to a large congregation.

A new school house is being built at Yorkville, about three miles south of the Fort. Messrs. Ross are doing the brick work and L. Sullivan the carpenter work.

Mr. G. O. Baetz spent Sunday last in Edmonton.

Mr. James Graham, of Ross street, is again enlarging his implement warehouse. This time it is a store room for machinery. T. Sullivan is pushing the work ahead.

The barracks grounds are being improved with sidewalks and the planting of trees.

Don't forget Red Cross day at the Fort, May 24th.

SEVEN YEARS OF CRIME AND MURDER

Murder of Governor of Idaho Result of Labor Feud Extending Back 15 Years.

The machinations of secret societies exercise a fascination from which the minds of even the most law-abiding citizens are not immune. They appeal to the imagination partly because of the dread they inspire and partly also because of the element of mystery which is usually associated with illegal acts that are outwitted with the ordinary run of crime. To-day the whole American continent is following with intense interest the story of what is supposed to have been one of the most remarkable conspiracies in civilized history, a story covering seven years of crime and dealing with disasters and murders which at the time horrified whole communities. The culminating act in the series of startling crimes for which William D. Haywood, Secretary of the Western Federation of Miners is on trial at Boise, Idaho, occurred in the closing hours of 1905.

On the night of December 30 of that year Governor Steunenberg of Idaho was swinging open his garden gate when a mine exploded at his feet and he was blown to atoms.

The motive for this diabolical act was not far to seek. For years the mining camps in the neighborhood had shown a disposition to take the law into their own hands. Feeling had run high between the miners and mine owners, and riots had been of frequent occurrence. The beginning of the trouble dated back fifteen years to an outbreak at the Cour d'Alenes mines, at which time Governor Steunenberg, in the absence of the Idaho militia, asked for Federal aid. The result was that military rule of such a stringent character was established that the Governor gained the enmity of the Western Miners' Federation and was ever afterwards a marked man.

Members of Federation Arrested. Accordingly, after the tragedy, of December 30, 1905, those charged with its investigation at once suspected the officials of the Western Federation of Miners of being implicated, and inquiries resulted in the arrest of Harry Orchard and Stephen Adams, two of its members.

In Orchard's room in a hotel at Caldwell were found a suspicious white powder and some letters, while in his trunk were discovered materials for making bombs, a cipher code and letters from several Federation officials containing instructions and advice. It became apparent to the Pinkerton detectives however, that without a confession the conviction of the perpetrators of the murder would be attended with great difficulties, if not indeed rendered impossible, and accordingly Supt. McPartland set about getting Orchard to talk. The story goes that Orchard was placed in solitary confinement with silent attendants. After a time he was visited by McPartland, who sowed the seed of distrust of his confederates in his mind, and then left him to ruminate. This process was repeated once or twice and then Orchard was ready to confess.

Made a Terrible Confession. It is said that it took five days steady working to take down his confession, which purported to give the entire history of the activities of the "Inner Circle" of the Western Federation of Miners, of which Orchard declared he had been the tool. According to his own statement, he was the principal assassin in the pay of the Western Federation of Miners hired to get rid of objectionable persons. He had planned many times, he admitted, to assassinate Governor Peabody of Colorado, but had refrained from carrying out his purpose, because, as he put it, "I was afraid of blowing up those Peabody girls." He also described how he had deliberately foiled an attempt on the part of the Federation to destroy a whole trainload of innocent people. His version was that in November, 1903, he was ordered by Secretary Haywood of the Federation to wreck a train conveying over 200 people from Cripple Creek to Victor to attend a military ball.

Put Fear of God in Them. The only motive ascribed was that the miners objected to material law, which was in operation at the time, and that it was necessary to put the fear of God into the hearts of the

people. The wreck, however, did not take place. Orchard, according to his own statement, not only refusing to carry out the orders of the Federation Secretary, but actually warning the conductor of the train. Another of Orchard's confessions was that he blew up the Independence railroad station, again at the instigation of Haywood, 14 men being torn limb from limb, and six more crippled for life. He also gave an account of how he tried to "get" Judge Goddard. A bomb was buried just out side the judge's gate, and an attachment so fixed that the slightest attempt to open the gate would cause the bomb to explode. But Judge Goddard constantly failed to come when he was expected and the "job" had to stand over.

Enormous Defence Fund Raised. Orchard's defence, along with that of Adams, led to the arrest of Charles M. Moyer, president; William D. Haywood, secretary; and George A. Pettibone, committeeman, all members of the "Inner Circle" on the charge of murdering Governor Steunenberg. Since their apprehension the fact that the prosecution of three officials has been made a labor issue throughout the United States.

Meetings for the purpose of collecting money for the defence have been held in all the large cities, and there have been attempts to represent the prosecution as persecution, against which the forces of labor should unite. On the whole, however, the desire in labor circles across the border is that justice should be done. At the trial Haywood alone has been arraigned, but it is probable that his fate will decide that of the others implicated. The trial is expected to cost the State of Idaho \$200,000, and a quarter of a million dollars has been raised for the defence, which is said to be confident of its ability to disprove the charges set out in Orchard's confession. It is stated that since he unboomed himself Orchard has weakened mentally, and that Adams has retracted the confession he made, alleging that it was obtained from him by coercion and undue influence. The expectations are that the trial will be long and hard fought and that it will prove one of the most remarkable in the history of western America.

LETHBRIDGE.

Four years ago Wesley Methodist Church gave \$21.50 to missionary work in the West and received several hundred dollars for its own work. Last year progress was thought to have been made when \$140 was subscribed and only \$300 was received from the fund. But this year the church has become independent of the missionary fund and will raise \$600 for mission work in the West. This means an advance of \$900 in this one item of church finance within twelve months.

F. J. Raymond of Edmonton, was registered at the Balmoral this week. There is talk of a harrier's club being formed in Lethbridge.

Senator O. L. De Veber has returned from Ottawa.

Lethbridge has recently formed a 25,000 club.

The homestead entries for the district of Lethbridge during April amounted to 272, a large increase over the previous April, which recorded 228.

This is almost a record.

Some 100 from furnished by the city have been planted on the grounds of about twenty residents within the last few days.

The postoffice at Lethbridge has been moved to its new building.

A. E. Humphries, publicity man of Lethbridge, is booming the city in Wisconsin. He told the people there that there are at the present time six hotels in the city. So great is the influx of settlers that there has been made provision for a large number of tents with people in charge for the accommodation of the incoming surge of immigration. Real estate is booming also.

George Ham Returns to Canada Shortly. Montreal, May 8.—George H. Ham has written from Mexico City that he will be home May 14th, and that he has improved in health.

Skimming. (Cleveland Plain Dealer.) Mary's ma wears bombazine, Mary's gown is silk, While she skims the magazine, Mamma skims the milk.

A pessimist was heard to remark the other day that the only thing that would grow this summer would be a crop of whiskers, which signifies that everybody will be too hard up to go to the barbers.

LETHBRIDGE A YEAR OLD CITY

The Event Celebrated by big Demonstration. A History of the Southern City.

Yesterday Lethbridge celebrated the first anniversary of its incorporation as a city, and that attractive centre of life in "Sunny Southern Alberta" was in festive attire for the biggest celebration it has yet known.

Prominent men throughout the west were invited to the celebration, and many of them attended. Numerous tales of the earliest Lethbridge days were exchanged by old timers, and though it has not as long a past as Edmonton, it has looked on much that was picturesque.

Founded by the Galts. The city of Lethbridge was founded by E. P. Galt, son of Sir Alexander Galt, and a grandson of the early writer and colonizer, John Galt, after whom Galt, Ont., was named.

The earliest record concerning Lethbridge district is that which recounts the last great battle fought between warring nations of Red Indians.

Some thirty years ago among the coulees which here run down to the river the Blackfeet, while suffering from a plague of smallpox, administered an overwhelming defeat to an invading host of the Crees, a much more numerous, though inferior, race of Indians.

Hunters and Traders. The only white men in Southern Alberta were a few hunters, trappers and traders. Presently the mounted police appeared to preserve order for the new and vast region, included for the first time in the boundaries of Canada, to keep the peace between Indian tribes, to protect the Indian from unprincipled traders, and to give security to the pioneer immigrant.

Ranchers Come Next. Twenty-five years ago the rancher began to come. Gradually he occupied the territory, and until a few years ago it may be said to have been his alone, except for the mining town of Lethbridge, and the Indian reserves.

Lethbridge was founded by the Galts, a family of Canadian empire builders. When the Canadian Pacific was pushing vigorously across the prairies in the early 80's the question was asked, "Where is fuel to be found for the farmers who are to cultivate these plains?"

Coal Brought E. P. Galt. It had come to the knowledge of Mr. E. P. Galt that outcroppings of coal had been found at many points in Alberta. He had a searching investigation made into the quality of the various deposits, and the verdict was in favor of the coal at this place—

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Twenty-Four Years Ago

From the Old Files of the Bulletin, May 11, 1883.

Seeding is well advanced. Poplars and willows are turning green.

A. W. Kippen, D.L.S., has commenced work surveying lots on the H. B. Co. townsite.

Edmonton is said to be all the talk among intending emigrants, both in Manitoba and Ontario.

Mr. Perry, C.E., of the C.P.R., surveys, left Winnipeg in April for Calgary, intending to survey a line from that point northward to Edmonton.

Sturgeon fishing has commenced on the river this spring. Philip Tate caught ten in one day this week, in a net. On another day he caught one weighing 50 pounds. Several large salmon trout have been caught lately also.

Dan Noyes arrived from the White Mud yesterday evening with the two first rafts of the season, containing 205 logs. He returns to-day. The trip occupied from six o'clock in the morning until half-past eight in the evening; distance fifty miles. The navigation was good.

The H. B. C. Peace Rover and Slave Lake pack arrived on the 8th, having left Slave Lake on the 22nd of April. It started back again on Thursday. The carrier travelled on the ice for the whole length of the lake, but came by canoe down the Athabasca to the Landing.

The Toronto World, in an editorial on newspapers, says: "Our papers have been too large, too loosely written, and too much given to dis-

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The Co

A Growing Necessity—A Imports and Exports

Coal is an interesting subject many ways at the present time with the train blockade and the black fuel is the cause of anxiety. Coal, too, owing to its appearance of wood is fast becoming a greater place in the economy of the Dominion.

Twenty years ago in capita consumption of coal in tonnage was about three-quarters per annum. In 1906 it is slightly over one ton, and now it is probably over two tons per capita annum.

The Development of the Nation. The development of the coal mines has just about kept pace with this increasing demand. Long time Nova Scotia was the coal producing province. Then Columbia entered the field. Years ago, in 1857, Nova Scotia produced 880,215 tons, and the province 156,455. With two supplies separated sources of supply wonder that central Canada led other forms of supply. Ten years ago, however, in 1867 the west began to produce coal, the output year being Nova Scotia 1,858,368; British Columbia, 48,142; Manitoba the Territories, 74,152 tons. In spite of the great increase in output of the western and British Columbia mines, little Nova Scotia leads. The latest figures are those for 1905, give the production follows: Nova Scotia, 5,653,338; British Columbia, 1,369,216; Manitoba and territories, 16,000 tons; New Brunswick, 16,000 tons.

The Tariff on Coal. The protection of the coal industry has attracted necessary

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Years Ago

May 11, 1883.

The model paper of a little sheet, letter size, in nonpariel, with no display ornaments, a model of neatness, clinging from that far-away out-omontion, in the Northwest. It the Bulletin.

al fur market, March 22- to 75c, marten, \$1 to \$2; to \$8; beaver, \$1.50 to \$2 a fisher, \$5 to \$8; cross fox, \$4; wolverine, \$3; timber to \$2.50; lynx, \$1.75 to \$2.50; to \$5; brown bear, \$7 to \$8; bear, \$8.

er report for week ending evening, May 11th, 1883. Re- for the bulletin by Mr. Alex-aylor, observer at Edmonton:

Table with 2 columns: Day, Temperature (Max, Min). Rows for May 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22.

elvio's survey party have the Athabasca near the mouth of the river, on their way north the 5th meridian. W. Macdon-Neol Courtsette arrived at abasca with W. T. Thomp- on the 29th of April. ... had to be pulled out of the sea with ropes after having crossed, as it was so weak. The horses were towed across the boat. The two men had lost several times while on the way out.

R. select its land and issues for it. There is a clause charter which provides that on passing from the possession company it at once becomes to taxation; otherwise, until the expiration of the twenty-year period C. P. R. land pays nothing for purposes, or for roads, or other municipal purposes, the value of the land is con- sidered as the "country" p. Mr. J. J. C. Abbott, who had perfected the C. P. R. had it so framed that Mr. Blake, with the assistance of legal talent that Canada produce, could not find a flaw at did not always turn to the age of the company.



JOSHUA PETERS Manager of Record Foundry Co. Joshua Peters, General Manager of Record Foundry and Machine Co., Boston, N.B., and Montreal, P.Q., of the original incorporators of the company when it was first organized in Montreal. The Record Foundry Machine Co., as manufacturers of the "A" and "Admiral" furnaces and "safety" ranges, are recognized as the largest stove manufacturing in the British half of the North American continent.

Advertisement for Board's Candy. Includes text: 'BUT SEEMINGLY RIGHT - YOUNG MAN POOR BUT BECOMINGLY BOLD. A BOX OF Board's CANDY. FULLY SENT. NOW HE COLLECTS HER PAPA'S RENT. THE PUREST OF CONFECTIONS. W.J. BOYD CANDY CO. WINNIPEG.'

The Coal of Canada

A Growing Necessity—A Study in Tariff Legislation—The Effect on Imports and Exports—Coal Should be Free.

Coal is an interesting subject in many ways at the present time. What with the train blockade and strikes, the black fuel is the cause of much anxiety. Coal, too, owing to the disappearance of wood is fast assuming a greater place in the economy of Canadian life. Twenty years ago the per capita consumption of coal in the Dominion was about three-quarters of a ton per annum. In 1900 it exceeded slightly one ton, and now it is considerably over two tons per capita per annum.

The Development of the Native Mines The development of the Canadian coal mines has just about kept pace with this increasing demand. For a long time Nova Scotia was the only coal producing province. Then British Columbia entered the field. Thirty years ago, in 1877, Nova Scotia produced 890,215 tons, and the Pacific province 156,455. With two such widely separated sources of supply it is no wonder that central Canada looked to other forms of supply. Ten years later, however, in 1887 the west had begun to produce coal, the output that year being Nova Scotia 1,888,598; British Columbia, 486,142; Manitoba and the Territories, 74,152 tons. Today in spite of the great increase in the output of the western and British Columbia mines, little Nova Scotia still leads. The latest figures available, those for 1905, give the production as follows: Nova Scotia, 5,653,383 tons; British Columbia, 1,860,216 tons; Manitoba and territories, 614,445 tons; New Brunswick, 16,000 tons.

The Tariff on Coal The protection of the coal mining industry has attracted necessarily the attention of tariff legislators.

In 1870 and 1871 there was a duty on anthracite, but it was abolished, to be re-established in 1879. The national policy tariff provided a duty on all coal coming into the country, but in 1887 another change was made, anthracite being put upon the free list. There still remains, however, a duty of 53 cents per ton on bituminous coal, which last year brought in a revenue of not less than \$2,379,000.

That the tariff legislation has had any considerable influence in hastening the development of the coal mines of Canada is not apparent from the official statistics. The exploitation of the source of wealth seems to have depended a great deal more on conditions of settlement and transportation. The following tables, it will be noticed, have been prepared in periods of five years—the years preceding and following the changes in the tariff and the last five years, to show in so far as statistics will show, what effect the tariff had on the operation of the mines and on our foreign trade in coal.

Table: Total production of coal in Canada. Columns: Year, Tons. Rows: 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.

Tariff Does Not Affect Production.

From this table it will be seen that the tariff of 1879 on all coals did not have the effect of producing any unexpected increase in the production during the two years which followed. The increase which did occur is fully accounted for by the normal resumption of industrial activity which began in 1880. Again, the removal of the duty on anthracite in 1887 did not ruin our coal miners nor lessen their production.

Table: The following table shows the total imports of coal into Canada for certain years since 1877. Columns: Year, Anthra. Tons, Bitu. Tons. Rows: 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.

This table shows very conclusively that tariffs have had very little influence in checking the imports of coal into the country, there being a decided increase after the duty of 1879 was established. The removal of the duty on anthracite in 1887 seems to have caused quite a little flurry, the imports the following year being abnormally large, but things soon returned to their ordinary level.

Table: Coal Imports and Exports. Columns: Year, Imports, Exports, Per cent. Rows: 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.

When all coals were subject to duty we consumed 54 per cent. of foreign coal, almost immediately after the removal of the duty on anthracite the proportion fell to 52 per cent., and in recent years it has been less than 50 per cent.

Table: The subjoined table shows exports of coal, the product of Canada for certain years. Columns: Year, Tons. Rows: 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.

The stimulating effects of the tariff on our exports of coal are no more evident. Whether in years of protection or years of free trade the volume of exports show a continuous increase proportionate to our increased production and the increased needs of our natural consumers, those who, although in foreign countries, find their most convenient means of supply in Canadian mines.

Table: The English Coal Trade Killed. Columns: Year, Dutiable, Free. Rows: 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.

Meanwhile the Americans made rapid headway in our markets, as the following table of imports of coal, coke, etc., from the United States shows:

Table: Imports of coal, coke, etc., from the United States. Columns: Year, Dutiable, Free. Rows: 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896.

that while our purchases of American coal have considerably increased, the American demand for Canadian coal has not responded in the same manner. It is to be noted also that we have increased our imports of bituminous and dust, which are subject to duty, faster than our imports of anthracite, which is free, a sign of the urgent needs of our industries.

Table: Canadian coal exported is nearly all bituminous. Columns: Year, Tons. Rows: 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906.

Nova Scotia, owing to the easy means of sea transportation to large consuming centers, will no doubt always export a large proportion of her output. In the strike year, 1903, out of a total production of 5,175,003 tons, not less than 1,146,124 went to the United States. In normal years since 1900 from 700,000 to 900,000 tons are sent abroad. The other customers of Nova Scotia are the province of Quebec, which takes from 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 tons annually; New Brunswick, 350,000 to 500,000 tons; Prince Edward Island, 50,000 tons, and Newfoundland, 100,000 to 150,000 tons.

For a long time British Columbia had to rely on the American market to dispose of the bulk of her output of coal. As late as 1894, out of a total production of 1,112,628 tons, there was sold for export 926,599. However, with the rapid settlement of the West there has come a marked change, as the following table will show:

Table: Distribution of British Columbia Coal. Columns: Year, Sold for Home, Export. Rows: 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906.

The Duty and the Price. How far the duty of 53 cents a ton on bituminous affects the price of Canadian coal to the Canadian consumer it would be difficult to say. Freight rates, combinations of dealers and producers, etc., have a great deal to do with the price. But the Canadian dealer would not be human if, where American coal carries on competition with his product, he did not take full advantage of the tariff. So hat it is probable that in addition to the \$2,300,000 of taxation which went into the coffers of the government last year, the duty also meant a considerable tribute from the consumer to the mine-owners. That means a very heavy tax, which is borne principally by the manufacturers of Central Canada, for coal is a raw material, if ever there was one.

United States Coal in Winnipeg. Just as Montreal is the meeting point of the Nova Scotia with the Pennsylvania bituminous coal, so Winnipeg may be roughly the western limit of the fuel supplied from the Pennsylvania mines. Here Pennsylvania coal disputes the ground with Alberta and British Columbia coal, and still shares the-Judith's.90 a.krn and still holds the lion's share of the market. West of Winnipeg the ground is being occupied more and more by the output of the western mines, and naturally the native product may predominate in the markets of Winnipeg. The present volume of imported coal is indicated by the amount paid in customs' duties upon coal at Fort William and Winnipeg.

The entries at Winnipeg are inconsiderable, only \$9,856 being paid in customs duties in the fiscal year 1906; but the payments at Fort William for the same period amounted to \$307,600. The two ports thus account for nearly 600,000 tons. The selling price of this coal includes the duty, and the duty is undoubtedly taken into account by fixing the selling price of Canadian coal in the Winnipeg market. It is clear that Winnipeg bears its share of the burden imposed for the protection of the Nova Scotia mines.

A leading coal merchant of the city said to the Free Press that Canadian coal from the west could not begin to compete with the American coal, and that far more of the imported article was consumed here than of the Canadian product.

Yet the coal is brought from Pittsburg to the head of the lakes and then has to stand \$3 freight to reach here. This dealer had not the least doubt that the Canadian consumer pays the duty of 53 cents per ton, as they had to pay the full price in the American market.

In the absence of any evidence that it has stimulated in any way the development of our mining resources, may it not be asked: "Why this duty?"

Make Them Canadians

Duty of Canadian Clubs in Relation to New Immigrants.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, the well known engineer and railway man, recently said some good things to the Canadian Club of Victoria, B.C. His advice is well worth considering by every young Canadian, and in part it is here given:

"My work, however, is to speak of the development of the country and the part the Canadian Club should take in it. Fifteen years ago there was no city of any size at Edmonton. In 1898 I assisted in founding the village of Saskatoon. Both of these are now great centres of trade. In a few years, with the present development, we shall be independent of the great country to the south, or of Europe. I estimate that there is now a population of 900,000 in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and it is increasing at the rate of a quarter of a million per annum. In these provinces there are 7,000 miles of railways in operation and 3,000 miles under construction. The bank clearings in the same district are \$15,000,000. We have finally a recognized position throughout the emigrating world as the greatest unoccupied area of land suitable for agriculture and horticulture, as well as the greatest natural resources in timber, coal, mining and fisheries in any portion of North America.

The New Era at Hand. "We are now starting on what I think should be a new era of development. It is with reference to that that I should like to speak to you for a few minutes. We have not only disproved the erroneous idea that this great western country is unfit for cultivation and habitation, but we have proved that we can produce a larger

average wheat crop than has ever been produced in North America. "When I look back for twenty-five years, and then note the cities now built where the buffalo once possessed the land, the vast areas devoted to agriculture, when I look backwards eighteen years to the existing conditions in British Columbia, am I not justified in saying that we have dispelled that erroneous impression and proved that the great Western country can invite people to come and possess it with every confidence.

Assimilate That Population. "In connection with the development to which I look forward, the Canadian Clubs should, in my opinion, make it their business to take a prominent part in guiding that development on proper lines. We are getting all nationalities and all creeds; we are assuming certain responsibilities. Even here in British Columbia you have been agitated for some time past by the question of Oriental immigration. But I am referring more particularly to the immigration of the Slavonic races to the provinces east of British Columbia.

"The work of this club should be to assimilate that population that these may become in time Canadian citizens. (Applause.) That is a work which must be done, and one in which governments cannot take part. These people must be made first Canadians, and must have awakened in them that spirit which has more than anything else made the United States the marvellous country it is today. We must have them, no matter what their nationality, Canadians first. It can and will be done through the medium of these clubs."

CHICAGO "EPICURES" PAID \$1.00 PER POUND FOR BUFFALO MEAT

From the Herd Which is to be Brought to Canada. Others Paid a Thousand Dollars to Shoot one. The Herd is the Finest in the World, and the Canadian Government is Being Everywhere Congratulated in Obtaining Possession of it.

The American citizens who come over to live in the Canadian west are treated with every consideration and the government is going to a great deal of trouble to make the enforced emigration of the Flathead buffalo herd as comfortable for the old timers as possible. They are to be brought on a special train and passenger time will be made from the starting point until they reach their new home in Alberta. The shipment takes place about the middle of this month. Park Superintendent Douglas will give the agent the official welcome. Live Stock Agent McMullen, of the C. P. R., will give them a personally conducted tour over the company's lines. Dr. Warnock, of Pincher Creek, will attend to any cases of indisposition which may be found on the train and incidentally inspect the bison at the boundary.

The animals are to be loaded at Rapid, Mont., which is on the Northern Pacific, and from there they will be taken to Helena, Great Falls, Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, and on through to Strathcona, without any stops. There may be some difficulty in getting the buffalo to start on their trip for they are not accustomed to the up-to-date methods of travel. No doubt in the old days when some of the grandpas and grandmothers of the herd wanted to go up to Alberta they just started out and hiked. Nowadays things have changed for all old timers. Whether the bison will appreciate the care which will be taken of them is hard to say. But there are a lot of good "buffalo punchers" down in the Flathead and they will very likely get them started all right.

It is 741 miles from Rapid to Strathcona and Mr. McMullen says the train can be brought through in about 41 hours, which is going some. The old bulls will be penned up in the cars so that there will be no family squabbles to mar the enjoyment of the journey. The other stock will be loaded like ordinary cattle shipments, loose in the cars.

Mr. McMullen, who is going down to look after the loading and transportation of the herd, knows this particular bunch very well. He saw

them first about seventeen years ago and several times since. He says they are without doubt the best buffalo herd in the world. They are nearly all pure bred, never having been crossed with domestic stock.

He says the former owners of the herd took an old buffalo bull down to Chicago and the meat was sold for a dollar a pound. The animal was a patriarch and his flesh was anything but palatable, but some of the top notchers in the windy city thought it was the whole thing to eat buffalo meat and paid the high price for it.

Parties of New Yorkers made trips out to Montana and paid the owners a thousand dollars to drive a buffalo out on to the prairie where they played "buffalo hunter" and potted the animal taking the head and hide back to the effete east as an evidence of their prowess.

Mr. McMullen considers it very remarkable that the American government should have allowed the Dominion authorities to obtain possession of the herd.

CALEDONIAN CLUB.

The Caledonian club Thursday held very enjoyable concert in Haurston's hall, the proceeds of the concert going to the aid of the Caledonian Athletic club. The program was very much appreciated by the audience, which, however, was not as large as was expected.

A bagpipe trio was performed by Messrs. Craig, Combs and McAllan; Highland step dances by Messrs. DeFogers, McAllan and Harvie; mandolin selection by Misses Sadie and Fate McCrimmon; songs by Messrs. Wilson, Howatson, McLeod and Mitchell; and recitations and readings by Messrs. Mitchell, Todd and McLeod. Mr. Jas. Thompson filled the bill of pianist for the evening, aided by a specially fine piano very kindly lent for the occasion by Mr. Graham, the local agent of the Bell Piano Co.

A blizzard and snowstorm in Nebraska and Missouri should make Canadians thankful that they live in a mild climate.

Subscribe for the Semi-Weekly Bulletin and get the News

AROUND THE CITY

LOCAL.

From Saturday's Daily.

The infant child of Mr. J. P. Cunningham died yesterday and was buried today.

The Standard Plumbing Co. at the corner of Fourth and Athabasca are considerably increasing their plant otherwise.

R. D. Harris, of Cranbrook, B.C., who has been looking after his property interests here, returns to his home today.

The Driving Club matinee did not take place yesterday. The track was soft and the day altogether unfitted for speeding.

The new Sugar Bowl restaurant opposite the post office is to be fitted with a three horse power motor for operating the ice cream freezers.

The ladies of the Maccabees will hold an important review Monday evening next. Initiations and election of a commander are on the programme.

Christians gathered to the name of the Lord Jesus meet in the Gospel hall, Kinstino avenue, for worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. for the preaching of the Gospel.

"Professor" Brunton, one of the best known coal men of the city, is developing another coal proposition, which he says is the biggest yet. He has nothing definite for publication.

Articles were drawn up last night for a fifteen round boxing contest between Jack Sullivan and Charlie Mott to take place in the city on May 17th.

The Thistle roller rink is becoming a great favorite, and was crowded yesterday afternoon and evening with an enthusiastic number of skaters. The band is in attendance every evening.

The Calgary lacrosse boys will be here for a match on the 24th inst. Secretary C. Bristow, of the Edmonton club, was in Calgary this week, and the lacrosse men there gave him instructions to make arrangements for the game and they would do the rest.

Arrangements have been about concluded for the visit of the Edmonton City footballers to the Fort on May 24th. It has not been decided whether the team to represent Edmonton will be the city team or one picked from the different teams in the city league.

Jos. Hillman, the Fraser avenue merchant, has disposed of his store stock and dwelling at the corner of Isabella street, to W. Henderson, of Winnipeg, for a good figure. Mr. and Mrs. Hillman and family leave today for a few weeks trip to the coast cities.

At the police court this afternoon Joseph Lovell was arraigned charged with cruelty to animals in beating a dog with a board filled with nails. The case of the young man charged with disturbing public worship was adjourned from last night till Monday evening.

Laura Evans, aged four years, died yesterday at the general hospital, where she was taken not long ago suffering from typhoid fever contracted at the Bush Coal mine. The body was removed to Moffatt & McCoppen's mortuary, and was shipped by the C.P.R. to Wetsakwin this afternoon.

A large number of the sewer pipes which have been piled on the streets have recently been broken. It was at first thought to be the work of vandals, but further investigation revealed that they had been piled among the snow which, when it melted, removed the support and they fell with disastrous results.

Messrs. Brown and Paul, of the Hub Cigar Store, have secured the lease to the premises now occupied by the Edmonton News Co., in the Chénier block, and will move into their new quarters on June 1. C. W. Willis, of the News Co., is disposing of his stock, and will retire from business for the present.

The second football match of the season will take place at seven o'clock Monday evening on the Exhibition grounds, between the Canadians and St. Paul's. Edmonton has put it over All Saints' two to nil, and the result of this second match should give a fair idea of the early season strength of the city teams. An interesting game should result. A. E. Hopkins will referee.

Mrs. Richardson Twelfth street, was taken suddenly ill last night and was brought to the General hospital by the Red Cross ambulance. Mrs. Richardson is said to be dangerously ill.

The management of First Baptist church are expecting the new pipe organ for the church in a few days. The instrument was shipped over six weeks ago.

The new store and office building recently completed by A. W. Ormsby, near the corner of Fifth and Jasper, has been let to Hutton & Warrick and F. O. Hales. The former will utilize the stores and the latter the upstairs, which he is fitting up for rent to roomers.

PERSONAL.

C. S. Ellison, of Tacoma, is at the Queen's.

George H. Greig, of Winnipeg, is at the Alberta.

W. H. Merrick, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Castle.

Jas. F. Robb, of Portage la Prairie, is at the Alberta.

R. W. Fletcher, of Calgary, is at the Windsor to-day.

J. R. McKay, of Batineau, N.D., is at the Castle to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Holstead, of Winnipeg, are at the Windsor.

Mrs. Ed. E. Rasey, of Winnipeg, is a guest of the Penderis to-day.

Mrs. James Hunter and son, of Innisfail, are guests at the Windsor to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Carey, of Millet, are spending a few days in the city, guests at the Queen's.

Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Scott, of Toronto, arrived in the city yesterday. They are at the Alberta.

Sergt. Major Robinson, of Belfast, Ireland, arrived in the city last night, and registered at the Alberta.

Mr. Willis Graydon left this week for Vermilion, where he has accepted a position with Mr. F. C. Long, druggist.

Fred Dukelaw, the well known horseman of Creston, B.C., is on a business trip to the city. He is at the Castle.

P. J. Mullen, the well known lumber and implement dealer of Olds, is on a business trip to the city, and is registered at the Alberta.

Mr. J. M. Swigert left yesterday morning for his annual trip for furs to trading posts in the north. He went by stage to the Landing and will take the boats there.

Conduit Work Progressing.

Conduit work on the new telephone system is rapidly progressing and has been completed from McDougall st. as far as the lane between Fourth and Fifth streets. Despite unfavorable weather a full gang of men is being employed in the excavations.

MANY BUILDING PERMITS.

Despite cold weather and delay in building operations a large number of permits are daily taken out for buildings at the office of the building inspector.

Already the total number of permits reaches 389, as compared with 285 at the same time last year.

Those issued today are as follows: John Johnson, six houses, valued in all at \$17,600. These will be located, two on Syndicate and six on Rowland.

M. B. Eby, Sixth, dwelling, \$1,600. Edwin Keyes, Picard, dwelling, \$250. Thos. McLoughlin, Parkdale, dwelling, \$600.

R. W. Hill, Sutherland, dwelling, \$250.

A SAD CASE.

The case of Wilfrid Stebbings, the young Englishman who made his escape a few nights ago from the Immigration Hall in his night clothes, and was afterwards captured at the Nova Scotia boarding house and taken to the police station, is a sad one. The young fellow, who is about twenty years of age, is apparently hopelessly insane and spends his days and nights, since he has been locked up in the cell, in singing so loudly that he can be heard all over the City Hall. He will likely be arraigned before Magistrate Cowan this afternoon and probably sent to Brandon insane asylum.

BIRTHS.

SWAISLAND—At Edmonton, on 10th May, to Mr. and Mrs. George Wilnot Swaisland, a daughter.

DEATH OF MRS. JOHN COLBY.

The death of Mrs. John Colby, formerly of Toronto, took place last night at the residence of her son-in-law, Supt. Charles Carey, Seventh street.

The deceased had been unwell for some time. The remains were removed to Moffatt & McCoppen's mortuary, where they will lie awaiting instructions from the east.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

At the C. N. R. freight sheds yesterday forenoon a man named O. Elliott, a farmer aged about 35, who was removing from Lloydminster with his brother to Airdrie, near Calgary, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Dr. Ferris was summoned and sewed up the wound, after which the man was removed to the police station.

STETTLER'S ADVANCE.

The progress Stettler has made in its year of existence has attracted a great deal of attention lately, and an Edmontonian who has just returned from Stettler states that the district and town merit all the eulogies pronounced on them.

"The value of the district is such," he says, "that it is almost entirely occupied, and the buildings and improvements on the land are most creditable. In the town of Stettler business is thriving. All the conditions point to a flourishing town in the near future. The finds of coal in the neighborhood will add also to the importance of the busy little town.

The residents expect that the Great Northern will eventually pass through the town.

OFF FOR THE BARREN LANDS.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton, the author, and Mr. Edmund F. Preble, a well known biologist of Washington, who have been here since Thursday waiting for their canoes to be mended before going north, left this morning on their way to the Barren Lands. Detained for repairs on the canoes, the explorers missed the weekly stage to the Landing, and, being unwilling to further delay their going, sent their baggage forward by a freighter yesterday and set out today in a democrat on the Landing trail. Mr. Seton and Mr. Preble will return in October. This is the third visit of Mr. Preble to this portion of the north.

IMMIGRANTS CHOOSE ON PORTIONS OF CANADA.

Dr. Charles W. Wilson, of Montreal, who has been staying in the city for the last ten days, returned yesterday. Dr. Wilson was in the city in the interests of an interest syndicate, and during his visit has looked over several propositions upon which he will report when he returns. He intends to return to Edmonton about the middle of July, when he will make a trip into the Peace River district.

Dr. Wilson says that Edmonton people have scarcely any idea of how much the eastern people are interested in Edmonton and the far west. Speaking of Quebec and the maritime provinces, he says these portions of the Dominion are experiencing a wave of development in manufactures and agriculture never before known in their history. Quebec, especially, in recent years has made wonderful development in the production of dairy products. He says Quebec will yet be the Switzerland of Canada. Considerable numbers of thrifty Scotch farmers are being drawn to New Brunswick, where they do well. Every part of Canada is receiving its share of immigration.

WITH THE CHURCHES.

The Ladies' Musical Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Ironside, Sixth street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Grace Methodist, corner Sutherland and Kinstino; pastor, Rev. A. S. Tuttle, B.A. The pastor will occupy the pulpit at both services.

St. Paul's Church (Church of England), corner Kinstino avenue and Short street. The Rev. H. H. Wilkinson, M.A., vicar.

Services: Sunday—Morning prayer, 11 a.m.; evening prayer, 7 p.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.

Holy Communion, first Sunday in the month at 11 a.m.

Wednesday—Evening prayer, 8 p.m.

First Presbyterian, corner of Jasper avenue and Third street; Rev. D. G. McQueen, D.D., pastor. Dr. McQueen will preach at both services.

McDougall Methodist, corner Col lege and First street; pastor, Rev. C. H. Huestis, M.A.

Queen's Avenue Presbyterian, corner Queen's avenue and Sutherland street; C. A. Myers, pastor. The pastor will conduct the services tomorrow.

St. Joachim's Church—Father Grandin, pastor. Low Mass, 8 a.m.; High Mass, 10.30 a.m.; Sunday school, 2.30 p.m.; benediction and sermon, 7 p.m.

Church of the Immaculate Conception—Rev. Father Hetu, pastor. Low Mass, 8 a.m.; High Mass, 10.30 a.m.; Sunday school, 2.30 p.m.; benediction and sermon, 7 p.m.

All Saints' (Anglican), Third street south; Rev. H. A. Gray, rector. The rector will preach morning and evening.

German Baptist, corner Namayo and Isabella street; Rev. A. H. Hager, pastor.

Salvation Army Barracks, Fraser avenue. Religious services every evening at eight o'clock.

Christian Science—Services: Sunday, 11 a.m., subject "Man." Wednesday, 8 p.m., 630 Second street, opposite Thistle Rink. All are welcome.

St. John's, German Evangelical Lutheran, corner Kinstino and Picard streets; pastor, Rev. H. Walbaum, 1223 Kinstino avenue. Services tomorrow at 11.30 a.m. and 7.45 p.m. Service in English at 2.30 p.m.

Baptist Church, Third street north. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. M. McDonald, pastor.

The pastor will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening. His subject in the evening will be "The Young Ruler."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Alberta—W. R. Wilson, Innisfail; H. F. W. W. Prince, city; George H. Greig, Winnipeg; Jas. F. Robb, Portage la Prairie; R. L. Rushden, Camrose; Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Scott, Toronto; W. D. Galvin, Mr. W. Walton, W. M. McPail, Winnipeg; F. M. Henderson, Olds; P. J. Mullen, Millet; A. L. Hay, Millet; J. R. Blacker, Ireland; H. F. Sandeman, F. B. Eastman, R. Agnew, W. M. Prince, city; W. J. Holloway, city; A. Trotter, Prince Albert; P. C. Hissel, London; Sergt.-Major Robinson, Belfast.

Queen's—Ray Tyler, Kremmling, Col.; C. S. Ellison, Tacoma; Mr. and Mrs. A. Corry, Millet; Roy Watts, Vermilion; W. Gurney Waugh, Chas. Martin and wife, city; L. Cook, Winnipeg.

Windsor—F. A. Yeakum, Kansas City; G. Kutcheil, Toronto; Mrs. Jas. Hunter and son, Innisfail; A. Paul, H. Johnson, Montreal; John Tait, F. B. Holstead and wife, Winnipeg; R. W. F. Fletcher, E. G. Paddon, E. Scanton, Calgary; Miss Fetherstonehaugh, Fort Saskatchewan; F. M. Henderson, Olds; Godfred Muller, Portland, Ore.; L. Martin, Kingston; W. F. Lunn, Portage; Mrs. Fraser, Toronto.

King Edward—C. A. Leeder, F. W. Jones, C. B. Forward, Miss Case, Miss M. Case, V. Gosnell, B. Stephens, Wm. Farmer, Battleford; G. M. Manuela, A. C. Fraser, F. W. Hackling, city; J. Gillespie, Morinville; L. Lloyd Thompson, Lacombe; E. A. O'Brien, Eureka, Cal.; E. R. Bernie, Nelson, B.C.

Castle—Spencer, Wyndham, Pine Lake, Fred Dukelaw, Creston, B.C.; J. O. Stow, C. G. Batson, Clover Bar; J. C. Britton, Strathcona; Jas. A. Scott, Mannville; B. Forsy, Toronto; Robt. Elliott, Wm. Elliott, Carberry; Julius Mellike, Spokane; Jos. Wallace, Fraser, Minn.

St. James—Mrs. Geotchea, Minneapolis; Jas. E. Ward, Edward Menely, Wetsakwin; J. R. McKay, Batineau, N.D.; Jos. Hillman, J. F. La Bissonniere, city; W. H. Merrick, St. Paul; M. Henley, Winnipeg; Geo. Murray, Calgary; Wm. Spokane; F. M. Brown, Fort Saskatchewan; C. H. Eaves, Battleford; J. E. Powell, Vegreville; W. W. Davison, C.N.R.; A. A. Ganser, E. Brewing, M. A. Ganser, Dane, Wis.

Bargains!

Watch for our space on Monday

Only a few days left, but you will have plenty of chance to get some of the bargains we are offering in our

Ten Days Sale

Remember we carry a full line of good clean Groceries neat, comfortable Boots and Shoes; all the latest styles in Suits and Dress Goods for the Ladies; also Gent's Furnishings and Novelties; in fact a well regulated department store. For the next ten days bargains in every department.

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STRATHCONA'S FIRST DAILY

A Venture of the Year 1868. The Daily of That Year was Short Lived.

It will perhaps be news to many to learn that Strathcona had a daily paper as far back as the year 1868. Such is the case, even though the venture of almost a decade ago was short-lived.

The history of the first daily in Northern Alberta and the second in the Northwest Territories is interestingly told in last issue of the Plaindealer, the present edition of which holds the honor of the 1898 venture.

Speaking of the advent of the Evening Chronicle into the sphere of daily newspaperdom and its claim to being the first Strathcona daily, The Plaindealer points out that it is in error and thus proceeds:

"Hereby hangs a tale which has never been told before in the columns of this or any other paper and may be of interest as ancient history to old-timers and newcomers in Strathcona today.

"It was the summer of 1868, when the Klondyke rush was at its height, and thousands of men passed through Strathcona and Edmonton, on their way to the gold fields. Trade was very brisk in the two towns. The prospectors all had money and it was spent freely. There were just two papers in the district, The Bulletin in Edmonton issuing a semi-weekly and the Plaindealer in South Edmonton, now Strathcona, publishing weekly.

"The total population of the towns was probably about that of Strathcona today. Everybody wondered why Frank Oliver did not make The Bulletin a daily publication. The Plaindealer wondered also. An enterprising vendor of printing machinery happened along in disgust because he could not sell to the future Minister of the Interior an outfit for a new plant, he came to the youthful and inexperienced proprietors of the Plaindealer and dazzled us with visions of Klondyke's gold running into our pants' pockets through the medium of a daily newspaper. We bit.

"We ordered machinery galore, contracted for telegraphic service, opened a branch office in Edmonton and proceeded to cover the field as quickly and thoroughly as possible before our friend, The Bulletin, should see the opportunities that we were grasping. One partner went to Calgary to engage printers and the other went on a canvass for subscribers and advertising. Our enterprise was lauded on every hand and a fair but cautious patronage was extended.

"In a few days we were ready for the venture. We paid the passage of several printers from Calgary,

YOUR GARDEN

You will want it to look better this year than ever. We are prepared to supply you with

The most suitable plants for the purpose also

HANGING BASKETS. WINDOW BOXES.

Send in your order early.

Ramsay's Greenhouses

Corner Eleventh and Victoria Avenue

Phone 523

P.O. Box 58

assuring them union pay, ciled up the old Washington hand press (more correctly known as the man killer) and went at it. The telegrams came along and we had the old Bulletin faded on news both home and foreign. But it was a desperate struggle, every man in the employ had to work fourteen hours a day and the employers twenty. It was strenuous, indeed.

"At the end of three days there was a council of the general staff with the unanimous agreement that discretion was the better part of valor and we should call the daily off before the sheriff took possession of Frank Oliver got home from Regina.

"There was a shout of joy from the printers when we told them it was all off and The Plaindealer would resume the even tenor of its way as a local weekly, casting aside until a more convenient season the majestic role of a metropolitan daily. That night we cancelled the orders for telegraphic dispatches, paid off all the men, countermanded machinery orders and next morning bought railway tickets for the imported printers, closed up our Edmonton office and the Jims proceeded to run the whole show themselves as of yore, editing and printing "The Alberta Plaindealer" published weekly at the office on Whyte Ave. East."

CENTRAL OFFICE FOR SECRETARY

Board of Trade Secures Permission to Erect Office on the C.P.R. Property.

Word has just been received by James Weir, Secretary of the Board of Trade, from the C. P. R., that the company will allow the Board to erect an office on their property near the railway station.

The new office will be erected just north of the real-estate office of O. Bush and will be the most central site obtainable.

The Board are to be congratulated upon having secured this site for which they made application some time ago. The secretary will now be easy of access and of especial benefit to people arriving by train, who frequently wish to secure information with reference to the city where they intend to locate.

LOST BOY FOUND.

The little son of John Whittle, who strayed away from his home on Wednesday evening, was found last night at the Windsor Hotel, Edmonton. The family came from Ireland three weeks ago and settled in a tent on the premises of George McMaster. The boy left home because he expected to be punished for some misdemeanor. Since his disappearance, the father has been constantly searching for him and last night received word that he had been located at the Windsor Hotel, where he had slept the previous nights.

Settlers' Dispute.

Before Magistrate Tipton yesterday afternoon the case of John Spry, of Rabbit Hill, charged by C. Papedick with the theft of a cow, came up for hearing. Spry had been brought to Edmonton in charge of the R. N. W. M. P., but before the case came to trial, a settlement was made between the two parties. Spry and Papedick had come to Strathcona recently from the States. They shipped their effects in a car, but Papedick paid the entire freight, as Spry was short of cash. He left the cows as security, but later took one away as he needed the milk. Thereupon Papedick swore out a warrant and had Spry arrested.

WHEAT THREE INCHES HIGH.

Raymond, May 10.—Although the spring has been backward this year, yet when we look through the fields we discover that the fall grain looks well, some of it being three inches high. Although some grain is just opening out of the ground, yet when an investigation is made, and the soil examined, it is found that the roots are large and very strong, and when the warm weather sets in the grain will grow very rapidly.

Work on Bridge Spur Begun.

Work was begun yesterday afternoon on the spur from the C.P.R. to the southern terminus of the proposed bridge. The grading is being done on West Railway street just in front of Jackson's foundry and toward the rear of the present Presbyterian church. It will be pushed to completion as soon as possible in order that the bridge material can be laid at the bridge terminus without cartage.

Forty-five Cents

Isn't much, but it's the best pound of Java Coffee to be had.

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When you go to buy a difference you know, you cannot tell whether you have a good stock of anything, in fact everything. Doors always on hand.

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